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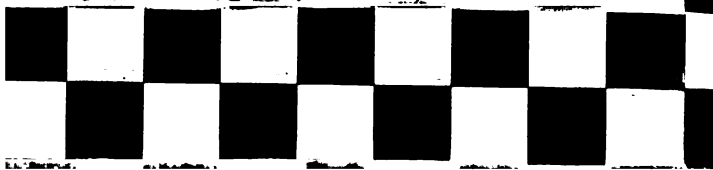
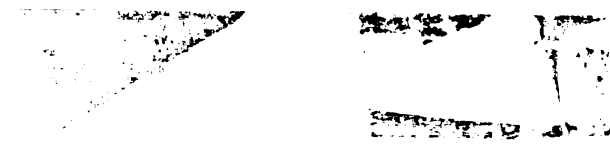
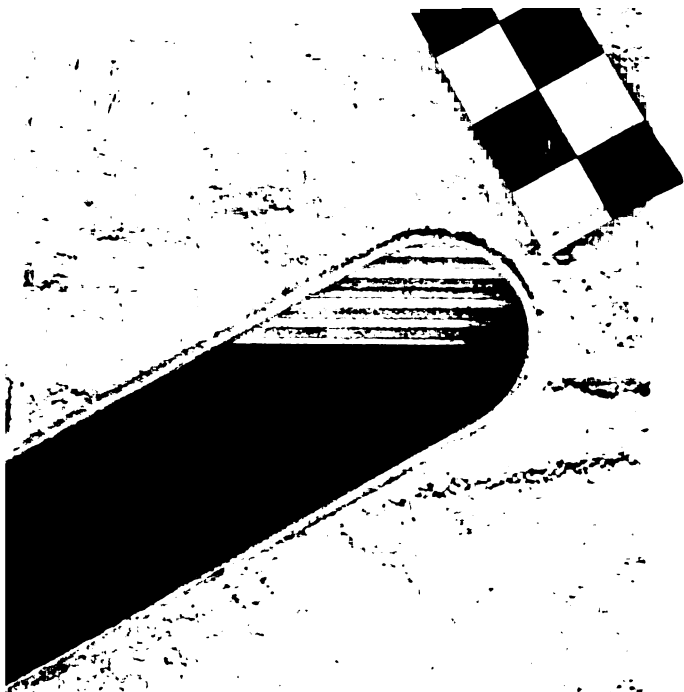
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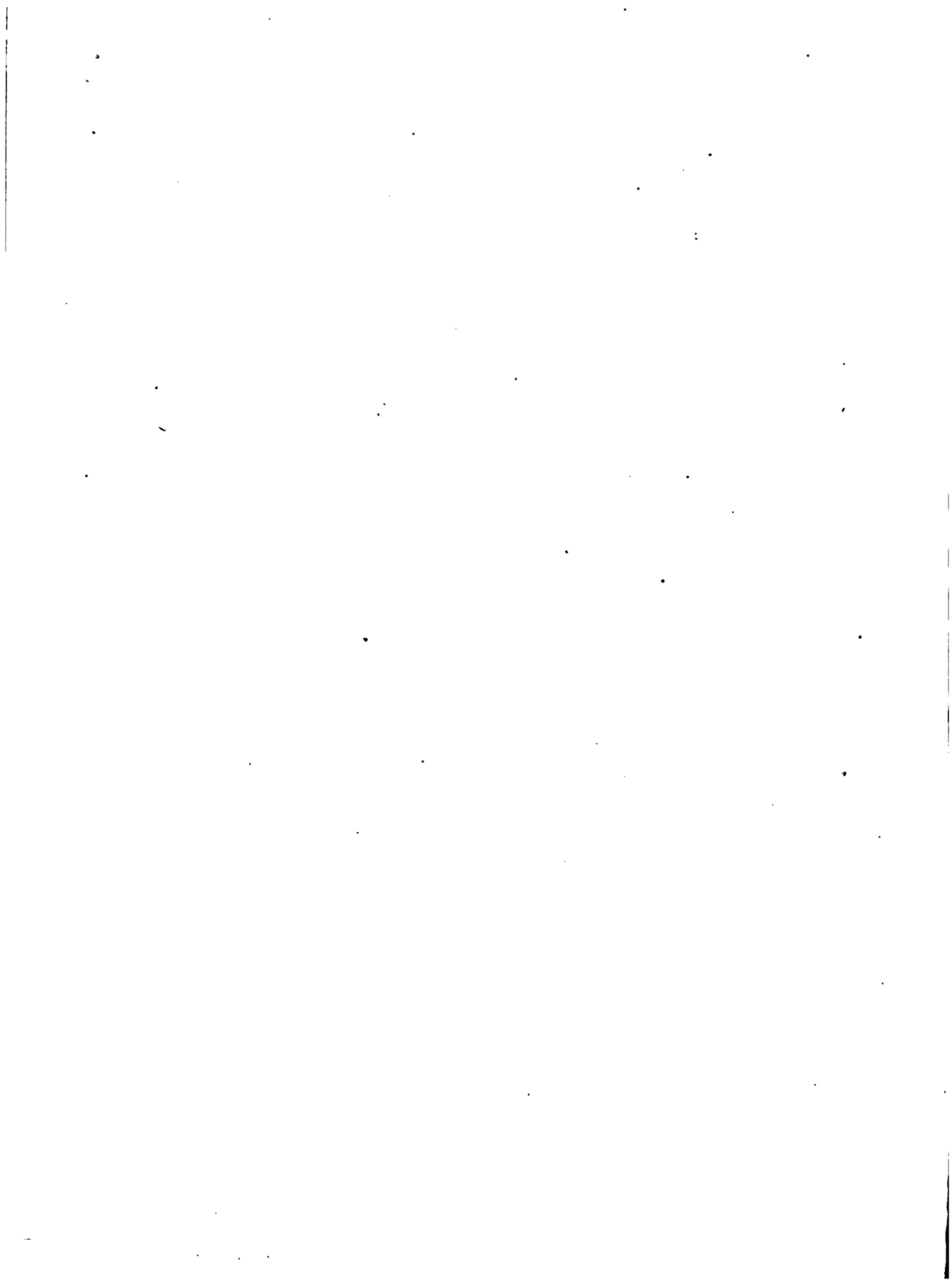






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THE ANTIQUARY.



VOL. XXXVIII.







THE  
ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY  
OF THE PAST.



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,  
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



VOL. XXXVIII.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1902.

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January, 1902.

# The Antiquary

An Illustrated Magazine

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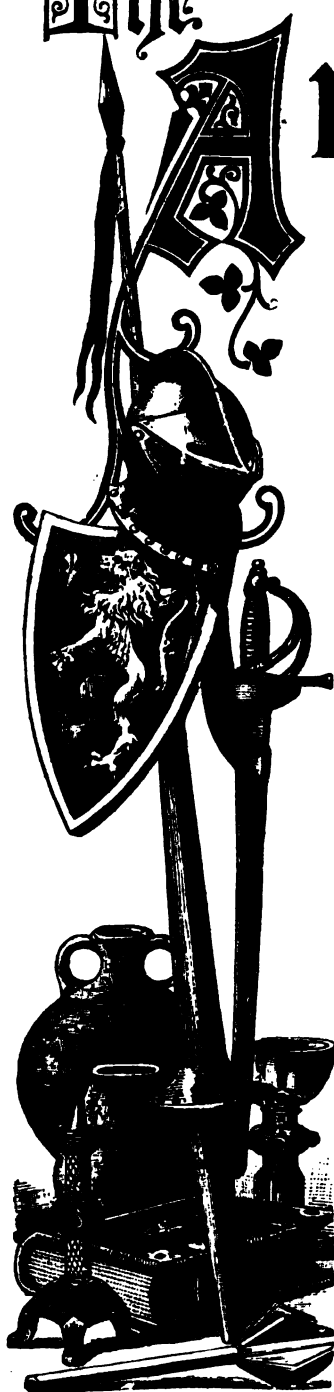
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*Or, Notes and Queries on Subjects connected with the Counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk.*

EDITED BY THE

**Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.,**

*Rector of Rampton, Cambridge, Hon. Mem., late Hon. Sec., of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.*

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## Scottish Notes & Queries.

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SCOTTISH NOTES & QUERIES is devoted to the explanation of all matters of Archæological and Antiquarian interest, more particularly relating to Scotland.



# The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held at Burlington House on November 28, the proposed action of the Government in connection with the Celtic gold ornaments acquired in 1897 by the British Museum was considered, and the following resolution was passed: "That the Society of Antiquaries of London, which takes a keen interest in all matters connected with the archæology of these islands, views with marked dissatisfaction the proposal to remove from the British Museum certain gold ornaments lately acquired from Ireland. The Society is of opinion that the cause of archæology will be best served by the retention of those interesting objects in the central museum of the Empire, where they are accessible to a greater number of students than would be the case elsewhere; while, as remains of the art of the ancient Britons, and having only an accidental connection with Ireland, these relics could be placed nowhere more appropriately than in the British Museum. That this resolution be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and be humbly laid before his Majesty the King, the august patron of the Society."

Prince Orsini, who is the owner of the beautiful Lake Nemi, near Rome, has facilitated in every possible way the efforts of the Italian Government to raise the two galleys of Caligula, which were sunk A.D. 41 off the shores of this lovely sheet of water. Sufficient has been recovered at present to disclose the astounding fact that the vessels

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in question measure respectively 225 feet and 237 feet in length by 60 feet and 75 feet in width. Their decks were evidently covered with splendid mosaics, and already an immense number of magnificent bronze objects, among them a beautiful head of Medusa, are to be seen at the Prince's villa, where eventually a museum is to be organized of objects in connection with the sunken galleys.

A correspondent of the *Times* says: "It will be remembered that the revelation of a great palace on the site of Phæstus, in the south of Crete, by the Italian archæologists Halthew and Pernier last spring, almost rivalled in interest Mr. Evans's discoveries at Knossos. News now comes that, since the departure of the Italians for the autumn, peasants have lighted on a series of rock tombs in the neighbourhood of the palace, evidently belonging to some generation of its lords. These tombs, which are both of the dome and chamber types, contained several skeletons apiece, richly adorned with gold objects, such as necklaces and rings, in which are set engraved gems, representing cult-scenes, demons, and other typical Mycænæan subjects. The discovery is of exceptional interest, since no tombs have hitherto been found pertaining to the great Cretan palaces, and it is only in tombs that the richer objects of the luxurious prehistoric civilization of the island are likely to be found."

A protest against the recent erection of a barbed-wire fence round Stonehenge, and the resulting interference with the ways which have hitherto given the public free access to the monument, has been addressed to the Wiltshire County Council, signed by representatives of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, and the Kyrle Society, and by Professors Flinders Petrie, Sir W. Martin Conway, Percy Gardner, and Ernest Arthur Gardner. The Wiltshire Council considered the protest, but decided that the preservation of Stonehenge was a national rather than a local concern, and so determined to take no action. The preservation

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of Stonehenge is certainly a national concern, and everyone is agreed that such steps as are necessary for its safety and protection should be taken. But we are surprised that the Council did not see that the preservation of the local rights of way and of the free access hitherto enjoyed—with proper safeguards—is also a matter of great importance, and one which certainly calls for attention on the part of the County Council.




In the *Traveller* of November 16, Mrs. Aubrey le Blond gave an interesting description, illustrated by photographs, of Timgad, "the African Pompeii," a historic buried city of Algeria. Timgad was founded in A.D. 100, and its period of prosperity lasted till the beginning of the fourth century. It owed its downfall to the religious wars waged in the neighbourhood, and its ruin was completed in 535, when the Moors rose and Timgad was burned. The principal Roman remains are the grand Arch of Titus, the colossal Temple of Jupiter, and the Theatre, placed as usual against a steep hillside, with seating accommodation for 3,400 people. "The Forum," says Mrs. le Blond, "is magnificent, and the adjoining offices are unique among ancient remains, showing the extent to which sanitation was carried by the Romans. There are shops all along the street, and the grooves for the shutters are still visible. The baths, of which there are several, bear testimony to the importance of the place, as do the statues and the innumerable inscriptions which have been found. Much still remains to be excavated, but, as an annual sum is given for the purpose, it is hoped that in time the whole of the city will be laid bare. Every house had a mosaic flooring, and the town seems to have been very rich, judging from the magnificence of the remains. It is 3,000 feet above sea-level, so that even in summer the climate cannot have been unpleasant. Seven Christian basilicas have been discovered, one of which contains a description of its dedication in the reign of Constantine."



Mr. Herbert Southam, F.S.A., of Shrewsbury, kindly sends us rubbings of the inscriptions, reproduced on this page, on an

old tobacco-box in his possession. The box is of brass,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep. Mr. Southam says he is informed


  
*but breath*  
*Now since our lives upheld by nought*  
*Canst admyng life or livemg death*  
*Kicke at the world / like its deceitfull tricks*  
*On better things let our fancies fix*  
*And vpo heaven lets place our thoughts*  
*From sickness death & paine shall beled free*  
*Its sould yf Camellion lives by wynde*  
*So doth tobacco as wee playnly finde*  
*By wire its kept alive but yet y breath*  
*methquett life accaion with its death*




  
*date which I present to you*  
*of right I doe belonge*  
*pray tuch mee not to doe th' d'ner wronge*  
*But yet you may take partie of vsy beate*  
*Then fill your pipe that of & doe not spare*  
*When mallancholy doth upon mee seaze*  
*Sometyme, tobacco doth my fancy please*  
*Its smoke & burnemg also seeme to mee*  
*Assemblmes of mortality to bee*  
*As bones wee live wee doe begm to dye*  
*Even soe its life doth in a vapor fly*  
*This Box*

INSCRIPTIONS ON AN OLD BRASS TOBACCO-BOX.

that it formerly belonged to a Cornish gentleman named Edward Tully, and he is inclined to think the quaint inscription original.

The Scottish Burgh Records Society announce the preparation of a third volume of extracts from the Burgh Records of Glasgow. The volumes already published deal with Glasgow from 1573 to 1662, and the coming volume will be a continuation of these. It will be edited by Sir James Marwick, Town Clerk of Glasgow, who superintended the publication of six of the Society's volumes relating to Edinburgh. Names of intending subscribers are being received by Mr. Robert Renwick, Depute Town Clerk of Glasgow.

Messrs. F. E. Robinson and Co. announce the issue of a new set of books under the title of the "Stuart Series." Each volume of the series will be bound in a different cover, which will be a reproduction in leather of some style of the Stuart period. As to their literary character, some are reprints of works that are now very rare and much sought after by collectors. There are to be seven volumes in all, the first of which will be Dr. Bates's "History of the Late Troubles in England," 1649. Wishart's "Memoirs of James Graham, Marquis of Montrose," will be the third volume. The series is to be edited by Mr. Edward Almack, F.S.A.

The works which are now in course of being carried out on the canal at Treves continue to bring Roman antiquities to light. About the middle of November a magnificent tessellated pavement was discovered at a depth of 4 mètres. The portion laid bare shows two beautiful medallions, the colours of which are still vivid. The first represents a woman holding a vase in one hand and a spear in the other. The second medallion represents two lions in the act of springing. The pavement, which is in a good state of preservation, will be removed to the Provincial Museum.

The King of Sweden has offered £500 to the finder of a cradle with a curious history. In 1720, says the *Jeweller*, a German Prince sent to Queen Ulrica Eleanora of Sweden a cradle of solid gold as a christening present for her child. The ship containing the present was driven by a terrible gale on the shores of the island of Tjorn, where it

became a total wreck. The inhabitants of the island massacred the shipwrecked mariners and pillaged the ship, but the cradle, by a curious chain of circumstances, was saved, and now lies buried, it is said, in a lonely part of the island. The story having been by some means revived, the King is now offering the aforesaid reward.

The Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford was recently enriched by the addition of a rare totem "post" from Queen Charlotte's Island. The totem was presented by Professor Tylor, who obtained it through the agency of the Hudson Bay Company. The rarity of these totems is due to the increasing influence of the missionaries on the Indians. The new addition to the museum consists of a cedar-wood trunk about 40 feet in height. Bears and ravens are prominent among the carvings. There are also two "house posts" from the same island, one of them representing the "killer whale." As this creature is supposed to be inhabited by a devil, the post has heads at each end, and the demon aforesaid in the middle.

A coin of considerable interest to numismatists was sold in Germany in November. It is one of the few coins in the history of the world which can be accused of having a humorous side to it. In 1679 the Danes descended on the port of Hamburg, but their attack on the famous Hanse town proved unsuccessful. The inhabitants of the town struck a medal to commemorate the occasion. The legend on the coin was as follows: "The King of Denmark has been to Hamburg. If thou wouldst know what he achieved look on the other side." It is needless to add that "the other side" is a blank.

Mr. B. T. Batsford, 94, High Holborn, E.C., is publishing an elaborate work on *Formal Gardens in England and Scotland; their Planning and Arrangement, Architectural and Ornamental Features*, by H. Inigo Triggs, A.R.I.B.A. It will comprise 120 plates (17 inches by 13 inches) of which 50 will be reproduced from photographs specially taken for the work by Mr. Charles Latham, and the remaining 70 from measured drawings and sketches prepared by the author. Mr. Triggs

will supply an introduction and brief historical and descriptive accounts of the subjects. As comparatively few examples of the "formal" garden now show the complete scheme, as originally designed, owing to works of alteration and the changes wrought by long periods of neglect, the author has included among the plates a series of plans and perspective views, showing some of the most complete and satisfactory specimens as they surrounded notable country houses in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The work will be completed in three parts, the first of which was announced for issue on December 15, at the price, to subscribers only, of 21s. net for each part. When the work is completed the price will be raised. Part II. will be issued in March and Part III. in June next. From the specimens of the plates which we have seen, and from the list of subjects, we anticipate a book of great beauty and importance. We may add that a list of subscribers will be printed and issued with the concluding part.

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The Rev. Canon Rawnsley announces a remarkable find of what seems to be a stone-axe-maker's stock in trade, discovered quite lately on the edge of a marshy bottom known as the Moss, near Portinscale. "The Moss," says Canon Rawnsley, "is situated about 150 yards from the north-west shore of Derwentwater, near Derwent bank, but, unless the level of the lake was originally much higher, it is not likely that the Moss was submerged by the waters of the lake at that point, and it is doubtful if there could have been a backwater there from the Braithwaite and Ullock Plain. The find consists of two sets of stone celts worked in hard-grained, fine volcanic lava, apparently from small boulders of the material on the spot. The workmen, who were digging out the peat to form a fishpond for the neighbouring owner, discovered the celts in two clusters 18 inches to 20 inches below the peat, and laid on the blue clay or leck, which at this place seems to have been left either by glacial action or have been an early lake bottom. The place was densely wooded at the time the celts were made, as was evident from the number of the remains of the trees laid along the ground. The three first celts

were thrown away by the workmen as only 'queer stones,' but it is hoped they will be recovered. The four of the second find were laid along beside the trunk of a fallen oak, which was somewhat disintegrated. It looks as if the axe-maker hid them underneath the trunk as a kind of easily rememberable place of storing them. Perhaps he was slain in some sudden attack, or fled and never returned to claim his goods. There were no signs of burial near. The celts are unpolished, flaked, beautifully modelled, and graduated in size, with a gray-white patina upon them from their long burial beneath the Moss. A stout upstanding block of wood—which appears to have rude tool-marks on it—found in the Moss suggests the idea of a possible lake dwelling, but there were none of the ordinary accompaniments of the lake-dwelling remains found in the Moss."

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The discoveries which have been made at Molino Fienzo, in the neighbourhood of Pompeii, would appear to be of unusual interest, especially as it is easy from the remains to imagine one of the incidents of the catastrophe of A.D. 79. The owner of an estate near the mouth of the river Sarno, being incited by the recent discovery of gold plate in another part of the district, decided to undertake excavations. It was not necessary to sink deeply before the ruins of a building were found. Whether it was simply a residence of some proprietor who carried on a variety of businesses or was a collection of shops has yet to be ascertained; but there is proof of the existence under the same roof of a dealer in wine, a joiner, a vendor of fish and a baker. Near the house was the road leading to the Porta Stabiana in Pompeii, and along which many of the scared inhabitants must have fled from the city. Between seventy and eighty skeletons, evidently those of a poor class of people, have been exhumed; the only coins they possessed were of copper. Under the veranda about twenty skeletons of men, women, and children were discovered, and they all appear to have belonged to a better class, judging by the necklaces, wristlets, and rings which they bore. On one was a chain of sixty-four links, two armlets, and a



heavy gold signet-ring, besides a dagger with an ivory handle in a fine sheath. Near the figure were some household gods. A theory has been put forward that this skeleton is that of the elder Pliny, who at the time of his death was in command of the Roman fleet at Misenum. But for various reasons this identification is very improbable. Up to the present no photographs have been allowed to be taken of the discoveries, and as the ground is private property there is difficulty in obtaining information. It should, however, be the duty of the Italian Government to obtain records of all the stages in the exploration, and to preserve remains which must add a new interest to Pompeii.

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The annual general meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was held on November 30. In the course of his report on the work of the society during the past session, Dr. Christison, secretary, stated that the interesting results of the society's excavations on the Roman sites of Birrens, Birrenswark, Ardoch, Camelon, and Lyne have encouraged the council to continue the investigation of Roman sites during the past year, with funds supplied by generous gifts from Sir Herbert Maxwell, the president, of £50, for the excavation of the rectangular fort of Rispain in Galloway, and of £150 by the Hon. John Abercromby, for the excavation of the extensive earthworks at Inchtuthil, Perthshire, to which they were invited by the proprietor, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, of Delvine, Bart. The results of these excavations had been very interesting, and would be laid before the society during the present session. Another series of excavations by Professor T. H. Bryce, of St. Margaret's College, Glasgow, aided by a small grant from the society, had also yielded important results, to be communicated at an early meeting. The volume of the proceedings of the society for the past year, which would be issued shortly, would contain the report on the excavation of Camelon, the heaviest and the most fruitful that the society had yet undertaken, besides other reports of examinations of less important Roman sites. The course of Rhind Lectures delivered last month by Bishop Dowden, on the constitution, organization, and law of the

Medieval Church in Scotland, would be followed next year by a course on the secular architecture of Scotland, by Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, who had previously given a course on the ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland; and the council had further provided for the two following years by the appointment of Professor Hume Brown, LL.D., to deliver a course in 1903 on the times of Mary Queen of Scots; and of Mr. George Macdonald, M.A., to deliver a course in 1904 on the origin and history of coinage.

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Early in December the managers of the Cretan Exploration Fund issued a statement summing up the results of the excavations undertaken during the last two seasons on several important sites in the island of Crete, and notably at Knossos, where Mr. Arthur Evans has partly laid bare a magnificent prehistoric palace, which it has not been thought unreasonable to associate with the name of King Minos. We regret to learn from a letter written by Mr. George A. Macmillan, the treasurer of the Fund, that there is danger of work being stopped by lack of means. Since the Fund was established early in 1900, about £3,500 has been raised by subscriptions, mainly from individuals. The whole of this sum and a little more has been spent on the excavations at Knossos, Kephale, the Dictæan Cave, Kato Zakro, and Præsos. On Knossos alone £2,000 out of the total sum named has been spent, in addition to which Mr. Evans has himself spent from his own private resources more than £2,000 on the work of the last two seasons. It is estimated that in order to complete the excavation of the palace another £2,000 will be required. In view of the wonderful results already obtained, many of which have been recorded from time to time in our pages, there should be no difficulty in raising, not only this sum, but sufficient to recoup—at least in part—Mr. Evans for the expenditure from his own pocket which in his generous zeal he has already incurred. Further, Mr. Macmillan points out that Mr. Hogarth has secured the right to excavate another very important early site, which he would be prepared to undertake next season if a sum of at least

£600 could be raised for the purpose. Unless this sum can be assured this very competent explorer must reluctantly abandon further work in Crete, which would involve a serious loss to archæological research.

We earnestly trust that Mr. Macmillan's appeal for funds, both for the Knossos work and for the exploration of Mr. Hogarth's new site, may meet with a very generous response. Contributions may be sent to the account of the Cretan Exploration Fund at Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard Street, or to Mr. G. A. Macmillan, at St. Martin's Street, W.C.



A few years ago, says the Jerusalem correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on November 14, the Russian Prince Abemalak Lazareff, during his visit to the ruins of Ancient Palmyra, discovered a large block of stone, about 12 feet long and 8 feet wide, containing a well-preserved bi-lingual inscription (*i.e.*, Greek and Palmyrene), which is supposed to date from the third century of our era. The inscription is said to contain the tariffs of Custom duties and taxes levied during that period, divided into three tables. Last year the authorities of the Imperial Russian Museum at St. Petersburg sent Professor Uspensky, of the Russian Archæological Institute, who resides at Constantinople, to Palmyra, with other experts, to report on the inscription, and to ascertain whether it was possible to cut it out from the huge block. The Professor having reported on the feasibility of the undertaking, the Russian Government obtained the Sultan's sanction to remove it to Russia. Accordingly an expedition was sent to the spot last summer, composed of workmen under the superintendence of a Russian Consular official, and after cutting the block of stone into three parts, separated the inscription from each, and it is now on its way to the Russian capital.



Some curious old sixteenth-century documents, with contemporary drawings, describing the condition of many of the Roman remains in Crete as they existed at that period, were printed in the *Builder* of December 7.

## Some Essex Brasses Illustrative of Elizabethan Costume.

BY MILLER CHRISTY AND W. W. PORTEOUS.

**T**HE county of Essex is exceptionally rich in monumental brasses, even if we make due allowance for its great extent. We have altogether some 500 still remaining in more or less perfect condition, and this is probably not a tithe of those which once existed. The floors of some of our finer churches—for instance, those of Brightlingsea, Coggeshall, Hornchurch, Maldon (All Saints), Saffron-Walden, South Weald, Stebbing, Thaxted, and Writtle—seem, indeed, to have been almost paved with these interesting memorials.

At the same time, it may be doubted whether the proportion of really ancient brasses—say, those of the fourteenth century—is quite so large in Essex as in Norfolk,



LADY, NAME UNKNOWN, ABOUT 1555, AT UPMINSTER.

Suffolk, Surrey, Kent, and perhaps some other counties. Of brasses belonging to the fifteenth century, we have a fair number; but we are exceptionally well supplied, we

believe, with brasses of the sixteenth century—a period of great prosperity in Essex. Not only was the county then foremost in agriculture, but the woollen manufacture was also at its height, and Essex was one of its chief seats. Of the Elizabethan period particularly, we have an unusually fine series of brasses, and we have selected some of these to illustrate the civilian costume of the time.

Let us treat first of ladies' costume.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the ugly "pedimental" or "dog-kennel" headdress, with its pointed top and long side-lappets, was worn everywhere. The gown of the period was long, fairly tight-fitting, cut low and generally square at the neck, and had tight sleeves, with large, furred, turned-back cuffs. Above the hips, it was loosely girt by a long, heavy-looking, embroidered girdle, the long pendent end of which, after passing through a large buckle, hung almost to the ground, terminating in an ornament of silver or other metal. Of brasses representing this costume, we have in Essex scores of examples.

About 1530 this costume began to undergo slight change. The pedimental head-dress

gown, which were often handsomely embroidered, slashed, or striped. The girdle became less prominent, and was often fastened in front by a clasp of three rosette.

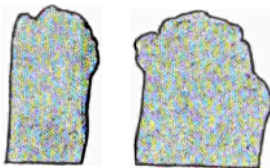


John Carr, citizen of London an Ironmonger free,  
also a merchant deceased in grave here with his  
wife in Stondon was he born to his wife and wife to rest  
the first of July in the yeare of Charles above respect  
at earnest sale among the rest which he had regard  
to this purchase his name John and came starve toward  
to it and into other mo that were about it be  
And one in London there he shoulde full have all gifts made he



hic jacet scilicet Philippa d'arcy, uxor Thomae d'arcy, de  
villagio de Tolleshunt d'arcy, qui obiit die  
veneris proxima anno domini 1559. Anno regni  
regis Henrici octavi regis Anglorum

PHILLIPPA D'ARCY, 1559, AT TOLLESHUNT D'ARCY.



JOHN CARR, MERCHANT, 1570, AT STONDON MASSEY.

was altered somewhat, the hanging lappets became shorter and were sometimes pinned up, while the gown became higher at the neck, where its edge was turned down to form a collar, leaving the undergown visible. Its sleeves, which were now generally full, reached only to the elbows, leaving exposed the sleeves of the under-

like objects, from which hung a short chain supporting a scent-box, a small mirror, or other ornamental article.

8 SOME ESSEX BRASSES ILLUSTRATIVE OF ELIZABETHAN COSTUME.

The accession of Elizabeth, in 1558, coincided, roughly speaking, with further changes in English female costume. About this time the pedimental head-dress was

puffed and slashed, but shorter than before, covering little more than the shoulders. Long, ugly, false sleeves, much like those worn at the time by men, hung occasionally from the shoulders.

This style of costume is well exemplified by the figure of a lady (name unknown) of about the year 1555, now affixed to the wall of the north aisle at Upminster, and by that of Phillippa D'Arcy (1559), wife of Thomas D'Arcy, Esquire, of Tolleshunt D'Arcy Hall, now affixed to the wall of the D'Arcy Chapel in Tolleshunt D'Arcy Church. The former wears the long, ugly, false sleeves, which went out of use soon after, and holds in her hands a clasped book. In other respects, the two figures are, on the whole, very similarly attired. Each has, it will be noticed, a large metal ornament—a scent-box, a mirror, or something of the kind—suspended



EDWARD AND JANE BUGGE, ABOUT 1582, AT HARLOW.

entirely discarded, and its place was taken by the French hood. This was a small and very becoming linen cap or bonnet, horse-shoe-shaped in front, with a short lappet or kerchief hanging down behind. Small ruffs began to be worn at the neck and wrists. The gown has now an opening all down the front, but its fore-edges were drawn together by a bow at the waist, below which they were parted, displaying the skirt of the undergown. Below the waist, too, the fore-edges of the overgown were provided with rows of short ribbons, sewn on in pairs, but all except the upper pair or two pairs (which are sometimes shown tied) were ornamental merely. The sleeves of the overgown were now handsomely



ELEANOR BENDLOWES, ABOUT 1585, AT GREAT BARDFIELD.

by means of a chain in front. The strings or ribbons down the fore-edges of the gown are represented somewhat differently in the two figures, those on the Tolleshunt D'Arcy lady being of the type most usual in Essex.

This style of costume remained in use during the greater part of the reign of Elizabeth, but underwent several slight modifications as time went on. The earliest of these, noticeable about the year 1570, is shown in the costume of the two wives of John Carr, citizen, ironmonger, and Merchant Adventurer, of London, who was born at Stondon Massey, where, after his death in July, 1570, he was buried, with a very quaint epitaph. His wives are attired very similarly. Each has the French hood, but without the veil or lappet behind; a gown rather shorter than was usual at an earlier date, allowing the feet to be seen, and a broader collar than before; but the pendent ornament and the ribbons down the front have disappeared. Each has, too, a zig-zag pattern embroidered on the edges of the overgown below the waist, and a narrow pattern running round the bottom of the skirt of the undergown, which is otherwise plain. The chief difference between the two figures is that, in one case, the gown is confined at the waist by a sash; in the other, by a sort of belt.\*

Twelve years later, we find the same costume represented, in all essential points, though with minor developments, on the brass at Harlow to Jane Bugge (1582), wife of Edward Bugge the elder, gentleman. The sleeves of the gown have now disappeared entirely, and it is open on the breast, displaying the undergown; the ruffs are larger than before, especially that round the neck; and the front of the undergown is elaborately embroidered with a diaper pattern. The two last-named features should be noted; for, as will be seen, both afterwards developed remarkably. The lady's two daughters are attired much as is their mother, but without the waist-sash and the embroidery on the petticoat.†

An early but excellent example of the elaborate embroidery on the skirt of the

\* The arms on the three shields are those of (1) the City of London, (2) the Ironmongers' Company, and (3) the Company of Merchant Adventurers. The rectangular plate bears John Carr's merchant's mark.

† The arms on the dexter shield are those of Bugge; on the sinister shield, those of Bugge impaling Raynsford, to which family the lady belonged.

petticoat, which was now fast becoming a marked feature of the female costume of



HERE LYETH THE BODIE OF ANN, DAUGHTER OF IOTT WISEMAN OF FELSFED IN THE COVNTYE OF ESSEX ESQUIRE, WHOE WAS FIRST MARRIED TO WILLIAM BYTCHES ESQUIRE, SOMETyme LORD OF THIS PARRISHE, BY WHOME SHE HAD THREE SONNES, THOMAS, WILLIA AND FRANCIS, AFTER WHOSE DEATH SHE WAS MARRIED TO RAPHE PVDSEY OF GREYSE INN ESQUIRE. SHE DIED THE THIRD DAYE OF DECEMBER ANNO. 1593.



ANN PUDSEY, 1593, AT LITTLE CANFIELD.

the period, is to be seen on the brass at Great Bardfield to Eleanor Bendlowes (about

1585), wife of William Bendlowes, Serjeant-at-Law. In this case, the pattern is floral and of excellent design, representing a large thistle and foliage. In other respects, the lady's costume differs little from that of the ladies noticed above, though the width of the skirt at the bottom and its straight sides are remarkable. These features are probably connected with a development which will receive notice shortly.\*

As the reign of Elizabeth approached its close, female costume underwent further modifications, though it remained the same in essence. The French hood, instead of being horse-shoe-shaped in front, as at the beginning, became slightly depressed at the centre, thus approaching somewhat the shape of the "horned" head-dress of the fifteenth century; the neck-ruff steadily increased in size, and at last stood out enormously from the figure; a short cloak, hanging from the shoulders, was sometimes worn; the waist-sash disappeared, as it was impossible to wear it with the long-waisted pointed stomacher which now came in; and—most striking and remarkable change of all—both the overgown and petticoat were set off from the waist, crinoline-fashion, in a most inelegant manner, by a huge "farthingale."

These peculiarities of costume are admirably portrayed on the brass effigy at Little Canfield of Ann Pudsey, who died in December 1593. The large neck-ruff, the long-waisted stomacher, and the skirt puffed out at the hips, are all very noticeable, as also is the handsomely-embroidered Arabesque design on the front of her undergown.†

\* The effigy of William Bendlowes existed in 1740, but has now disappeared, and the brass has been remounted, apparently, upon a new slab. The lady was a daughter of Sir Edward Palmer, of Angmering, Sussex, and widow of John Berners, Esquire, of Finchingfield, Essex. The arms on the shields are those of Bendlowes.

† The lady was a daughter of John Wiseman, Esquire, of Felstead, and wife successively of William Fitch, Esquire, of Little Canfield, and Ralph Pudsey, Esquire, of Gray's Inn. The arms on the shields are, respectively, those of Fitch impaling Wiseman and Pudsey impaling Wiseman.

(To be concluded.)

## The Old Scottish Aristocracy.

By J. A. LOVAT-FRASER.



COTLAND, during the Middle Ages, was one of the poorest countries in Europe. The poverty of the Scot was a byword and a jest wherever he was known. From Prince to peasant economy was a necessity of existence in Scotland, and thriftlessness or extravagance brought a swift retribution on the person who was guilty of it. A sterile soil, a bad climate, an almost constant warfare with England, combined to keep the northern kingdom poor and struggling till within comparatively recent times.

The poverty of the nation was not confined to one class only. It pervaded all ranks, from Sovereign to labourer. The constant pressure of narrow circumstances is abundantly proved by evidences which are sometimes pathetic and sometimes almost comic. Like the Hebrew patriarchs of old, James V. was a sheep-master, and gladly increased his revenues by breeding the useful animal, to the scandal and disgust of his uncle, Henry VIII. Important business of State was sometimes hampered by the poverty of the Government. When in the year 1562 it was proposed to arrange a conference between Mary, Queen of Scots, and Elizabeth, the project fell through from want of funds to meet Mary's expenses. It is said that the allowance which was made to the ministers of the Reformed Kirk after the Reformation, and which varied from 100 to 300 merks a year, was more than many lords had to spend. An old tradition records that in the seventeenth century, at the end of each Session of Parliament, the Canongate Gaol became crowded with Peers imprisoned for debt. Dean Swift gave great offence to the Scots nobility in London by saying, in his famous pamphlet on *The Public Spirit of the Whigs*, that "their whole revenues before the Union would have ill maintained a Welsh justice of peace, and that some of them had since gathered in England more money than ever any Scotchman who had not travelled could form an idea of."

Amongst a nation so fierce and turbulent as the Scots, sudden changes of fortune were

inevitable, and poverty was sometimes due to exceptional causes. It occasionally happened that the family of some high-born traitor sunk into penury and starvation as a result of his treasonable conduct. Many quaint instances of the ups and downs of life are recorded in that strange, if rather untrustworthy, work *The Staggering State of Scots Statesmen*, by Sir John Scot, of Scotstarvet. Sir John Scot relates that James, Lord Ochiltree, son of the notorious Captain James Stewart, Earl of Arran, was compelled to betake himself to be a physician (which art he had studied in prison), whereby he sustained himself and his family till his death. Two sons of John, Earl of Athole, who was Chancellor of Scotland near the end of the sixteenth century, wandered up and down the country for forty years begging. Sir John Stewart, Earl of Traquair, died in 1659 in extreme poverty on the Lord's day, and suddenly, when taking a pipe of tobacco; and at his burial had no mort-cloth but a black apron, nor towels but dogs' leashes belonging to some gentlemen that were present.

Such instances of destitution as those just given are due to abnormal causes. They were the result of political misfortune or the failure of political ambition. But there was much poverty among the Scottish aristocracy which was simply the result of economic conditions, affecting all classes alike. At the time of the Union in 1707, many of the nobles were in the most desperate circumstances. Hill Burton writes of a family who were found claiming the right to keep a gambling-house in London by privilege. Lord Balmerino declared in the Tower that he had been driven into the rebellion of 1745 from absolute lack of the means of subsistence. When he gave the usual *douceur* to the executioner, he said: "I wish it were more, but it is all I have; I never had much money." At the end of the eighteenth century there was a Lord Kircudbright who kept a glover's shop in Edinburgh. He is said to have voted regularly without protest at the election of Peers in Holyrood, and supplied each of his brother nobles in the way of trade before the opening of the ceremony. If we are to believe Horace Walpole, Lord Kilmar-

nock—who, like Balmerino, was implicated in the Forty-five—used to prowl about London, hoping to dine at the expense of some charitable friend. Even as late as the nineteenth century Sir William Fraser could write of the ninth Marquess of Huntly who was one of the most regular ball-goers in London in Sir William's early days: "I believe that his real object was, in addition to pleasant society, the supper, for he was very poor."<sup>\*</sup>

One of the results of the Union was to bring to London a contingent of Scots nobles and gentry, who were to represent their country in the Imperial Parliament. Being Scots, they were poor, and were exempted from the property qualification which was required of most English members. Poverty led to venality, and the Scots unfortunately acquired a reputation for subservience which sadly tarnished the national good name. Montesquieu, in his *Notes sur l'Angleterre*, written in 1730, relates: "Il y a des membres écossois qui n'ont que deux cents livres sterling pour leur voix et la vendent a ce prix." Lecky has pointed out that one of the worst effects of the Union on Imperial politics was the great accession it gave, in both houses, to the corrupt influence of the Crown. It was long before the Scots won the goodwill of the English. It was one of the chief charges against the Earl of Bute, who became Premier in 1761, that his accession to power brought up to London crowds of starveling Scots, hungry for English gold. Caricatures were published in which Bute was represented as scourging Britannia with thistles. The highroads to Scotland were pictured as filled with ragged Scots hastening to the English capital. The countrymen of Bute were assailed by Wilkes and Churchill and the Grub Street lampooners with a bitterness and hatred that it is now difficult to understand.

The pressure of poverty sometimes drove the sons of the Scottish gentry to seek an outlet for their energies in commerce. Sometimes they remained in Scotland; sometimes they went to the Continent; occasionally they went to England. Sir Robert Grierson, of Lag, "the Persecutor," sent one of his sons to become an apothecary in Carlisle. When

<sup>\*</sup> *Disraeli and His Day*, page 75.

he bade him farewell, he jocularly remarked to his son that he would revenge the Scottish defeat at Flodden. The consciousness of good descent helped to preserve the integrity and uprightness of the well-born trader. Not long ago the present writer observed in the kirkyard of Crail, in Fifeshire, the tomb of a certain Crail merchant and baillie named John Douglas, who died in 1621. The ancient stone bore the quaint inscription :

Of doughty Douglas kynd he cam',  
 And so he did wel prove ;  
 He lived alway in good fame  
 And died with al men's love.

The gentry did not hold aloof from their cousins who kept booths in the neighbouring mercat towns. Sir John Foulis, of Ravelstone—to take a single instance—in the seventeenth century is found dealing personally with his merchants, who are in many cases relatives of his own. The ties of blood were strong, and the family shield was not tarnished because it was borne by a successful goldsmith or mercer.

The rapid industrial development of Scotland, which took place in the eighteenth century, did much to check the decay of the old Scottish aristocracy by giving openings to the scions of impecunious families. Old Mrs. Mure, of Caldwell, in her interesting "Remarks on the Change of Manners in My Time," which were published in the *Caldwell Papers*, states that from the time of the Union it became common for the younger sons of the gentry to become merchants and to make voyages in that capacity to France and Holland. Men like Sir Laurence Dundas, the father of Lord Dundas of Aske, and the cadet of an ancient house, were glad to build up the family fortunes by successful commerce. Archibald McDowall, who was so well known in his day, was not above keeping a clothier's shop at the North Bridge of Edinburgh, although he was a scion of the McDowalls of Logan and a cousin of Lord Bankton. One of the most important commercial establishments in Scotland was Coutts' Bank. It was noted for the number of aristocrats whom it at different times enriched. Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo; Thomas Haliburton of Newmains, the great-grandfather of Sir Walter Scott; Archibald

Trotter, son of the laird of Castleshield; Robert Ramsay, brother of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain; and Sir James Hunter-Blair, some time M.P. for Edinburgh, were all associated with the famous bank. Innumerable instances of ancient houses re-established by participation in trade could be cited from the annals of Scottish commerce.

The narrow circumstances of many higher-class families in old Scotland necessitated the strictest economy and the plainest living. Chambers tells of two old maiden ladies—Lady Barbara Stuart and her sister, Lady Margaret, daughters of Charles, fourth Earl of Traquair—who lived during the eighteenth century in a house at the head of the Canon-gate of Edinburgh: "Upon the return one day of their weekly ambassador to the market," says Chambers, "and the anxious investigation by the old ladies of the contents of Jenny's basket, the little morsel of mutton, with a portion of accompanying off-falls, was duly approved of. 'But, Jenny, what's this in the bottom of the basket?' 'Oo, mem, just a dozen of 'taties\* that Lucky the green-wife wad hae me to tak'; they wad eat sae fine wi' the mutton.' 'Na, na, Jenny, tak' back the 'taties—we need nae provocatives in this house.'"

There was nothing sordid in the poverty of the Scottish gentry. Good breeding and manners were found in conjunction with a simple and happy life. In 1731 Alison Rutherford of Fairnilee, who wrote *The Flowers of the Forest*, married Patrick Cockburn, advocate. They were both of ancient families, and the story of their housekeeping is told by the wife: "We lived loving and beloved for twenty years: nobody kept a house of more resort: our whole income was £150 a year: and we never owed a shilling." Lady Lovat, widow of the Lord Lovat of the Forty-five, lived for many years in Blackfriars Wynd on a jointure of £190 a year. She contrived not only to maintain herself in the style of a gentlewoman, but to mix in the best society, to do numberless deeds of charity, and to extend an abundant hospitality to every kind of Highland cousin. Poor relations were not "cut" because they tried to earn an honest livelihood. At the

\* Potatoes.



beginning of the nineteenth century the Grants of Rothiemurchus did not stop visiting their kinsfolk, the Miss Grants of Kinchurdy, because they had become dressmakers in Inverness, and were still friendly with Mrs. Grant of Aviemore, though she and her daughters had set up a school.

In the early years of last century Edinburgh was still the home of many of the Scottish aristocracy, who preferred the quietness and economy of the Scottish capital to the dissipation and expense of London. Elizabeth Grant, of Rothiemurchus, in her *Memoirs of a Highland Lady*, has described the many "sets" into which the society of the Scots metropolis was divided in the second decade of the nineteenth century. There were Lord and Lady Wemyss, and Lord and Lady Murray, and the quiet country gentlemen set. There were Lady Gray of Kinfauns, and Lady Molesworth, and the fashionable set. There were the Macleods of Macleod, and the Murrays of Ochertyre, and the exclusive set. There were old Mrs. Oliphant of Rossie, and Mrs. Grant of Kilgraston, and the card-playing set. Society in Edinburgh was free from the excitement and extravagance of London. Wealthy vulgarity was kept in its place. The old social traditions had not yet become extinct. Many of the old Scottish families were still content to live in the ancient city where their fathers had dwelt in days gone by.

There was something very charming about the simplicity of the old Scottish life. The stupid rush and rivalry of modern society was a thing unknown. The present-day world may smile at Sir Walter Scott's picture of the Edinburgh tea-party at which Waverley dissolved the company into tears by his reading of *Romeo and Juliet*. But there was much happiness and goodness amid the simple amusements of a former time. As the unfortunate Sir Alexander Boswell wrote :

Folks were as gude then, and friends were as leal,  
 Though coaches were scant, wi' their cattle a' cantrin',  
 Right aire (early) we were tell't by the house-  
 maid or chiel,  
 "Sir, an' ye please, here's yer lass and a lantern."

Mr. J. Horace Round, in his recent book on *Peerage History*, has expressed the hope

that the mere possession of wealth may not become the test of social position in English society as it is in the plutocratic society of America. This hope will undoubtedly be echoed in the minds of many of his readers. The old social life of Scotland proves that the highest standard of manners and refinement is perfectly compatible with moderate means, and leaders of society who would set their faces against vulgar profusion and extravagance would be doing a real service to the whole community.



## The Heart of Queen Anne Boleyn.

BY SIR W. HASTINGS D'OYLY, BART.

**H**ERE was the lovely and accomplished, though unfortunate, Queen Anne Boleyn born? And to what place were her remains conveyed from that unhallowed grave in the Tower, where they were first buried? These are questions which have never been satisfactorily answered. It is claimed for each of three different places that it was her birth-place. One is Rochford Hall in Essex, from which was derived the title of Viscount Rochford, conferred by King Henry VIII. on her father, Sir Thomas Boleyn, and subsequently taken by her brother George when his father succeeded to the Earldom of Wiltshire and Ormond. Another is Hever Castle in Kent, where she certainly lived with her father after her return from France. The third place is Blickling Hall in Norfolk, where her father lived before he moved to Hever Castle. Similarly, there are three other places, for each of which it is claimed that it is where her remains repose. One of these is the ancient church at Salle, in Norfolk, which Agnes Strickland, in her *Lives of the Queens of England*, describes as "the ancient burial-place of the Boleyns." The same authoress further states that "a plain black marble slab, without any inscription, is still shown in Salle Church as a monumental memorial of the Queen." The second place, according to the same authoress,

is "the ancient church at Horndon-on-the Hill, in Essex; a nameless black marble monument is also pointed out by village antiquarians as the veritable monument of this Queen." The third place is Erwarton Church, in Suffolk, to which it is believed the heart of Queen Anne Boleyn was conveyed in a casket, and there buried. The particulars of the first two of these three claims have already been made public, and it is to the third that these pages are devoted. The story as related to me by the

that the architect pointed out a bulge in one of the walls, which wall he said must be pulled down. The architect and the rector of the time then left the church. Shortly after, the clerk came rushing up after them in a great state of excitement, and begged them to return, "for," he said, "they have found something." On returning to the church they saw a heart-shaped casket, which the workmen had found immured in the wall which they were pulling down. There was no inscription on this casket.



ERWARTON CHURCH.

Rev. Frederick Wood, Rector of Erwarton, is as follows: The present clerk of the church has held that office for many years. Before him his father and grandfather held the same appointment. He states that the story has been handed down from father to son that Queen Anne's heart was buried in Erwarton Church in accordance with her last wish, "Let my heart be taken to Erwarton, where I spent so many happy days." About sixty years ago the church was restored, and the clerk well remembers

The rector had it opened, but it contained nothing but a handful of dust. The casket was then reclosed, and, together with some old armour, was reverently buried in the Cornwallis vault, which is under the place where the organ now stands. Surely if this casket contained the heart of anyone else but Anne Boleyn, there would have been some inscription on it, or a tablet on the wall in which it was immured. If it really did contain Queen Anne Boleyn's heart, then it can be easily understood why no

inscription was engraved on it or on a tablet in the church. Henry VIII. had denied to his wife a Christian burial with the usual rites. Immediately after her execution her mangled remains were placed, without ceremony, in an unhallowed grave, alongside that of her unfortunate brother George, Viscount Rochford, in the Tower. If her relatives and friends wished to remove her remains, they could only do so secretly. It would seem that there are good grounds for the belief that her remains were so removed, for at Salle, in Norfolk, and at Horndon-on-the-Hill, in Essex, near both of which places her father had properties, and also at Erwarnton, where her aunt, Lady Calthorpe, lived, the tradition has been handed down from father to son. The placing of two black marble monuments without inscriptions in churches far apart, but both adjoining estates the property of her father, might very probably have been done as a blind, to put King Henry VIII. and his creatures "off the scent." Moreover, as Agnes Strickland in her *Lives of the Queens of England* has pointed out, Sir Thomas Wyatt "ends his memorial of Queen Anne Boleyn's death" with this mysterious sentence, "God provided for her corpse sacred burial in a place, as it were, consecrate to innocence." Wyatt, as a boy, was in love with Anne Boleyn, and ever remained throughout all her troubles her staunch friend and supporter, and his sister Mary was one of those who attended her at her death and burial. It is clear from Sir Thomas Wyatt's words that there was a secret, and naturally he would not reveal it. To rightly understand the value of the claim on behalf of Erwarnton, it is necessary to examine the history of the place and of Queen Anne Boleyn's association with it. Mr. Wood courteously showed me over his church, and pointed out the several objects of interest, including the old monuments and inscriptions; and Mr. Hempson, the present occupier of Erwarnton Hall, showed me over the old house. It appears from Page's *History of Suffolk*, and from a monument in Erwarnton Church, that the manor belonged to the Parker family for many generations. It was at a very early date the property of the Davilliers, and continued in

their possession for four generations. The last of that family was Sir Bartholomew Davillier, who died in 1330. Erwarnton then passed to the Bacons, who held it till 1392, when Sir Oliver Calthorpe, of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, inherited it in right of his wife Isabel, sole heir of Sir Bartholomew Bacon. Sir Philip Calthorpe married Amata Boleyn, sister of Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and aunt of Queen Anne Boleyn.\* Sir Philip left only one daughter, Elizabeth, his sole heir, and she married, as his second wife, Henry Parker, Lord Morley, on whose descendants Erwarnton Hall and Manor devolved. Thus it will be seen that Anne Boleyn's aunt, Amata, was the wife of the Lord of the Manor of Erwarnton; and it is believed that there is no place to which she was more attached, or which brought back to her more pleasant memories, than Erwarnton Hall. Here, it is believed, it was that, according to her last wish, her heart was conveyed after the cruel deed which, by her royal husband's commands, put an end to her short-lived greatness. Erwarnton is situated towards the end of the tongue of land which lies between the rivers Stour and Orwell, the waters of which rivers join each other at Shotley Point, at the end of this tongue, and, thence mingled, flow through a common mouth into the sea. Though close to the well-known seaside resorts of Harwich and Felixstowe, Erwarnton, being off the beaten track, is in a part of the country which is now little known. There is no railway running through this tract, and trippers, with the exception of a few from Ipswich to Shotley Point, are unknown. Even these latter would not pass within sight of Erwarnton Hall, unless they entered by the gate on the right of the road, and passed along the drive, winding among fine old oaks and chestnuts, beeches and elms, and holly-trees fully 30 feet high, till they came to the grand and broad avenue leading up to the entrance to the old Hall. The entrance is through a brick-built arch of

\* This is recorded on the monument to Sir Philip Parker Long, Bart., in Erwarnton Church. Page states that Sir Philip Calthorpe married Jane, daughter of Sir William Boleyn, of Blickling Hall, in Norfolk, but in this he seems to have been mistaken.

quaint and unique design, with nine pinnacles rising above its roof; on the centre pinnacle there is an old weather-cock which shows that the house faces north. Like many other Elizabethan mansions, Erwarton Hall was originally built in the shape of the letter E, the buildings occupying three sides of a quadrangular courtyard, while on the fourth side there was a wall, in the centre of which was the entrance arch. Now only part of one side remains, the one in the centre of which is the front-door. Above the doorway, carved in stone, are the arms of the Parker family, much obliterated by time. The arms are surmounted by the knightly helmet of the house, with mantlings also carved in stone. Like many another estate, Erwarton Manor has changed hands, and the Hall is now no longer occupied by the lord of the manor. It is no longer the property of the Parkers, but belongs to Mr. Berners, the wealthy squire of Woolverstone, who owns a large portion of this part of the county of Suffolk. The Hall and lands are in the occupation of a tenant, Mr. Hempson having rented them for the last forty years or more. In the year 1858 the remains of the old house were restored, and though, to some extent, the interior was modernized, many of the most interesting parts of the building were retained, while some had to be remodelled. There are still the old outer walls, the mullioned windows, the entrance or front doorway, with coat-of-arms above, and inside two old Elizabethan oaken seats. A grand, broad, and most substantial staircase—the original one—leads to the upper story, where in one of the old windows are painted the arms of the Parker family, with the date 1575. On the wall, opposite the staircase, can still be traced the design of what must have been a most beautifully-executed fresco painting, which, it is to be hoped, the owner will commission some competent artist to restore before it is too late to do so. From the back windows of the house a beautiful view is obtained. In the foreground is the flower-garden; beyond is a rough bit of park land, through the centre of which a ravine winds in graceful curves between sloping banks towards the river Stour, distant about a mile or less. The river here is very broad, and on the other

side of it, to the left, is Parkeston, with its quay and shipping, and beyond is Harwich and the blue sea. If the Hall was built in 1575, it is clear Queen Anne Boleyn could never have seen it, as she was executed in 1536; but it was probably built on the site of the old manor-house, of which the Parkers and Calthorpes, her relatives, were lords for some time before these dates (see transcript of old black-letter inscription lower down); and it was probably the old manor-house that Anne Boleyn knew, in which her Aunt Amata, Lady Calthorpe, resided.

Interesting as the old Hall is, there is beyond it, at the top of the hill, what is still more interesting, the parish church of Erwarton, which contains many relics of by-gone days, and records of lordly and knightly families, and, above all, a heart-shaped casket, which, it is supposed, contained the heart of Queen Anne Boleyn. There are several effigies in stone, the oldest being that of Sir Bartholomew Davillier, who fought in the Crusades under King Richard Cœur de Lion. This Bartholomew, who died about 1227, was the founder of this church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There are also effigies of William de Ufford, ancestor of the Earls of Suffolk, and of his wife, Isabel, heiress of Erwarton; and on the north side of the aisle there is a stone effigy of the lady prioress of a nunnery, who, it is supposed, was a descendant of the Davillier family.

These effigies are all in a fairly good state of preservation, though Fairfax's soldiers hacked them a bit, obliterating more or less the coats-of-arms, and knocking off, here a finger, and there a portion of the dress. There is a remarkably fine specimen of Tudor art in the old font, carved in stone. It is octagonal at the top, and on the eight sides are medallions representing alternately the blending of the white and red roses of York and Lancaster, the emblems of the Holy Trinity, the cross which is the sign of baptism, and the royal lions of England. The pedestal is supported by the lions of England and the leopards of King Richard. On the north wall is a handsome marble monument erected by Sir Philip Parker Long, Bart., with a full history of his ancestors. On the opposite wall is a brass

tablet, with an inscription, in old black-letter, to the memory of the infant son of Sir Philip Parker, the date of which is about 1575. It is worth transcribing, for not only is it interesting as a good specimen of the class of epitaph of that time, but it also shows the names of several lords of the manor of Erwardon from the eleventh century. It runs as follows:

Here Phillipe Parker graved is in place ;  
 Of Phillipe Parker then the only sonne,  
 And of his wyfe that Glemham's daughter was,  
 When he his race, a yere and more had runne.  
 Of Calthorpe, Baken, and Davillier,  
 This imp as heir by right of lynage came,  
 Three antient knights whose monuments are  
 here,  
 In each the last that lyved of his name,  
 What bateth birth, what vailleth heritage,  
 Sith death approaching spareth none estate ?  
 What trust of lyfe may be in any age,  
 When tender youth is sette so short a date.  
 And though his happ seems hard to flesh and  
 blode,  
 In length of lyfe that happiness do measure,  
 Yet do I deeme it greatly to his goode,  
 That in this lyfe he knew no worldly pleasure,  
 And for his age to vices none was thrall ;  
 Nor vague delight corrupted had his minde.  
 A short accompt, a reconing very small  
 The Seely\* Soule shall at his dooming finde.

It is worthy of note that this church was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, for, as shown above, Sir Thomas Wyatt wrote in his memorial of Queen Anne's death, "God provided for her corpse sacred burial in a place, as it were, *consecrate to innocence*."

When Anne Boleyn returned from France, she lived at Hever Castle. Her father was frequently absent at the Court of Henry VIII., and Anne Boleyn no doubt grew tired of the lonely life at Hever Castle.

Her mother, the high-born daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, had died long before, when Anne Boleyn was eleven years old. Her father married, as his second wife, a lady of low degree, between whom and her step-daughter no love was lost. It is therefore quite possible that Anne Boleyn may have been happier with her Aunt Amata, Lady Calthorpe, and her cousin Elizabeth at Erwardon, and that there may be some truth in the belief that her last request to her friends was that her heart might be con-

\* "Seely" means blameless.

veyed to Erwardon, where she had spent some of the happiest days of her youth.

It will be observed that all three claims are based on oral tradition; that at none of the three places are there any inscriptions or records; that, while in the case of Salle Church and in that of Horndon-on-the-Hill, it is said the *remains* of the Queen were reburied there, it is only claimed on behalf of Erwardon that *her heart* was placed there in



TUDOR FONT, ERWARDON CHURCH.

a casket. This last claim is the only one of the three which has been supported by other evidence than oral tradition. The finding of a heart-shaped casket in a place, where for generations it has been asserted that her heart was placed, is most decidedly superior evidence to any that can be claimed for the two other places. Moreover, it is quite possible that the Queen's relatives may have thought it safer to bury her heart at Erwardon, than to take it to her birthplace, where naturally Henry VIII. would first look for it, if he discovered that it had been removed from the Tower. It is quite possible,

however, that if her body and head were taken to Salle Church, her heart may have been taken, in accordance with her wishes, to Erwarton.

Wherever her remains may be, *Requiescant in pace.*



## Ancient Egyptian Beads and Symbols Represented in my Collection.

BY ROBERT COLTMAN CLEPHAN, F.S.A.

**T**HE Ancient Egyptians were imbued with an intense love of ornamentation, combined with symbolism and imagery, which found expression at a very early period of their history in a great variety of forms and colours; and this was not only observable in the embellishment of their household surroundings, but also in their personal adornments—and these as well for the living as for the mummied dead, who, when undisturbed by the tomb riflers, slept away their thousands of years, many of them richly decorated with ornaments, and in a *house* made beautiful almost for ever.

Religion, superstition, filial piety, and symbolism, each contributed its quota in the creation and appreciation of the numerous forms and figures found among the faience of ancient Egypt, and most of these objects were worn as amulets. Perhaps, after the simple spheroid bead, emblematic of *Ra*, the mid-day sun, the symbolic form most prevailing over all periods was the sacred beetle (*Scarabæus sacer*), the Egyptian equivalent of which was *kheper*; it was the emblem of terrestrial and immortal life, and it was greatly worn as a charm against death. *Ptah*, in the earlier religious forms, represents the creative force of nature, as typified by *Kheper*. The myth presupposes this beetle to be male only, and its egg, representing the earth, is fashioned by *Ptah* and vivified by *Ra*, the self-begotten. On incubation, it divides into *Noot* or *Nut*, the heavens; *Seb*, the earth; and *Amenti*, the lower regions.

*Ra* rises in the morning as *Hermachis*, the rising sun; is himself, as the sun's disc, at noon; and dies as *Tum*, the setting sun, at night, thus typifying birth, life, and death—in one word, humanity. The sun is born again as a child every morning, is drawn as a chariot by the stars through space, and then sets to illumine the under world. Man only seems to die, preparatory to eternal life, when he becomes merged in *Osiris*, from whom and in whose image he sprang. A miraculous conception is claimed for *Horus*, *Krishna*, *Buddha*, and many other gods, all possibly having the same origin in a solar myth—the sun setting in the constellation of *Virgo*. The Scarabæi with outstretched wings are those that were laid on a mummy's breast; while the very large ones with folded wings, inscribed with extracts from the *Book of the Dead* (*Peri-en-hru—coming forth by day out of the nether world*), were put inside the mummy in place of the heart, after the viscera had been drawn and removed into canopic vases.

The Egyptians believed in a future life; hence their anxious desire to preserve the tenement of clay by embalment. After death came judgment, when the heart was weighed by *Anubis*, while *Thoth*, the recorder, the ibis-headed god, noted down the good and evil deeds done in the body. If the heart weighed true, the soul came forth as a god, and became united to the mummy when the elected enjoyed eternal bliss; but only after some period of probation. Should the verdict be adverse, the soul was cast forth in the body of a pig; but punishment was not eternal. Judgment is described in the seventeenth chapter of the *Book of the Dead*.

The usual inscriptions on ordinary scarabæoids are invocations addressed to deities or intercessors; royal\* or other personal cartouches; some are inscribed with a meaning known only to the wearer; the remainder bearing various cabalistic or purely ornamental designs. One of the series in my collection consists of scarabæi dating from the eighteenth dynasty forward, and it contains several specimens with royal cartouches, and some jewel scarabs of Ptolemaic times. Another series is entirely composed of

\* A Pharaoh had a double name, one for the person and another for the *Ka*.

specimens from the *Hyksos* period (shepherd kings). The intaglio cut on one of these, dating from about 2200 B.C., represents the god *Shu* with the world on his head, and it exhibits a distinct prototype of *Atlas*, affording an illustration of the great antiquity of many of the myths current in the more recent mythologies. These emblems are pierced for hanging round the neck, and, like ordinary beads, are strung for this purpose. There are allegorical figures of the vast pantheon of Egypt, some of them fashioned in the image of man or his travesty; others as birds or reptiles, actual and fabulous, or animals, real and mythical—all representing deities, intercessors, or fixed principles in nature, such as the heavenly bodies and their courses; and most of these objects were used as pendants. The hawk, the emblem of *Horus*, the third person in one of the Egyptian trinities, signifies a new birth; the little frog typifies the resurrection; the symbolic eye is a charm against the evil eye. In the combined figure of the trinity of *Isis*, *Osiris*, and *Horus*, three in one, the first person is represented by the wings, the second by the *pschent* of empire (the helmet of salvation), and *Horus*, the son, by the hawk's head and body. This ancient Egyptian myth, like so many others, has descended to later theologies, though varying in the attributes of the three persons concerned. Under the Platonian system the fixed principles in nature are represented as three deities, connected by something very like an immaculate conception; and these principles were much discussed in the celebrated schools of Alexandria, and adopted by many. That the triad of *Isis*, *Osiris*, and *Horus* singularly foreshadows the like dogma of the Christian Church, so closely identified with the celebrated Athanasius, Archbishop of Egypt, is seen specially from some images of the blessed Virgin and Child that have been preserved, bearing the emblems of *Isis* and *Horus*. These figures were in the possession of the late Dr. Grant Bey, of Cairo, and I believe that his collection, or part of it, has found its way to Scotland since his death. An inscription on the first pylon at Philæ indicates the interesting fact that the mysteries of *Isis*, *Osiris*, and *Horus* were still being celebrated as late as 453 A.D.

under the Emperor Marcian—that is, more than seventy years after the ancient religion had been abolished by the edict of Theodosius. The little blue lotus column signifies eternal youth, while the *phallus* is a symbol common to many nations and ages. Among the figures of deities, such as *Amen*, *Anubis*, *Osiris*, *Typhon*, *Bes*, *Knumn*, *Pasht*, *Theuris*, and *Isis* suckling *Horus*, is notably one of *Isis* herself, which is the work of one of the earliest dynasties, probably the third or fourth—more than six thousand years ago! It is no slight achievement to invest a tiny figure with the grace and dignity of a statue; the technique is very remarkable, involving ages of apprenticeship and experience. This is no work of a semi-barbarous age.

Each of these emblems and phylacteries had its symbolic value; but many still lack interpretation, owing to the myths concerning them having been lost and forgotten, and this is mainly the reason why so much obscurity hangs over the springs, tendency, and scope of the religion of Ancient Egypt, which, though in a manner wonderfully stereotyped over five thousand years, with, however, one very vital and important break during the eighteenth dynasty, presents apparent inconsistencies that cannot be at all satisfactorily reconciled. The principles underlying many of the imperfectly understood symbols, as well as some crude attempts of mine to reduce what is known of the religion to some intelligible system of ethics, may be read of in some of my contributions to the literature of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society of Antiquaries.

The domain of the lapidary of Ancient Egypt was most extensive, comprising most of the precious stones of our own times, with the notable exceptions of the diamond and the sapphire. Rubies are often stated to be absent from this repertory, but this seems to me doubtful—at least, as far as the dynasty of the Ptolemies is concerned—for I was assured that a scarab of Greco-Egyptian fashioning I sent to have mounted in a ring, for a present to a young bride, is a ruby, and unless I am much mistaken there is yet another in my collection.

Beads and their kindred ornaments were not only fashioned from the more precious

stones, but were made of malachite, lapis-lazuli, amethyst, carnelian, jasper, coloured glass, alabaster, green diorite, serpentine, schist, lignite, and the finer kinds of limestone, etc., besides amber, pastes, and clay. The less costly varieties of beads and other ornaments were mostly glazed, enamelled, or painted in rich colours, which were mainly derived from metallic oxides. The vitreous fluxes used are remarkable for their sweet shades of colour: the rich turquoise blue, as well as the malachite green, having been caught to a nicety. The predominant colour of the Old Empire was green, one probably suggested by malachite, while during the Theban period, from start to finish, the colour most affected was blue, of the delightful tints of the turquoise and lapis-lazuli.

The form and character of Egyptian beads afford, perhaps, less data for approximating the age from whence they sprang than do many other objects of Egyptian decorative art; still, it may be said roughly that those of the Old Empire are usually round, oval, or square; and these simple forms were amplified, so to speak, in later ages by various combinations of the prism, the spindle, the miniature lotus column, and the lozenge.

The sands of Egypt still yield a perennial crop of single beads, and most of the isolated specimens in my collection have been obtained from this source; and their beauty and workmanship would do credit to any period—and, indeed, their forms have served as models for many ages—but the cemeteries of Abydos, Memphis, Thebes, Goornah, and Sakkarah, are rich in perfectly preserved specimens, which have been worked into collarettes, necklaces, and other ornaments; and the periods of their manufacture are determinable from the tombs themselves, or may be approximated from the particular necropolis in which they have been found. The commoner varieties abound at places like Asyoot, the ancient Lycopolis, sacred to Anubis, where so many of the lower-class Egyptians lie buried in the sand, and whose bodies have been subjected to the least costly process of mummification. All the forms and varieties mentioned are represented in the collection; and there are

specimens of collarettes, bracelets, and necklaces.

When dealing with things Egyptian one feels it somewhat difficult to realize, humanly speaking, the immense periods of time the history of that ancient people covers. Go back to the commencement of the Old Empire, to Menes, the first Pharaoh of the first historic dynasty—for historic it undoubtedly is—about seven thousand years ago, and there is even then ample evidence of a cultured nation, with abundant skill in science, handicrafts, and mechanics—one, indeed, conveying an idea of a culmination in artistic taste and feeling, rather than a beginning in the paths of civilization.

We speak of the Old Empire, which has now been to a certain extent exploited; but new discoveries continue to carry us further and further back until the legendary dynasties of the demi-gods\* begin to loom fitfully through the mists of untold ages. The sphinx† and its temple‡ are probably works of those nebulous times, and it may be that they go far back into them; but one feels that any finds in this direction, however interesting and important, are of necessity little more than suggestive, and cannot help us much to pierce even the crust of that great problem *humanity* and its span.

\* The servants of *Hor* are referred to in the Turin papyrus as the predecessors of *Menes*. According to *Manetho*, the dynasty of the gods lasted over 12,000 years, and consisted of *Ptah, Shu, Seb, Osiris, Set,* and *Horus*.

† Mariette found a tablet, in a ruined building near the pyramid of *Cheops*, implying that the sphinx was existing in the reign of that Pharaoh.

‡ The temple resembles a mastaba, and there are niches for sarcophagi. It is devoid of inscriptions. The monolithic pillars supporting the roof stand 16 feet above the floor, and they are 4½ feet broad. There are immense slabs of alabaster and red syenite, which are far more accurately laid than the best Roman work, and they are finely polished; indeed, the temple as a whole exhibits rare workmanship, implying a necessary acquaintance with mechanical appliances. Several granite *cynocephali* (sculptured apes sacred to the moon) were found in the temple.





## Fletcher's "History of Architecture."\*



ALTHOUGH this book still bears the name of the late Professor Banister Fletcher on the title-page—a proper mark of filial respect—it is, in its present form, essentially the work of the younger author. On comparing it with

is now much enhanced, and those who are the possessors of the last or earlier editions will certainly do well to discard them in favour of their successor.

In addition to the rewriting and correction of much of the letter-press, this edition contains the following new features: A note on prehistoric architecture; a note on the religious Orders of the Middle Ages; a new comprehensive chapter on Gothic architec-



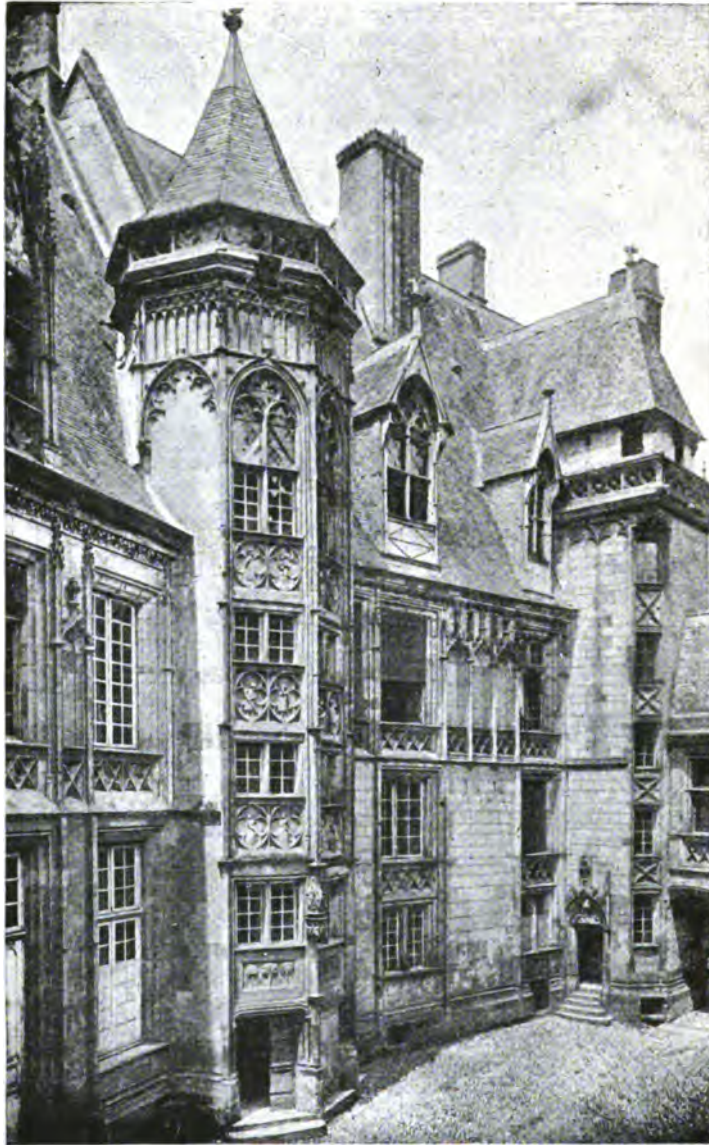
PONT DU GARD, NÎMES, FRANCE.

former editions, it is found that the statement in the preface as to the volume having been almost rewritten is amply justified. Useful as the book was before, as a careful compendium of architectural facts, its value

\* *A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method.* By Professor Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., and Banister F. Fletcher, A.R.I.B.A. 256 plates and over 1,300 illustrations. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. London: B. T. Batsford, 1901. Thick 8vo., pp. xlii, 531. Price 21s. net.

The illustrations to this review are reproduced by the courtesy of the publisher.

ture in Europe; an account of mediæval timber roofs, with a most helpful sheet of illustrations; a note on English parish churches, and another on the castles and residences of the nobles; a list of English cathedral churches, with useful illustrations from photographs of models, so that their general external character and proportional size can be seen at a glance; descriptive notes on British colonial architecture; and a chapter on American architecture, showing the influences which have led to such



HOUSE OF JACQUES CŒUR, BOURGES.

remarkable results in that country. Great as are these changes and additions to the letter-press, the illustrations are yet more improved and extended; they now consist of no fewer than 256 plates, comprising 1,300 illustra-

tions. Of this number, 128 are reproductions from photographs of the chief edifices in the world; these have been chosen not so much for picturesque effect as to show the principles of construction or to give

examples of the typical ornaments peculiar to each period. We do not remember to have previously seen so large a number of admirably chosen and clearly printed photographic plates in any single volume of modest price.

The finest Roman aqueduct now remaining is the one known as the Pont du Gard, Nîmes. Every traveller in that part of France will well remember the imposing effect, all the more imposing because of the simplicity of the bold design, of these three great tiers of arches crossing the valley at about 180 feet above the stream. In addition to the photographic plate here reproduced, Mr. Fletcher gives, on another plate of details, a small elevation and section of this mighty aqueduct, built as it were to last for ever. It was erected by Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, B.C. 19, and is constructed of comparatively small stones. No cement is used except for the water-channel at the top.

In the admirable chapter on French Gothic, one of the best photographic plates, illustrative of domestic work, is that of the house of Jacques Cœur, at Bourges. This house is a noble example of the residence of a great merchant prince, and dates from 1443. It has a courtyard in the centre of the building, the entrance to which is under a low tower. The fine staircase turret is one of its chief features. There is a vaulted chapel on the first floor, with interesting colour decoration, the cells being painted with angels.

It is not possible, or perhaps likely, to be in accord with every statement put forth in a book such as this, which is a general concordance and compendium of every form of architecture of every age. The statement, for instance, put forth with regard to the early Christians adapting the ancient basilicas, which were ready to their hand, for their own places of worship, as "generally admitted," would in truth be generally contradicted by the best and more recent students of Christian architecture. When the peace of the Church was established, and they could worship in the open, their architects naturally turned to the basilicas as the most suitable models for covering in the large churches that they now dared to erect, more especially as the Jews had already adopted the basilican plan in the

construction of their synagogues. But it is exceedingly doubtful whether any single pagan basilica was ever turned into a Christian church. The two examples in Rome, the Lateran and the Sessorian, usually brought forward as instances, cannot in truth prove anything of the kind, as has been shown by Mr. George Gilbert Scott. Constantine assisted with his own hands in digging out the foundation of the former; whilst earth was brought from Jerusalem to mingle with the soil on which the latter was to be built.

In other ecclesiastical details Mr. Fletcher is not always quite sound or thorough. In the list of monastic Orders it would have been better to have included that singular Order of both sexes, the Gilbertine, the only one of English origin. They had quite sufficient houses in England to make them architecturally of some importance. There is noble work in what is left of their fine conventual church at Old Malton, or in the beautiful oriel of the Prior's lodgings at Walton. In the brief account given of monastic buildings, it is stated that "the cellarage for beer, wine, oil, etc., was often placed under the dormitory." Such an arrangement would be most remarkable, at all events for the dormitory of the monks or canons, which was bound to communicate with the church. The sentence also shows a somewhat imperfect grasp of what the *cellarium* of a monastery really comprised. Nor would Mr. Fletcher find the latest exponents of the life of William of Wykeham agree with him, when he claims him as "the greatest of English Gothic builders and the 'Wolsey' of Edward III."

It would be a sorry thing, however, to conclude this brief notice with mere cavils, or corrections of a few minor points that seem to us to involve errors. Taken as a whole, this volume is at once not only an indispensable classified handbook for the architectural student and the craftsman, but a delightful book for reference and study for the antiquary or for the intelligent general reader.

J. CHARLES COX.



## A Variant of the Legend of Mab's Cross in the "Thousand and One Nights."

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON, HON. LL.D., F.R.S.L.

**T**HE legend of Mab's Cross at Wigan is well known. Sir William Brads-haigh, of Haigh, having been absent many years, returns disguised as a palmer on the day when his wife, Lady Mabel, is being married to a Welsh knight. Sir William makes himself known, the Welsh knight is slain, the husband and wife are reunited; but the lady, as a penance, goes weekly barefooted, from Haigh Hall to Mab's Cross. This legend has been discussed elsewhere\* in some detail, and it is only necessary now to say that the story is told in varying forms, and is associated with many other localities. It is found as a legend in Cheshire, Devonshire, and Derbyshire. In mediæval literature it forms part of the romances of Hereward, Horn, and Pontus of Galicia. There is a drama by Tieck dealing with the subject, and it is the theme of several German traditions. It is found in the saga of Frithiof, and exists also in other Scandinavian forms. The story is related by Boccaccio and other Italian novelists.

It is a reasonable conjecture that a story so widely spread has travelled from East to West, and accordingly the legend is found in the Indian collection of stories entitled the *Katha Sagit Sagara*. To the seventeen different versions of the story, elsewhere given in detail, may now be added one from the *Thousand and One Nights*, that vast storehouse of Oriental legend, anecdote, and romance, which has only recently been made known in its entirety to the Western world. The story is not in Galland's selection, which forms the basis of the English edition of the *Arabian Nights*, but will be found in the three hundred and eighty-fifth night of the editions of Burton, Payne, and Henning. That of Max Henning has been adopted in the translation which follows:

\* See my *Legend of the Disguised Knight* (in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, second series, ix. 440) and my *Lancashire Gleanings*, p. 343.

"Further it is said that El-Mutalammis fled from En-Nooman, the son of El-Munzir, and remained away so long that he was believed to be dead. Now, he had a beautiful wife whose name was Umeime, and her family besought her to marry again. For a long time she refused, because she loved El-Mutalammis dearly, but at last they persuaded her to accept one of her many suitors, and against her own will she consented, although her affection for her husband El-Mutalammis remained undiminished. In the self-same night, when the wedding-feast was being celebrated, El-Mutalammis returned, and as he heard the sound in the camp of flutes and tambourines, and saw all the signs of a feast, he asked some of the children what was the meaning of all this, and they replied that Umeime, the wife of El-Mutalammis, was married to such-and-such a man, and that this evening she was going to her new home. As El-Mutalammis heard this, he slipped into the house along with the women; there he saw the bride seated on the wedding-throne. Presently the bridegroom approached her, whereupon she sighed, and, weeping, spoke this verse:

"Ah, would I knew in what far land of storm  
or shine  
Thou dwellest now, O Mutalammis, husband  
mine.'

"Now, El-Mutalammis was a famous poet, and so he answered her with another verse:

"Right near at hand am I, as thou mayest see;  
At every halting-place my heart turned back to  
thee.'

"When the bridegroom heard these verses he understood the truth of the matter, and hastily left the house, saying as he departed:

"I was in luck, but now misfortune comes again;  
This hospitable house and room is for you lovers  
twain.'

"So he went forth and departed, and left El-Mutalammis and Umeime alone, who thenceforward lived together the happiest, sweetest, and most joyous of lives until death parted them. Praise be to Him by whose command the heavens and the earth were created."

How far this anecdote has any historic foundation would be difficult to say. "The story," Sir Richard Burton says, "is familiar to all the Moslem East." It is certain that El-Mutalammis was one of the lights of Arabic poetry before the coming of Mohammed.



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

NOTABLE archæologists, both Italian and foreign, have been for some time past suggesting that explorations should be made on the sites of the old Pelasgic cities, especially round the present town of Norba. The Minister of Public Instruction has now (says *Travel*) given directions for the commencement of excavations there, and the work will be undertaken under the best auspices, as it has the goodwill of Don Felice Borghese, who is the principal owner of the ground about to be explored.



Mr. Fisher-Unwin has made arrangements to publish immediately, on the instalment plan, a specially prepared and fine edition of his *Story of the Nations* series. The series consists of fifty-six volumes, which will be offered for a short time at nearly half the published price. The set will comprise Professor O. M. Edwards's *Wales*, which has just been issued.



An ancient Roman urn, containing nearly 200 gold pieces dating from the time of Nero to that of Hadrian, has been discovered at Torriblanca, in Spain, on the estate of the Marquis de Villoros. It is to be hoped the coins will be saved for some public collection, although generally in Spain old coins are sold to be melted.



A Beyrout telegram announces (says the *Sicile*) the discovery of a subterranean town at the foot of Mount Emratz, not far from Aleppo. The work of excavation has so far revealed a beautifully-sculptured gateway leading to several streets, on either side of which are stone houses of great antiquity. It is believed that the city covers a large area, and contains bridges and numerous monuments.



### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE included in their book sale of the 25th inst. and two following days the undermentioned works: St. Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*, Jenson, 1475, £13 5s.; Neues Künstlerisches Modelbuch, Strasburg, 1600, VOL. XXXVIII.

£12 2s. 6d.; Schön Neues Modelbuch, Basle, 1599, £10 5s.; Siebmacher's Neues Modelbuch in Kupfer gemacht, Nürnberg, 1604, £13 10s.; Machasor, printed upon vellum, Soncino, 1485-86, £30; Missale Glagolitico-Romanum, Venet., 1528, £28 10s.; Petrarca, Libro degli Homini Famosi, first Pogliano book, 1476, £24; Strada, *Imagines Imperatorum Romanorum*, Tiguri, 1559, £22 10s.; Virgil, translated by Gawin Douglas, 1553, £31; Shelley's St. Irvyne, 1822, £10; FitzGerald's *Polonius*, 1852, £5 12s. 6d.; J. H. Jesse's Works, 14 vols., 1840-75, £10 17s. 6d.; Ackermann's Oxford University, £13 13s.; Journal of Hellenic Studies, 1880-1900, £13.

MESSRS. HODGSON AND Co. included in their sale last week: Westmacott's *English Spy*, 2 vols., original boards, one leaf of vol. i. missing, £38; Shakespeare's Poems, Kelmscott Press, £12 2s. 6d.; Blake's Poetical Sketches, one leaf in facsimile, 1783, £12 10s.; British Archæological Journal, 1846-90, £10 15s.; Philosophical Magazine, 1848-76, £40; Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, 3 vols., £19; Wordsworth's Ode to Charles Lamb, presentation copy, £28; and Ode on the Installation of His Royal Highness Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, with inscription "Hannah Cookson, from her affectionate friend William Wordsworth," £15; also an autograph letter from His Majesty the King, written from White's Club, £4 15s.; and a letter from J. M. W. Turner to J. Holworthy, Esq., dated 1824, £5 15s. — *Athenæum*, November 30.



MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 2nd and 3rd inst. the following books: Bacon's *Essaies*, 1613, £12 15s.; Catalogue of Prints by H. S. Beham (a few engravings inserted), 1877, £24; *Real Life in Ireland*, original pictorial boards, 1822-24, £16 10s.; Byron's Poems on Several Occasions, 1807, presentation copy with original stanzas, £129; Boccaccio, *Amorous Fiametta*, translated by B. Young, of the Middle Temple, 1587, £31 10s.; Hardyng's Chronicle, 1543, £16; *Horæ*, printed on vellum (leaf wanting), Paris, Hardouin, 1516-30, £30; *Heures a l'usage de Coutances*, 1519-30, £33; "Queen Elizabeth's" Prayer-Book, 1608, £11; J. Phillipus Forestus, *De Plurimis Mulieribus*, 1497, £28; Bickham's *Musical Entertainer*, 1737, £16; Chronicle of St. Albans, 1483-84 (a portion only), £73; Mather's *Magnalia Christi Americana*, 1702, £14 15s.; Prynne's Records, 3 vols., 1665-70, £10 5s.; William Baldwin, *The Canticles in English Metres*, 1549, £21; L. Barrey's *Ram Alley*, 1611, £12 10s.; Baxter's *Saints' Rest*, 1st edition, 1650, £11 10s.; Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Elder Brother*, 1st edition, 1637, £11; Alken's *National Sports*, 1825, £38; Barclay's *Ship of Fools*, Cawood, 1570, £40; Vulgate Bible of Sixtus V., 1590, £24 10s.; The *Stirlings of Keir*, 1858, £18; Caxton's *Higden's Polychronicon*, circa 1482 (very imperfect), £349; M. F. de Enciso, *Suma de Geographia* (first geographical book referring to America printed in Spain), Sevilla, 1519, £18 5s.; Goya's *Caprichos*, £10 10s.; *El Arte lidiar los Toros*, £12 5s.

*Chronica de Alvarez de Luna, Milan, 1546, £10 12s. 6d.; Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana, £13 15s.; Biblia Swieta, 1563, £12 10s.—Athenaum, December 7.*

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*December 4.*—Mr Emanuel Green, F.S.A., Hon. Director, in the chair.—Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A., read a paper on "Fonts with Representations of the Seven Sacraments," and exhibited ninety-one lantern slides in illustration of his paper. There are twenty-nine fonts known upon which sculptures representing the seven sacraments have been carved. Sixteen are in Norfolk, eleven in Suffolk, one in Kent, and one in Somerset. The sacrament of Baptism is usually portrayed by the priest immersing a nude infant in an octagonal font, and he is accompanied by acolytes holding the open book of the ritual and the casket of holy oils. The Bishop is generally depicted in these fifteenth-century fonts vested in his long rochet and mozetta, or tippet, when giving Confirmation. In every instance infants are being presented to the Bishop, and the child is held by the godfather or godmother according as it is a boy or a girl. In the panel representing the Holy Eucharist the sculptor has usually depicted the moment when the priest, standing before the altar, is elevating the chalice or the sacred Host. Candlesticks are found upon four of the altars, and acolytes holding tall flaming torches are depicted on five of the sculptures. At Woodbridge and Great Glenham the priest is communicating a man and a woman who hold a house-linen cloth before them, while at Farningham the priest is genuflecting after the consecration. The sacrament of Penance is depicted by a priest seated in a chair shriving a kneeling penitent, who is frequently represented by an angel with wings spread widely over both priest and penitent. The evil spirit, with horned head and dragon wings, is departing with his tail between his legs, crestfallen and confounded. When the plaster was removed from the font at Gresham in Norfolk, the evil spirit is said to have represented so dreadful an appearance that his figure was chipped away, and now only the outline remains. The sacrament of Extreme Unction is administered by a priest who is represented dipping his thumb in the holy oil and anointing the dying person. The sculpture at Gresham shows a circular object placed on the bed, which is doubtless the dish on which four lumps of cotton-wool are placed in the form of a cross, with which the priest wiped the places he had anointed. Holy Orders is portrayed by either the ordination of a priest or deacon. The Bishop is generally vested in alb, tunicle, dalmatic, chasuble, and mitre, and, holding his pastoral staff in his left hand, he lays his right hand on the head of the kneeling candidate. If a subdeacon is being ordained a deacon, he is vested in a dalmatic, but if a deacon is being raised to the priesthood, he is robed in a chasuble. Several ecclesiastics accompany the Bishop: one holds the open book of the

ritual, another the casket of holy oil, while another is doubtless the archdeacon, whose duty it was to present the candidate for ordination. At Nettlescombe, in Somerset, while the Bishop is ordaining a candidate, a barber dressed in a short tunic, hose, boots, and round hat, is shaving a tonsure on the head of a figure seated on a low bench. The sacrament of Holy Matrimony is usually depicted at that crucial point in the ceremony when the priest is joining the hands of the couple and blessing them. At Brooke we find a woman standing behind the bride, holding on her arm a red veil, probably intended for the pall, which was held over the newly-married pair from the *sanctus* in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist until the conclusion of the nuptial benediction after the *Pater Noster*. At Woodbridge the bridegroom is depicted as placing the ring on the thumb, forefinger, middle finger, and finally leaving it on the third finger of the bride, while the acolyte has partially closed the book, because the priest would say the words for the bridegroom to repeat in English. The eighth panel in these octagonal fonts is devoted to various subjects: the Crucifixion, the Baptism of our Lord, the Last Judgment, the Assumption of the Virgin, etc. These fonts, having representations of the seven sacraments upon them, were made about the middle of the fifteenth century. The one at East Dereham was carved in A.D. 1468, and the church accounts state that it cost £12 13s. 9d.; but the one at Walsoken was a gift to that church in A.D. 1544. The women are represented in horned head-dresses on many of the fonts, showing that they were made about the period of Edward IV. The bridegroom in the panel for Matrimony at Badingham has a round turban cap of the date of about 1485, and at Great Glenham and Woodbridge the women appear in the butterfly head-dress, so that these two fonts may be dated about A.D. 1483.—The Rev. H. Bedford Pim made some interesting remarks in the discussion on this paper.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*November 20.*—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., in the chair.—The Rev. R. I. Woodhouse exhibited an iron crucible weighing 6 lb. 10 oz., bearing evidences of a hinge at one time existing, which was found in the south of Surrey, not a great distance from the neighbourhood of the Sussex ironworks, at which, probably, it had been made. He also exhibited a clay or terra-cotta money-box considered by Mr. Gould and others to be of early seventeenth-century date. Miss Dobson brought for exhibition some brass and bronze coins, the finest being a brass of Lucilla, daughter of Marcus Aurelius, 147 A.D.; others were of Probus, Tetricus, and Galienus.—Mr. Patrick, hon. sec., made an exhibition on behalf of Mr. Chas. Lynam, F.S.A., and read some notes he had prepared in description of a fine series of photographs of the recent excavations and discoveries at Arbor Low in Derbyshire.—Mr. Andrew Oliver exhibited some curiosities from Russia, inclusive of a brass "icon" in three compartments, a brass figure of St. Michael with an inscription in

Greek at the back, and a plaque of mother-of-pearl engraved with the "Nailing to the Cross."—Mr. Thomas Fisher exhibited a large stone (porphyry) recently unearthed in Threadneedle Street, E.C., at a depth of 20 feet below the surface; and Mr. Garside a photograph of a very fine celt in excellent condition found at Rowarth in Lancashire, and another of a so-called "Druid's Chair" from near Stockport.—Mr. W. J. Andrew exhibited through the Rev. H. J. D. Astley a fine cinerary urn still containing cremated ashes, the urn bearing the inscription:

L'MVNIUS . PPRISCVS  
ALLIAE PRISCAE FILIVS  
ARTEMAE . NEPOS

which was found in the garden of Justinian, and was probably originally in a columbarium.—The paper of the evening was by Dr. Plowright of King's Lynn, and was read in his absence by Mr. Astley. The paper dealt exhaustively with the "Archæology of Woad" from the earliest times down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was well illustrated by drawings and photos of woad-mills and implements connected with its manufacture, both in this and other European countries, and references to the chief books upon the subject were copiously given. The earliest references to woad as the source of a blue dye colour occur in the classics, the most familiar being that of Cæsar in his *Commentaries*. Pomponius Mela and Pliny also mention it. At the opening of a barrow at Sheen near Hartington some years ago, a considerable quantity of woad-indigo was found in lumps and in powder, the sepulture, probably, being that of a dyer. Frequent reference is made in ancient documents to the sale of woad, or "wad," as it was then called, and still is by the woad-grower of the Fenlands of East Anglia. There is a roll preserved in the records of the Borough of King's Lynn, dated 1243, setting forth the dues payable upon various commodities in which woad or "wad" is included. There is one locality in England where woad is still regularly cultivated for dyeing purposes—viz., the Fenland districts of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire.

An evening meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on November 26. The President, Professor Percival Wright, M.A., M.D., was in the chair.—Mr. Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., read a paper entitled "Slane in Bregia, County Meath; a Study of its Franciscan Convent and Hermitage"; and in the course of his remarks pointed out that Slane, with all its memories of St. Patrick, its choice natural gifts, and its interesting archæological remains, had attracted the notice of many explorers. The lecturer gave a history of the place, commencing with the legend of St. Patrick camping on the hill, and he described in minute detail the ancient remains, amongst which were Slane Castle, the Maiden Rock, the Abbey, the Moat, the Franciscan Friary, the Cemetery, and St. Eric's Hermitage, his remarks being illustrated with limelight views.

—Mr. P. J. O'Reilly read a paper on "The Cross at Blackrock," which, he argued, was probably pre-Romanesque.

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on November 27, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding.—Mr. J. P. Pritchett gave an interesting résumé of recent discoveries at Raby Castle, details of which have been already published. They revealed the existence of a two-light window at the east end of the south aisle, which had been walled up with 4½-inch brickwork, and of a six-light window and screen at the west end, which had evidently opened originally into the upper or Baron's Hall. The object of this had apparently been to enable those in the hall to witness the service in the chapel.—Mr. J. C. Hodgson exhibited and described a great number of charters collected by the late Mr. Francis Brumell. These charters for the sale of land, or for appointments or quittances, date back to the twelfth century, and, though yellow and dusty with age, are otherwise in excellent condition. Most of them carry seals, some of these attachments being very large, the documents being correspondingly small. In the course of the recital of the catalogue most of the great family names and those of places in the county under names centuries old, and now changed in the course of time, were mentioned. Mr. Hodgson said the sons of the late Mr. Francis Brumell were anxious to keep the collection unbroken, and wished to deposit them with the society, unless the County Council should set up a local record office, in which case they would desire to transfer them to that place. The catalogue prepared by Miss Martin would, he stated, be printed in due course.—Mr. F. W. Dendy then read some "Extracts from the Privy Seal Dockets relating principally to the North of England."

At a meeting of the DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on November 22, Mr. James Barbour, architect, read an account of excavation works carried out during the past summer, at the instance of the society, on a crannog in Lochrutton, the large sheet of water from which the town of Dumfries draws its domestic supply. The soundings taken round the islet revealed a nearly level bottom, with a summer depth of 11 to 13 feet of water. In other parts of the loch the depth was as great as 52 feet. On removing the upper strata of turf, soil, and stones, there was found a floor composed entirely of logs of wood, disposed in groups of parallel pieces, lying in many different directions, and fitted closely together. The logs, measuring 6 inches to 12 inches across, were mostly round, and sometimes retained the bark, but a few were squared in whole or part. To a depth of 5 feet from the floor the construction consisted of layers of logs, alternating with thin beds of stones, and the method probably continued to the bed of the loch. Morticed beams had not been observed *in situ*, but detached pieces were found. Outer posts, apparently remnants of a stockading, projected above the surface of the

floor. Among the stones overlying the floor, and at a depth of not less than 3½ feet below the turf, were found burned bones of animals and birds, a fragment of deer's horn, over 170 small pieces of pottery, almost all wheel-made, and most of them having a greenish or yellowish green glaze, a small ring or link of brass or bronze, fragments of a circular vessel of red sandstone. The most impressive and almost unique relic, however, was a small and imperfect pendant cross of jet, or a material resembling jet. It consisted of a centre circular disc, with two arms, the other arms being broken off. The disc, which measured ⅝ inch in diameter, was flat on the face and rounded on the edge, and the arms, tapering slightly, had the corners rounded off, and terminated with flat pedimental canopies. On one side of the disc were the letters IHC, with a mark of contraction over them. Dr. Anderson of Edinburgh, to whom the cross was submitted, characterized it as a very remarkable thing, and suggested that the contraction mark meant that the three letters were to be read as "Jesus," although they might also be expanded in the other sense given to them in the Middle Ages, as "Jesus Hominum Salvator." The cross seemed to Dr. Anderson to be late. He did not find the particular form of lettering before the twelfth century. He considered that the general aspect of the find was mediæval, and the pottery was almost all of the fabric accustomed to be classed as eleventh to sixteenth century. Mr. Barbour pointed out that an outer entrenched island existed on the east shore of the loch, which there could hardly be any doubt was associated with the crannog. Occupation of the latter appeared to have been continuous, and to have extended over a considerable space of time. The occupants had consisted of a family apparently opulent, and the cross seemed to show that they were of the Christian faith. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Robert Service expressed the opinion that some of the finds were suspiciously modern in appearance, and that the cross in particular might be a relic of the visit of a picnic or sweetheating party. The original floor level, he suggested, was now submerged, and he expressed the opinion that if these crannogs were occupied later than the eleventh century it must have been by an outcast or vagrant class, a survival from an older time.



### Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CHIVALRY. By F. Warre Cornish, M.A. "Social England Series." With 27 illustrations. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Limited. 1901. 8vo., pp. 369. Price 4s. 6d. What was chivalry? Mr. Cornish defines it, for the purposes of his book, as "a body of sentiment

and practice, of law and custom, which prevailed among the dominant classes in great part of Europe between the eleventh and the sixteenth centuries; and which, more completely developed in some countries than others, was so far universal that a large portion of its usages is common to all the nations of Western Europe." And, again, on page 13 he says that chivalry "may be defined as the moral and social law and custom of the noble and gentle class in Western Europe during the later Middle Ages, and the results of that law and custom in action." These definitions are somewhat debatable, and certainly do not err on the side of narrowness. But Mr. Cornish is fairly entitled to fix for himself the limits within which he treats a subject of profound interest, and no reader of his book need regret that he has cast his net somewhat widely. The author makes no attempt to write a formal History of Chivalry, but he discusses in a very bright and readable style its influence and results in connection with education, war, heraldry, tournaments, the crusades, literature, the position of women, and various other aspects and departments of life. His conclusions will not command universal assent. We think that in more than one respect he takes too favourable a view of the influence of chivalry—on the position of women, for instance; but the book is one which thoroughly makes good its right to be included in a "Social England" series, and it deserves to be carefully read and studied. Mr. Cornish may be congratulated on an excellent piece of work. The pictures, which are nearly all from mediæval MSS., are genuinely illustrative and add decidedly to the value of the book.

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THE MYCENÆAN TREE AND PILLAR CULT, AND ITS MEDITERRANEAN RELATIONS. By Arthur J. Evans, M.A., F.S.A. With a coloured plate and seventy figures in the text. London: Macmillan and Co., Limited. 1901. 4to.; pp. xiv, 106. Price 6s. net.

The world which Schliemann surprised a generation ago is to-day astonished by the proto-Mycenæan and even præ-Mycenæan discoveries of Mr. Arthur Evans. His finds in Crete have richly rewarded his patience during the troubled occupation of that unhappy island. We believe that before the Allied Powers took Cretan affairs under their control, Mr. Evans, with an inspired good-fortune which all archæologists will envy him, had come to possess certain gems from which he inferred a whole new chapter of Hellenic civilization. His ardour was, however, stayed by the slow process of modern diplomacy, which forbade him to dig for treasure. But when the English Navy at length saved the island, English archæology stepped in to re-create its past. Not the least remarkable of the Cretan and eteo-Cretan contributions of Mr. Evans to our ordered knowledge of Mediterranean history is the essay upon the "Mycenæan Tree and Pillar Cult," which is comprised in the volume before us. It is, we fancy, reprinted from the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, but those interested in this fascinating, if remote,



corner of ancient history will be glad to have in separate form an account so erudite and so well illustrated. In these pages Mr. Evans sets out a whole series of Mycenaean cult scenes in which the sacred tree is associated with the sacred pillar. Our own Oxfordshire and Warwickshire have furnished instances of what archæology finds in the countries lying around in the Mediterranean basin. The living tree was in some way a more realistic impersonation than the pillar by itself could ever be of the mysterious godhead to which man owed reverence in the earliest times. Its very fruit and foliage seemed to show forth the divine life. "In the whispering of its leaves and the melancholy sighing of the breeze was heard, as at Dodona, the actual voice of the divinity." Mr. Evans adduces in particular some remarkable instances of the curious symbolic mark known as the sign of "the double axe," which first appeared to modern scholars on the singular gold signet taken by Schliemann from the acropolis of Mycenæ itself. In Crete abundant use of this mark has been brought to light, and this volume contains several pictures showing its combination with the tree and pillar cult which is the theme of the treatise. We have specially noted the figure of the huge incised block of gypsum found on the site of the prehistoric palace at Knossos, identified by Mr. Evans as the true original of the traditional labyrinth, and apparently consecrated to the Cretan Zeus.

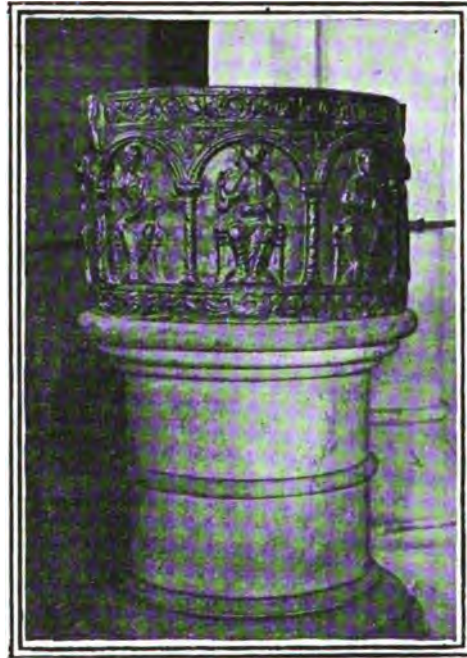
Mr. Evans closes his essay with an interesting description of a shrine at a village in upper Macedonia, where he himself, instructed by a Dervish, went through a ceremony of a bætylic ritual, which was nothing more or less than the abiding representative of the old Semitic stone worship. In a small two-roomed shrine, before a turbaned pillar of stone about 6 feet in height, there is still enacted a simple but devout act of worship which gems, pottery, and frescoes show to have been enacted in the days of early Greece, at least thirty-five centuries ago.

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**EPSOM: ITS HISTORY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.** By Gordon Home. Forty-four illustrations by the author. With an Introduction. London: *The Homeland Association, Limited.* 1901. Crown 4to.; pp. 194. Price 6s. net.

This is the second volume of the *Homeland Library*, and is a worthy successor to the charming book on Teignmouth which we noticed some months ago. A special attraction is the most interesting introduction signed "A. R.," initials which—it is an open secret—represent the Earl of Rosebery. The primary purpose of Mr. Home's work is to provide a handbook to Epsom and the pleasant country that surrounds it; and the purpose is adequately fulfilled in the chapters which give a general description of the district, and detailed accounts of Durdans, Woodcote, and a few other great houses; and in the special sections devoted to the birds of Epsom and its neighbourhood, and to the all-encompassing game of golf. There remain the chapters

which deal with historical and antiquarian matters, and these are hardly so full as they might have been. Mr. Home runs very rapidly indeed over the earlier history of the parish, and the third chapter, which treats of a very tempting subject—"Epsom in the Seventeenth Century"—might well have been amplified. Due use is made of Mr. Pepys's allusions to his various visits to the Wells; but Mr. Home makes no reference to Shadwell's play of *Epsom Wells*, nor to many other plays and poems



LEADEN FONT IN WALTON-ON-THE HILL CHURCH.

which illustrate life at the resort which was so fashionable more than 200 years ago. However, it is ungracious to grumble when the book contains so many good things, and popular handbooks can hardly be expected to treat historical and antiquarian subjects with much fulness of detail. Among the ecclesiastical curiosities noticed in these pages may be named the remarkable leaden font in Walton-on-the-Hill Church. "It consists," says Mr. Home, "of a circular drum of cast lead, resting on a stone column. A number of Norman arches, occupied by saints in a sitting posture, run round the leaden basin, and give it a very rich appearance. There are traces of the hinge and fastening of the wooden cover, which has disappeared. At Brookland, in Romney Marsh, there is a similar font to this one, with figures illustrating the months, and in the church of St. Evroult de Montfort, near Rouen, there is another, showing figures of the

months and of the zodiac. Altogether there are just thirty of these leaden fonts in this country, all of them dating from about the end of the eleventh century." For the use of the illustrative block we are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers. Another curiosity (figured on p. 67) is a very handsome carved Spanish mahogany chest of Elizabeth's time, which stands in the vestry of St. Martin's Church, Epsom. We had noted various other points of interest for comment; there are, for instance, good chapters on the "Worthies of Epsom," and on the origin of horse-racing on the famous downs, but our space is exhausted. The illustrations are beautiful and very numerous, while the typography and general "get-up" of the book are beyond reproach.

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RECORDS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.  
Vol. III. Edited by John Hobson Matthews.  
Cardiff: Published by order of the Corporation,  
and sold by *Henry Sotheran and Co.*  
London, 1901. Pp. xi, 583; 400 copies printed.

We are glad to welcome a third of these substantial volumes. It contains nearly 600 pages of bold type, is bound to correspond with the *Chronicles and Memorials* series of the Public Record Office, and is illustrated with a number of charming facsimiles of various views of Cardiff towards the end of the eighteenth century. The letterpress has much that is of value to any antiquary, and probably nothing that is printed will be thought superfluous by those who take an immediate interest in this important and ancient borough. The only fault we have to find with Mr. Matthews is in the matter of arrangement of material; it would have been far better if there had been some attempt at chronological order in this and the preceding volumes. The first volume dealt with early charters and patents, and now the third volume opens with further extracts from the charter and patent rolls, extending from the days of King John to Queen Elizabeth. These are followed by Augmentation Proceedings, 1540-53; Glamorgan Plea-Rolls, 1542-74; Chancery Proceedings, *temp.* Elizabeth; Wills, 1470-1788; various county records of Glamorgan and Cardiff from 1635 to 1811; Margam Abbey muniments, *circa* 1567; survey of Llystalybont, 1653; records of the Cordwainers and Glovers, 1323-1806; parochial records; and ecclesiastical memorial inscriptions.

The latter sections of this much-varied collection will probably prove the most attractive to the general antiquary. Here, as elsewhere, the reader is bound to complain of careless and tiresome arrangement. It is a decided pity that Mr. Matthews did not plan out his work as a whole before it was undertaken. As it is, we have to keep turning backwards and forwards to the first and second volumes, as well as to pages 336-404, if we desire to get a consecutive story of the trade guilds. The guild of the shoemakers and glovers of Cardiff, to which Edward II. granted a charter on March 4, 1324, was one of those which survived in a corporate form down even to the nineteenth century. The special extracts here given tell of the proceedings of the company from 1663 to 1737, and are taken from a book among the Fournon Castle muniments. In

the first of these years the sum of £1 12s. 6d. was disbursed for drawing "the cot of armes and stremars that hangh in the cordwinders hal." The word "translator," the fine-sounding substitute for cobbler, is met with frequently in these documents.

The extracts from the Glamorgan county records give some curious and gruesome details as to the crimes and punishments of the past, of which the following are examples:

1734.

Fitting a pair of Irons for y<sup>e</sup> Man y<sup>t</sup> kill'd his Father and Mother, 2s.

For whipping Neste, the wife of David Evan, by order of Court of Great Sessions, £1.

1736.

For taking the Great Irons of the Man that killed his father and mother to put on the horse stealer, os. od.

And for putting them on the theof, 6d.

And for putting a small pare on the murderer, 6d.

For a R markeing Iron made to Burne the prisoners, os. od.

1737.

For takeing of the Irons of the Boy that was transported, 1s.

For putting the Large Irons on the hores Stealer and a Large padlock for the Stocks, 3s.

For putting a pare of Irons on the Boy thatt stole Mr. Popkins mony, 6d.

A new pare of Irons (15 lb. att 4d.), 5s.

And for putting them on the man which stole the Blancots, 6d.

1739.

For putting Irons on two Soldiêrs, 2s.

Two thumb scrues, 6s.

1743.

For putting Irons on y<sup>e</sup> Woman that stole y<sup>e</sup> Sheep, 1s.

In 1739 considerable expense was incurred in making a new ducking-stool. Forty-two feet of timber used in its construction cost £1 13s. 7d., and the actual making £1 17s. 6d. Nails, staples, cords, sawing the timber, and removing the stool to the County Hall cost 11s. 1½d. The stool was soon in use, for in the same year the keeper of Cardiff Gaol obtained 15s. "for assistance in Cucking Elizabeth Jones."

A most liberal view has been taken by the Cardiff Corporation of what is right to include under the heading of "Cardiff Records," but no one save a narrow-minded ratepayer can possibly object to their undertaking a work of this description, and it is much to be hoped that their public-spirited example will be widely followed by the Corporations of other ancient boroughs.

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THE OLD LUDGINGS OF GLASGOW. By Thomas Lugton. Illustrated. Glasgow: *James Heddernick and Sons.* 1901. 8vo., wrappers; pp. 87. Price 1s. net.

"Ludging" is nowadays written "lodging," and the term in Glasgow is applied to self-contained houses of the better class. Most of the ancient "ludgings" of the great city on the Clyde have been swept away in recent years, but sketches and drawings of many were made before their disap-

pearance, and traditions of others still survive. Mr. Lugton deserves the thanks of all antiquaries interested in old buildings for the care and pains he has taken in bringing together in this modest brochure so much matter of interest and importance. It is particularly useful in illustrating the social and ecclesiastical life of the past. In Catholic times there was a manse in the city connected with each of the thirty-two prebends of the Glasgow diocese. Thanks to the publication of the Glasgow Protocols, Mr. Lugton has been able to identify the position of every one, save five, of these pre-Reformation prebendal manses—quaintly built, badly lighted, most uncomfortable (to modern ideas) dwellings, which, however, enjoyed the privilege of wooden balconies, or "stoeps," a feature long lost to Scotland, but familiar to Dutch and American houses. The numerous sketches and photographs add greatly to the value of Mr. Lugton's excellent little book.

\* \* \*

REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES, 1899 AND 1900. By Douglas Brymner, LL.D., Archivist. SUPPLEMENT TO DR. BRYMNER'S REPORT, 1899. By Edouard Richard. Ottawa: Printed by S. E. Dawson. 1900 and 1901. 3 vols., paper covers. 8vo., pp. xxxvi, 390, xxxvii, 540, and 548. Price 25 cents each the Reports, and 30 cents the Supplement.

We are glad to see by these Reports that the collecting, arranging, and cataloguing of the Canadian archives continues to make steady progress. The greater part of these two volumes is occupied with papers relating to the early thirties of the last century. They contain much valuable information concerning the internal development of the colonies from which has grown the present powerful Dominion of Canada. The lumber trade, emigration, and colonial finance all find illustration in these pages; but education is the topic on which most information is given. It is curious to compare the comparatively small beginnings here revealed with the present widespread system of national education which embraces the whole breadth of the continent, from Nova Scotia to Vancouver. The Supplement, in which Mr. Richard summarises the various classes of documents relating to Canada, now preserved in the Louvre, at Paris, and calendars papers of the 17th and 18th centuries, shows what a wealth of material for the early history of Canada is to be found in the French archives.

\* \* \*

THE HISTORY OF DITCHLING, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX. By Henry Cheal, jun. Illustrated by Arthur B. Packham. Lewes: *Lewes and Southern Counties Press, Ltd.* 1901. 8vo.; pp. xii, 172. Price 3s. 6d. (to subscribers 2s. 6d.).

On page 1 Mr. Cheal mentions that some years ago a Roman fibula was ploughed up in a Ditchling field, and continues: "This article, which is not unlike a pair of tweezers, was an instrument used for drawing the flesh together after a wound." This statement did not inspire us with much confidence in the author's qualifications for his task, but we were agreeably disappointed, as we proceeded, to find that Mr. Cheal had written a careful and read-

able, though somewhat ill-arranged, history and account of the ancient parish of Ditchling, the "Dicelinges" of Domesday Book. Mr. Cheal has made good use of the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum, and of other original authorities, and has carefully overhauled the "Collections" of the Sussex Archæological Society, and brought together from local diaries and other papers printed therein much quaint and curious matter. He gives a full description of the parish church, which, despite a somewhat drastic "restoration," still presents many interesting features, of the ancient house which was once the palace of Anne of Cleves, and of the old meeting-house. The volume concludes with extracts from the Subsidy Rolls, lists of wills, churchwardens, etc., together with a few botanical and entomological notes, the pedigree of a local family, and a sufficient index. The arrangement of matter might have been improved, but, on the whole, Mr. Cheal may be thanked for a really useful addition to the literature of parish history. The illustrations are very good.

\* \* \*

ARCHÆOLOGY, EDUCATION, MEDICAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF GLASGOW. Edited by Magnus MacLean. Glasgow: *James Maclehose and Sons*. 1901. Demy 8vo., cloth; pp. vi, 239. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is one of several handbooks for the West of Scotland which were prepared for the recent meeting of the British Association, and the publication of which for general circulation has now been authorized by the local committee. Of the handbook before us, the first 126 pages are devoted to archæology, and consist of three papers. The first, which occupies no less than 106 pages, is a carefully prepared, condensed history of the city, written by Mr. Robert Renwick, depute town clerk, and editor of the "Glasgow Protocols." The other papers are: "The Antonine Wall and its Inscribed Stones," from the competent pen of Mr. George Neilson; and "Glasgow Cathedral," the history of which is related and the fabric described by Mr. P. Macgregor Chalmers.

\* \* \*

We have received from Mr. David Nutt *The Babylonian and the Hebrew Genesis*, by Professor Zimmern, Ph.D. ("The Ancient East," No. 3, price 1s. sewed, 1s. 6d. cloth); and *The Mabinogion*, by Ivor B. John, M.A. (No. 11 of "Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folk-lore," price 6d.). Both are worthy additions to the series to which they respectively belong. Mr. Nutt is doing excellent service to scholarship by the production of these thoroughly trustworthy little books on great subjects at a very moderate price. The bibliographical appendix in each booklet is a specially valuable feature.

\* \* \*

Several pamphlets worth noting are on our table. Dr. T. N. Brushfield, F.S.A., has reprinted from the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* what he calls "The Financial Diary of a Citizen of Exeter, 1631-43." This most interesting "Diary," which Dr. Brushfield bought at the sale of the Borlase Library, comprises an almost uninterrupted

record of a John Hayne's private expenses between March, 1634 and April, 1643. There are also many miscellaneous and business entries. The whole pamphlet is one of the most interesting documents of the kind we have ever seen. It illuminates many points in social and domestic history, and is admirably edited and annotated by Dr. Brushfield. From the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, M.A., comes his paper on "Some Resemblances between the Religious and Magical Ideas of Modern Savage Peoples and those of the Pre-historic Non-Celtic Races of Europe," reprinted from the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association. The pamphlet is substantially a reply to the paper by Dr. Robert Munro on "Is the Dumbuck Crannog Neolithic?" which appeared in the *Reliquary* for April last. We have little desire to enter the lists and take part in the fray, but we cannot help expressing a feeling of surprise at the unscientific-like haste and positiveness with which Dr. Munro and Mr. Romilly Allen (in a recent issue of the *Athenæum*) pronounce certain objects alleged to have been found at Dumbuck to be forgeries. When such a charge is made, it becomes all-important to know exactly the circumstances under which the objects were found, a point to which Dr. Munro in his trenchant article pays little attention. But we are bound to say that the evidence for their having been found *in situ* along with the admittedly genuine relics—see, for instance, the letter by Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot., in the *Athenæum* of November 9 last—is too strong to be treated with contempt. There is the further point, which considerations of space forbid us to do more than mention, as to the reasons for not regarding the derided objects as unique or peculiar. Mr. Astley deals with this point at some length. His paper should be read by all who are interested in the questions at issue. Other pamphlets before us are a very interesting paper by the Rev. M. C. F. Morris, B.C.L., on "The Vowel-sounds of the East Yorkshire Folk-speech" (London: *Henry Frowde*; price 1s. net); and No. 4 of "Hull Museum Publications," being an excellent and well illustrated account by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., of "The Ancient Model of Boat and Warrior Crew from Roos Carrs, near Withernsea," which is sold at the Museum at the absurdly low price of one penny.

\* \* \*

The chief attraction in the *Genealogical Magazine* for December is a long and important article by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies on "The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms." The other contents include papers on "The Romance of a Sultana"—an ancestress of Abdul Hamid—"A Tudor Pedigree Fraud," and "The New Royal Titles." The *Architects' Magazine* for November contains "Notes on Tideswell Church, Derbyshire," by Mr. A. J. Thompson, with a fine page-drawing of the gracefully traceried south transept window. The *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* for October is as well edited and as full of good matter as usual. Sun-dial collectors should see the article on "The Sun-dial at Bangor, co Down," with a capital plate showing the two elaborately carved sides, by Mr. F. J. Bigger, M.R.I.A.

## Correspondence.

### CHESTNUT AT CHESHUNT.

TO THE EDITOR.

It might be instructive to know what authority Mr. W. B. Gerish has for his expressed belief (see *Antiquary* for November last, page 329) that the arched roof of the banqueting hall in the Great House at Cheshunt is "supported by timber-worked ribs of chestnut." So far as my own personal experiences go—and they are exceptionally wide—the only authentic instance of the use of chestnut in our midst during mediæval times is to be seen in the fifteenth-century rood-screen in the Church of St. Nicholas at Rodmersham, near Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent. At one time or another all sorts of places have claimed that in the Middle Ages chestnut was used by the carpenters in their timbered construction. Westminster Hall's roof was one that came under that category, although there is now no doubt of its being oak. Whether it is English oak, though, is not certain. There are documents existing, I believe, that roundly assert it is Irish, grown in the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin. Be that as it may, all—save and excepting the example quoted (at Rodmersham)—upon strict investigation have proved to be oak, and nothing but oak. The chestnut theory is distinctly a myth.

Exactly ten years ago I happened to be one of a party of the Society of Architects during a tour amongst the grand old Town Halls of Belgium. Amongst other places we visited was the superb old Cloth Hall at Ypres, which an expert of great local repute assured us was built by an Englishman about A.D. 1342-1350. The Great Cloth Hall therein practically takes the form of three continuous halls, so planned and built to suit the irregular site. One of these is 460 feet long by 38 feet wide, and all three are covered in by one of the noblest, if not *the* noblest, fourteenth-century roof in the world. Our courteous and learned guide, philosopher, and friend assured us that these roofs were constructed wholly of sweet chestnut, floated into Belgium in or about the year A.D. 1285, and there put away to season until the long-talked-of edifice was actually built, nearly sixty years later. Naturally sceptical of this statement as regards material, at the risk of breaking my neck I succeeded in climbing up into these roofs, and there tested several of the beams. Every one of them was oak, for on cutting them the "clash" (which chestnut does not possess) was clearly discernible.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter,  
November 25, 1901.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

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[February, 1902.]

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TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii. sc. 3.



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# The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

A MOST attractive exhibition of ancient Sussex iron implements, ornaments, and utensils was opened in the Barbican of Lewes Castle, on December 18, by the Rev. Canon Cooper of Cuckfield. The collection and arrangement of the specimens were made by Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A., of Uckfield, at whose suggestion the exhibition was held. The catalogue contained no less than 129 items. The collection comprised almost every known form of utensil formerly in use in the old farmhouses and cottage homes of Sussex. Owing to the lack of space only one or two specimens of each class of objects were exhibited, but they were specially selected, and among the finest obtainable. The fire-backs, of which there were some dating from the fifteenth century, were specially interesting, and were instructively arranged in chronological order. The general collection contained unique specimens from the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. Among the things shown were the following: Roman iron statuette, found in the iron slag-heap at Beauport Park, near Hastings, probably the earliest specimen of cast iron known; seventeenth-century fire-back, with square angles, but scrolled arch; an iron horseshoe (? Roman); Roman iron horseshoe of slipper-like form; bullock's shoe; photograph of iron gate (*temp.* Queen Anne) at New House Farm, Buxted; cast of the Rebus of Ralph Hogge; fore portion of cannon supposed to have been cast by Ralph Hogge at Buxted; iron man-trap, with model of a leg caught in it; numerous specimens of iron implements and weapons,

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including swords, spears and javelin-heads, and bosses of shields, discovered at "Saxonbury," Southover; panel of iron railings, originally forming part of the railings of St. Paul's Cathedral, London; specimens from the South Kensington Loan Collection; iron panel (? fifteenth century); and seventeenth-century pair of brand-irons, 22 feet high.

\* \* \*

Cardinal Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, has caused excavations to be made, at his own expense, in the catacombs connected with his titular Church of Sant' Agnese, near Rome. They cover, for the most part, that portion of the ancient Christian burial-place situated directly under the church. A coffin, 1½ metres long, covered with silver, and standing in the middle of a large basin, has been brought to light. Its contents have not yet been examined, as the work has been suspended pending further instructions from the Cardinal. It is known, however, that Pope Paul V., at the beginning of the seventeenth century, ordered that the bones of Saints Agnes and Emmerentia, which were then found, should be interred in a silver coffin, and it is possible that they have now been unearthed.

\* \* \*

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in a long and interesting summary of the principal discoveries made in the Roman Forum since the new era of exploration was opened by Signor Giacomo Boni three years ago, remarks that the most picturesque discovery of the year, or rather the one which appeals most strongly to the imagination, is that of the subterranean galleries running north and south and east and west under the heart of the Forum, in the space between the Black Stone and the Basilica Giulia, immediately in front of the Rostra. These galleries are 10 feet high and 4 feet broad. They lie about 1 foot below the surface of the Forum, and communicate with the air by openings large enough to admit of the passage of a man. At distances along the galleries there are square chambers large enough to admit apparatus for working a kind of windlass, and the sides of the openings are worn down by rope-marks—a sign that heavy objects must have been raised and lowered through them. Some of the elm-beams which served as wind-

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lasses were found in the galleries. The most probable explanation is that the galleries were used as an *armamentarium* during the Cæsarian games, which took place in the Forum prior to the construction of the amphitheatre. The most probable date of their construction is about 45 B.C., during the lifetime of Julius Cæsar; and the Aretine vases, the coins and other datable objects found in the galleries, show that they must have been abandoned during the reign of Augustus. For the present the examination of the galleries has had to be suspended, owing to the infiltration of water, but as soon as the Municipality has arranged a proper outlet for the Cloaca Maxima, operations will be resumed. It is easy to imagine the bustle which must have gone on in these galleries during the Cæsarian games, when scene-shifting and stage-carpentering had to be done, or when banquets had to be served. The galleries could certainly contain several scores of workmen at a time.

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*Apropos* of discoveries in the Forum, it may be mentioned that Signor Boni has lately laid bare, immediately south-west of the Arch of Severus, the ancient Area Vulcani—the area sacred to the God of Fire which Dionysius describes as “standing a little above the level of the Forum,” and where Appius, the Decemvir, after the death of Virginia, addressed the people. Another Roman item of interest is the laying bare to their foundation of the piers of the Arch of Titus. The Rome correspondent of the *Globe* remarks that the travertine and marble cushion and plinth of the northernmost pier have become very noteworthy objects, for they are rounded off, as boulders are in a mountain torrent. They are literally ground down for a depth of 3 feet evenly, and the torrent which has effected this peculiar grinding was surely nothing else than hundreds of generations of waggoners thrashing their animals up the Clivus Sacra Via and out through the Arch, dragging the plundered marbles and other treasures from the Forum and its forlorn shrines of the gods.

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Among the book purchases made by the British Museum in 1901 were several early printed volumes acquired at the sale of the Pirovano books in July. These include a

copy of the 1493 edition of Johannes Ketham's *Fasciculo de Medicina*, issued by the press of Gregorius de Gregoriis and his brother John. It has several large woodcuts, representing a dissection, a consultation of physicians, and the bedside of a man struck down by the plague. From the same source come a Litany from the press of Anthony Zerotus, 1494, the first printer at Milan; a Savonarola tract of 1011, bought by Messrs. Quaritch, at the auction for £39; a Horæ of Roman use, bearing the imprint of Castellionno, Milan, 1518; and an oblong 4to. containing musical notes, 1515. In *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. ii., p. 488, there will be found an account of “A Copy of the Letters wherein the most redoubted and mighty Prince our Soverayne Lord Kyng Henry the VIII. . . . made answer unto a certayne letter of Martyn Luther,” printed by Pynson, circa 1528. A copy of this interesting piece passed into the possession of the Museum. To-day it is valued at about £50, as against £6 paid for Hibbert's copy in 1829.

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The Winter Exhibition at the Royal Academy, which opened on January 6, is a more miscellaneous collection than has been usual the last year or two. It contains specimens of Old Masters of various countries and ages and of many schools. The collection is also, we must confess, somewhat miscellaneous in quality as well as in the nature of its contents, for it includes one or two pictures which one regards with the same wonder as was shown towards the legendary fly in amber. But, as a whole, the exhibition is very attractive. We have not space to notice it in detail, but though there are fine examples of Chardin and Titian, Matsys, Hals, Rembrandt, and Rubens, Velasquez, Murillo, and Van Dyck, and many others, yet its chief feature is the truly delightful collection of Claudes. There are some thirty canvases by the poetic master of landscape, nearly all of which will repay careful study, while the casual visitor may well go away thankful for such revelations of tranquil beauty, of lovely light, and of the wonderful possibilities of classical landscape.

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A very interesting sculptured stone has lately been found in the course of excavations at

Camelon, near Falkirk. It is about 19 inches broad, 10 inches thick, over 4 feet high, and weighs probably half a ton. It is beautifully sculptured in high relief (Fig. 1). The ornament is divided into two panels, the larger being at the top. These panels are separated by a band about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, which is carried round both panels, meeting in an angle at the top of the stone. Under the angle is a carefully-executed, shell-like device. The upper panel contains a horse and rider; the latter carries a sword aloft as in triumph. He is in full armour, and bears a shield. The lower panel represents



FIG. 1.

a naked man, presumably a Celt, with his shield and weapon lying beside him. The stone is in a complete state of preservation. It was found buried about 5 feet below the surface of the ground, and seems to have

been so placed almost immediately after it had been sculptured. The relic has been taken possession of by Mr. Gair, Procurator Fiscal, on behalf of the Crown authorities. The relic has a remarkable similarity to the



FIG. 2.

memorial of a Roman soldier discovered in 1881 by Mr. Robert Robson, parish clerk, beneath the floor of the porch, adjoining the south transept, Hexham Abbey, Northumberland (Fig. 2). It shows the deceased Roman soldier, with the standard in his right hand, riding rough-shod over a prostrate enemy. It bears an inscription, which has been thus translated: "To the Gods the Shades. Flavinus, a soldier of the cavalry regiment of Petriand, standard-bearer of the troop of Candidus, being

twenty-five years of age, and having served seven years in the army, is here laid." The ancient Roman town at Camelon stood on the river Carron, just outside the wall of Antoninus Pius, who succeeded (A.D. 138) Hadrian, the reputed builder of the great wall which spans the north of England between Wallsend and the Solway; the town was connected by an iter to the wall. It may have been a seaport, and between the returning of the Romans and the ninth century was occupied by the Picts. An anchor was discovered here in 1709, and some Roman stones were found in 1851. The sketches given on the previous page were made by the artist of the *Scotsman*, and we are indebted to the courtesy of the proprietors of that journal for the opportunity of reproducing them here.

Some peculiarly interesting discoveries have been made during the excavations which are being carried out near Dolina, in Northern Bosnia. They consist of several well-preserved pile-dwellings, which date from the Bronze and Iron ages, and were probably swallowed up by an inundation in the third century before Christ. Three of the houses are so well preserved that it is possible to decide from them several points as to the architectural features of these lake-dwellings which have not hitherto been accurately known. Another interesting discovery has been made at the same spot in the shape of an ancient boat, probably 3,000 years old. This has been transferred to the Sarajevo Museum.

One or two small finds are reported from various parts of the country. Digging on the site of Little Marlow Nunnery, at the Abbey Farm, has turned up some mediæval tiles bearing coats-of-arms. A tumulus has been opened near Sunningdale, Berkshire, and seventeen urns unearthed; they all contained fragments of bone partly burnt. The crust of the urns was in almost every case of clay, baked red and strengthened by fine flint grit. All are rudely hand-made, and some of them are 1 foot 4 inches in diameter, the others varying in size, and in eight cases the vessel was found in an inverted position. At Bude, Cornwall, a subsidence of land on

the downs which abut on the sea has brought to light a number of Roman coins; while at Littlehampton, Sussex, navvies have unearthed a good specimen of a Roman vase, destroying two others in the process of digging.

At the present time the following extract from a letter by Dr. William Stratford, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to Edward Harley, later the second Earl of Oxford, is of interest. It is taken from the latest volume issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission relating to the manuscripts of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. The Canon had come to town to see the coronation of King George I. He writes: "1714, October 21, London.—I am got safe from the Coronation. Nothing remarkable but that above twenty persons were killed by the fall of a scaffold. The Duke of Ormond stayed not dinner, but went off in a chair at the end of the procession, and was followed by several hundreds huzzaing him. Most of the scaffolds filled with rabble at sixpence a piece for want of other spectators. A fellow with large horns on his head ran about the streets, followed by much company."

Some interesting archaeological discoveries have recently been made in an uninhabited district to the south-east of Shendy, in the Soudan. Bimbashi Lord, R.E., and Bimbashi Newcombe, R.E., were making a reconnaissance in the desert, and came across a mass of temples. They are in an excellent state of preservation, and not far off are the ruins of a large stone and brick town. It is believed that the temples belong to the Ptolemaic period. Photographs have been taken.

We note with much regret the death, on December 23, of Mr. William Brenchley Rye, some time keeper of printed books in the British Museum. Mr. Rye, who had suffered much from ill-health, and had for some years been nearly blind, was a keen and very thorough antiquary. During his term of office at the Museum, he enriched the National Library by the addition of the Weigel block-books, and of many noteworthy items in English topography. His

principal publications were his edition of Hakluyt's translation of Fernando de Soto's *Discovery and Conquest of Florida*, issued by the Hakluyt Society, and his well-known *England as seen by Foreigners in the Days of Elizabeth and James the First*, published in 1865. Mr. Rye had nearly completed his eighty-fourth year.



Professor Dr. F. R. von Wieser reports in *Petermann's Mittheilungen* that Professor P. Josef Fischer, of Feldkirch, has had the good fortune to find the long-lost map of the world drawn by the cosmographer, Martin Waldseemüller, in 1507, and containing for the first time the name of "America." It has been discovered in the library of Prince Waldburg in Wolfegg Castle, Würtemberg. Waldseemüller drew three large maps, of which Professor von Wieser had only discovered the "Carta Itineraria Europæ, 1511," while that of 1507 remained undiscovered till now. It was printed at St. Dié, and bears in capitals the inscription, "Universalis Cosmographia Secundum Phtolomæi Traditionem et Americi Vespuccii Aliorumque Lustrationes." This map is particularly interesting, owing to its description of the new Transatlantic discoveries. Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg has given permission for the map to be published.



Mr. Æneas Mackay, of Stirling, announces for early publication new editions of several well-known antiquarian works. Among them are Skene's *The Highlanders of Scotland*, to be edited with additional notes by Alexander MacBain, M.A., LL.D., and to be published at 10s. 6d. net, but copies ordered before publication can be had for 7s. 6d.; and the *History of the Macdonalds and the Lords of the Isles*, revised and brought up to date by Alexander Mackenzie, F.S.A. Scot., to be issued at 21s. (15s. to subscribers before publication).



An old Norman font that for eighty years has been lying neglected and desecrated in the North Riding parish of Marske-by-the-Sea, has been renovated and restored to its original purpose. The old Church of St. Germain at Marske, dating from the twelfth

century, was pulled down in 1820, and as no one seems to have thought that the font was worth preserving, it found its way to a farm-yard, where it appears to have been put to some mean use. Subsequently it was rescued and converted into a flower-vase for the vicarage garden. That was a long time ago, and now it has been restored by the generosity of the Marchioness of Zetland, whose husband is patron of the benefice. The old font is square in form, with a column or pilaster at the angles, each face ornamented with bold carved work of Norman character. It seems incredible that so beautiful and interesting a relic of a past age—to say nothing of its sacred character—should have been allowed to be neglected and profaned during practically the whole of the nineteenth century. The font has been placed on a suitable base, adapted from that of a similar font in Northamptonshire. A special service of reconciliation and rededication was held, at which the Archdeacon of Cleveland preached.



The ancient convent of Lazarista, now the prison Saint Lazare, is about to be demolished, and with it, says the *Figaro*, the cell in which St. Vincent de Paul died in 1660. A photograph of the building is to be taken before it is pulled down, and this memento will be placed in the Carnavalet Museum.



Mr. C. A. Parker, of Gosforth, Cumberland, reports that the excavations at Calder Abbey have brought to light sundry well-carved fragments of limbs in chain mail, carvings of a monk's head with cowl and tonsure, a right hand grasping a staff, two hands holding an open book, and the like. Preparations had been made on November 12 to remove a great beech-tree which grew within the church, and to throw it in the only safe direction, the north-east; but during the following night there was a great storm, and there were fears of the damage which the premature fall of the tree might do. In the morning the gardeners arrived just in time to see the tree fall—exactly right. The earth adhering to the root was soon hacked away, and out dropped a skull. The men at once made investigation, and found the skeleton lying

just below the level of the church floor, due north and south, the feet being to the south.



The *Illustrated London News* of January 11 had some interesting pictures, made from photographs taken by Mr. Edward Dodson, of the "Forbidden Hinterland of Tripoli: Discoveries in the Unknown Sahara." Mr. Dodson has recently returned from a somewhat adventurous expedition to the district named, which for the last half-century has not been visited by any foreign caravan. The party found a Roman reservoir in excellent repair and water-tight, and at Bonjem Roman remains in splendid preservation. One of the buildings covers an area of 3,600 square yards, and has a gateway—of which a view is given—with walls 12 feet thick. Four days' march from Bonjem brought the company to Sokna, and thence Mr. Dodson wished to proceed to Murzuk, 300 miles further south; but his followers attempted mutiny, which was happily quelled. On their way they travelled for ten hours across a wonderful area of petrified trees. At Murzuk the explorers were arrested and detained five days, some of the men being roughly handled by the Arabs. They then retraced their steps to Sokna, and thence to the coast.



At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held on January 9, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Revs. M. T. Pearman, C. W. Shickle, G. H. Engleheart, and C. S. Taylor, Dr. F. W. Cock, and Messrs. R. A. S. Macalister, F. F. Fox, and W. J. Andrew.



## Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

### I. THE OLD HALL AT MICKLEOVER, DERBYSHIRE.



HE picturesque half-timber house of which we give several sketches of interesting details is still in excellent preservation. In this it differs much from most of those associated with the Civil War. There are few of that

period which have not suffered greatly. There are several in this county, the poor and battered remains of which show the desperate character of the conflicts between Charles I. and the Parliament.

We are sorry not to be able to give any reliable account of its owners. Legend assigns it to General Fairfax, but this is not at all likely. We know of no record of his association with the county, except that he was a visitor to it in his official capacity; but Sir John Curzon, who was an owner of property at Mickleover in 1648, was on the side of the Parliament, and in 1643 he was a member of the "Sequestration Committee," and also of a committee to raise £516 levied on the county for the maintenance of Fairfax's army, from February 1 to December 1, 1644;\* but up to the present time we have been unable to gather any information about Sir John having either owned or resided in this house, and, curiously enough, none of our local historians make any mention of it.

Let us now look at the house (Fig. 1), and see what is to be gathered from the story it has to tell us. We find, on passing through the capital and imposing gate-posts, that there is something deeply cut upon the lintel of the interesting porch; and below we have placed a copy of the lintel and its inscription, upon reading which it will be found to be a passage taken from Psalm cxxvii. (Fig. 2). If there had been only that, not a great deal could be gathered from it, because such pious expressions were a very usual feature of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and also of the Stuarts. The same words occur in the open-work battlements of Castle Ashby, and probably elsewhere; but there is something further: there is the date 1648 and a cross. Here, then, we have something definite, for according to Old Style that would be the date of the death of King Charles I. He was beheaded on January 30, 1649, and in the twenty-first year of his reign, and we become aware of the singular appropriateness of the words "Nisi Deus frustra" if we are right in assuming that the builder of this house wished to make it tell a tale of the times of that surprisingly accomplished but wrong-headed monarch.

\* Glover, vol. i., p. 74, appendix.

After looking carefully at the pretty porch, with its characteristic balustered and open sides, we were admitted into the house by

7 inches by 5 feet 4 inches deep, which appeared to have been originally open for a hearth fire, but now there is a movable iron

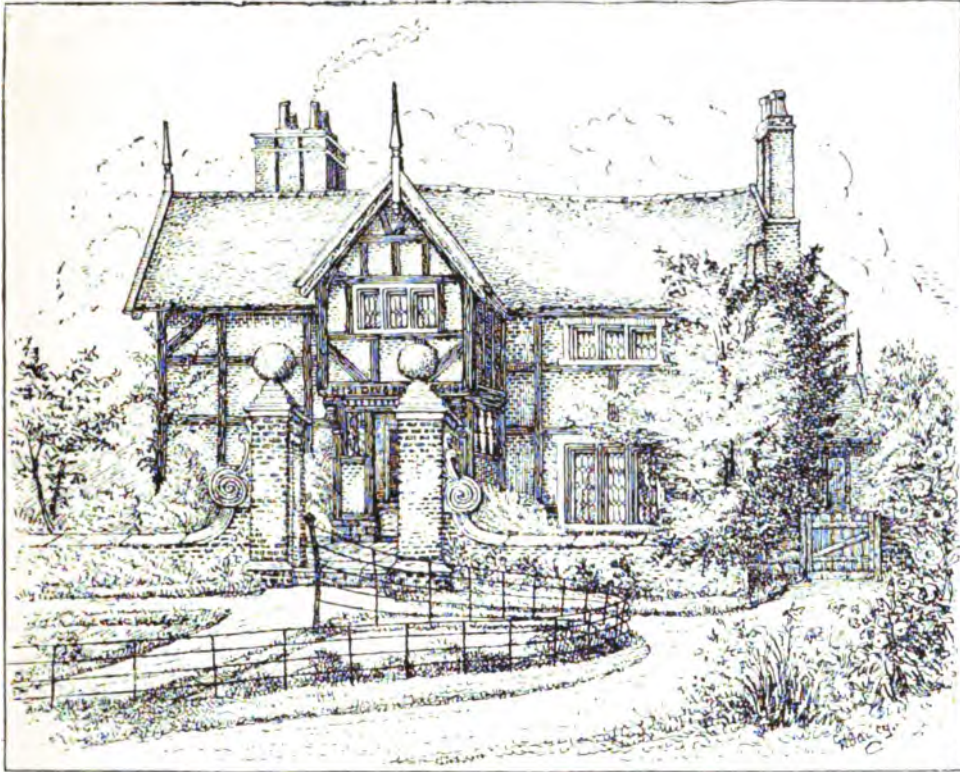


FIG. 1.

the occupants, who with evident pleasure pointed out to us what was to be seen in the interior. On entering it was seen that

grate (see illustration). The singular thing about it is that it is much too large for the size of the room, which with a fire of the full



FIG. 2.

the apartment had been the hall; on the right was a handsome stairs of oak, and facing was the fireplace (Fig. 3), size 6 feet

capacity of the range would be rendered insupportably hot, so it was found necessary to contract its dimensions by means of the

contrivance seen in the sketch. Then, there are various iron things needful in a kitchen

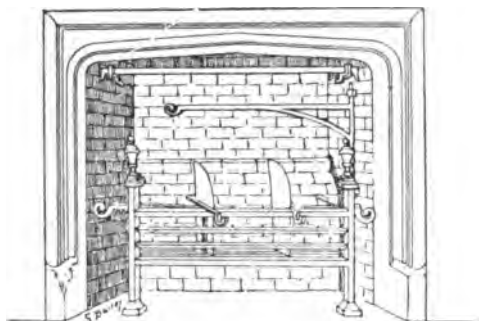


FIG. 3.

fireplace, but out of place if this was the entrance-hall, as it certainly must have been. From the arrangement of the brickwork it can be seen that alterations and adaptations have from time to time been made, and the

case side, and enter a room lined—as are also the bedrooms—with nicely panelled oak, in which there is another fireplace, similar in pattern to that in the hall, and which it backs. It has the same stonework frame, but the base is rather more elaborately moulded. It has had an open hearth fire, but there has been inserted a more modern parlour grate. Above it is the neatly-designed mantelpiece (Fig. 4), and carved upon it, in the panels, the three letters and date seen in our drawing, which take us back to the Civil War. The initials  $R^C A$  are a puzzle, because the c may be for Charles, or Cromwell, or Curzon. It is fair to allocate it to one of them; but to which? Probably the date 1655 gives the answer, for about that time Cromwell received the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.

Here, then, in this quiet and peaceful old house are some records of a very unsettled time in the history of England, not at all a

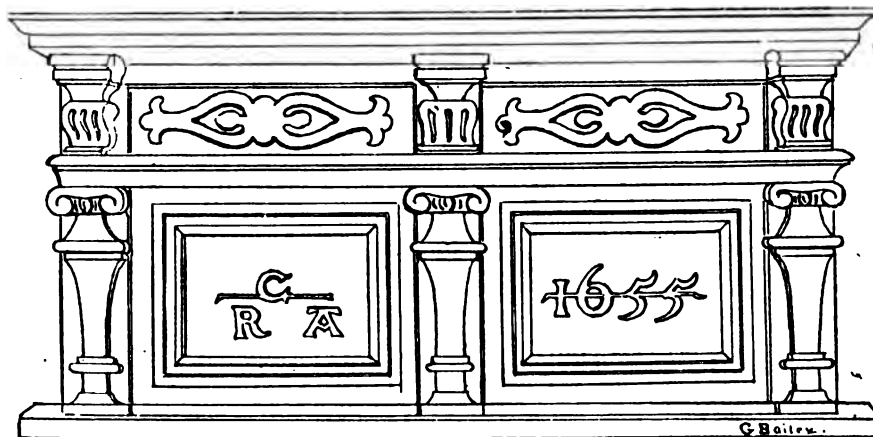


FIG. 4.

question arises, Can these apartments have belonged to a larger house which was adapted to the requirements of later times? This appears very likely, because there is a good-sized kitchen, entered from the right, having the usual old-time large wide chimney and ingle-nook for a hearth fire, in which there has now been built a more modern range. The bedrooms have also had open hearths, now curiously built up with projecting brick chimneys. Returning, we pass by the stair-

pleasant time for those who lived in it, but resulting in immense good for those who live now. Neither of the men who were at the head of affairs was a bad man—quite the contrary. They both had a large measure of English stubbornness, and, of course, neither of them was perfect. Charles was imperious; he believed in the “Divine right” of Kings, but, as nobody else did, his stubborn insistence upon it brought him to the block, and was the eventual ruin of the Stuart dynasty.



"Nisi Deus frustra!" says this old house, and in the words there is a solemn warning for the men of to-day; but they will not listen to the voices of the past, they are much too busy pulling down the old and building up the new. Nevertheless, the voices of the past are living voices which cannot be hushed, and this inscription on the lintel of the old house is one of them. Listen to it!

It is hoped that in future ramblings other memories of the times of the Civil War, with pictures of many things of interest, may be brought out. The marks of the Parliamentary army are still to be seen in the broken-down walls and earthworks, of which there are yet tangible remains, Derbyshire having taken its share in the contest; and many had to pay heavily for their adherence to the cause of a falling King.

Breadsall Old Hall and some interesting heraldic carvings will form the subject of our next paper.



## Roman Curios.

BY E. C. VANSITTART.

**T**HAT Rome is inexhaustible in its interest as regards its history, art, architecture, churches, and monuments, is a trite saying. At the present time, the new discoveries in the Forum are being followed with keen interest by archæologists, upsetting as they do previous theories on the one hand, proving the truth of history on the other. But apart from the Rome of the antiquary and that of the ordinary tourist, there is another Rome best known to those who love the Eternal City in her more intimate and common aspect. Strange customs still survive whose origin it is hard to trace; there are quaint odds and ends of history, art, or legend which it is a puzzle to unriddle, queer proverbs or popular songs in daily use among the lower classes to trace back the meaning of which would form an inexhaustible field of research for those who have the requisite leisure and the patience. Such are the following, which I

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have culled from many sources—old books, oral tradition, and popular sayings.

In the Piazza di Pietra stand eleven grand columns of Carrara marble once belonging to a heathen temple, now generally attributed to that dedicated to Neptune. Innocent XII. built up round them the walls of a building long used as the Custom-house, now as the modern Bourse. On the fourth of these columns, counting from the direction of Piazza Sciarra, carved high up is a crucifix. How it got there is the mystery. The solution would seem to be that in days long past, when Rome was a mass of ruins, miserable huts and habitations used to be erected against these monuments of bygone grandeur, and perhaps then some poor man—a Christian certainly, possibly a stone-worker by trade—built his hut against this column, and on it, from his window, roughly carved the image of the Redeemer. At any rate, there it is at the present day, as all may see, the emblem of Christ upon the ruin of the heathen god's temple, a symbol of the triumph of Christianity over paganism.

The architects and builders of the present day might learn a lesson of modesty from ancient craftsmen, for no one knows the names of those who designed the Pantheon, the Colosseum, the Forum, or whose brains evolved the plans of those marvellous buildings. History is silent on the point. Pliny, however, records an amusing instance which forms an exception to the rule: Two Greek artists, named Saurus and Batrachus, were employed by Quintus Metellus to build two temples in Rome, which temples were afterwards incorporated in the portico of Octavia. Having asked leave to engrave their names on their work, and been absolutely forbidden to do so, they revenged themselves by introducing them in symbolic form, carving on the capital of one of the Ionic columns a lizard (*sauros*) and a frog (*batrachus*). This column, taken from the portico of Octavia, now stands in the Basilica of S. Lorenzo fuori le Mura, where it may be seen by those who have good sight and knowledge where to use it.

Another instance of an artist's spite survives in the Church of the Cappuccini, in Guido Reni's famous painting of the Archangel Michael treading Satan under foot, where the

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face of the Evil One is a portrait of Pope Innocent X., a man of peculiarly repellent appearance and unpopular character. It had come to the artist's knowledge that the Cardinal, as he then was, had spread libellous reports concerning his (G. Reni's) private character, a fact he never forgave, and revenged himself by taking Innocent X. for his model of Satan. When reproved for introducing the likeness under such a form, the painter did not deny the fact, but merely answered that if "by chance the Cardinal resembled the Devil, it was not his fault, but the Cardinal's misfortune, for that he had only painted the picture as it had appeared to him in imagination." To this no reply was possible, and Innocent had to resign himself to be known to posterity in the likeness of the Prince of Darkness, as all may see both in the picture at the Capucini and in the mosaic reproduction of the same at St. Peter's.

No visitor to Rome fails to visit the Villa Mattei on the Cœlian, open to the public on Thursday afternoons. Its garden is ideally Roman, with its ilex avenues, moss-grown statues, tangled rose-trees, splashing fountains, and lovely view across thickets of aloes and prickly pears towards the aqueducts and the Alban hills outlined against the translucent sky; but how many know that under the obelisk which stands on the terrace are buried two human hands? This obelisk, only the needle of which is Egyptian, after having lain since time immemorial on the Capitol before the steps leading down from the arch of Septimius Severus, was given to Ciriaco Mattei, at the end of the fifteenth century, by the Senate and the Roman people as a mark of appreciation and recognition of his services rendered the State in gathering together and classifying antiquities and statues for the formation of the Capitoline Museum. Having had the obelisk restored, Prince Mattei placed it on a mass of suitably dressed red granite, and set it up in the grounds of his beautiful villa on the Cœlian. In 1820 the villa became the property of Don Emanuele Godoi, Prince of Bassano, who decided to have the obelisk transferred to the site it now occupies. He gave a great fête on the occasion, to which he invited all the Roman aristocracy

and nobility. An untoward incident, however, marred the festive occasion, for while the obelisk was being set up on its new pedestal, a workman put his hands beneath to remove a stone, when suddenly a rope broke, and in an instant the whole mass of granite fell into its appointed place, cutting off and burying for ever under its weight the unfortunate man's two hands and part of one arm. He lived in Rome for many years after the accident, supported by a handsome pension from the Prince, renowned for his cheerfulness in spite of his misfortunes.

Popular Roman songs and proverbs generally have a classical origin, often dating so far back as to be lost in the mists of antiquity. One of the commonest sayings among the lower classes in Rome is the retort given to a person who thinks much of himself and who is inclined to expect special consideration and attention: "Ecchè! sej er fijo dell' Oca bianca!" as it runs in the dialect (What! are you perchance the son of the White Goose!). It has puzzled many historians to discover the origin of this dictum, but the mystery seems to have been solved by Piazza in his famous *Gerarchia Carnalizia*, published in Rome in 1703, where he tells us that a strange occurrence chronicled both by Livy and Pliny took place at Castle Cesano, a villa originally referred to as "ad Gallinas," near the Tiber, but never identified: "Livia Drusilla, named Augusta after she married Cæsar, was staying at this villa, when one day an eagle dropped a white hen into her lap which it had evidently carried off; between its claws the hen held a sprig of laurel covered with budding green shoots. This marvel having been inquired into by the soothsayers, they declared that the hen must be brought up carefully, and the laurel planted on the Capitol; from this sprig grew the tree whence leaves were in after-years taken to crown Cæsars and victors. It was further instituted as a law that the chickens of the white hen, being sacred, should not be killed, but brought up in order to serve for the taking of auguries. Hence sprang the proverb 'Gallinæ filius albæ,' when it was desired to describe a person entitled to higher consideration than his fellows."

These hens were brought up by the soothsayers in a lane between Porta Pia and the Quirinal, in whose neighbourhood there existed for centuries a street which bore the name "ad Gallinas albas." Every time an Emperor died, it is said, the tree from which the laurel to crown him had been taken withered; but when Nero died, not only the whole grove on the Capitol dried up, but all the descendants of the White Hen suddenly expired. That the term "White Hen" should in the mouth of the populace have degenerated into "White Goose" is more than probable, and proves how these heathen legends still live after twenty centuries.

In the Trastevere, mothers are wont to sing their babes to sleep with the following cradle-song:

Fatte la ninna e ppassa via Bbarbone,  
E nun vien più ssu che cc'è ppapane:  
Sinnò tte caccia fora cor Castone,  
Fatte la ninna, e ppassa via Bbarbone,  
Ninna òoo . . . .

At first, it sounds as if *Bbarbone* referred to a *can barbone* (poodle dog), which the mother wishes to drive away, so that her child may sleep; instead, it is intended for the Connétable de Bourbon (in Italian "Borbone") who met his death while invading Rome at the head of Charles V.'s soldiery, and thrice sacked the Trastevere quarter, filling all hearts with fear by the fierce and cruel deeds he countenanced, so that it is recorded that all, even "Pope Clement himself, had the greatest fear of him (the Connétable)." This terror has evidently not yet been allayed, and unconsciously is kept alive.

The fantastic tradition of the werewolf, which would have the credulous believe that certain human beings are at times converted into wolves, is common to all lands; in Italy, however, the same expression, *lupo-mannaro*, is applied to unfortunate persons who are periodically afflicted with a form of madness apparently peculiar to that country. As the term used is the same as that adopted in describing the wild legendary attributes of the fabled werewolf, I was for a long while sceptical, believing the one to be the outcome of the other; but on inquiry it appears that the existence of the *lupo-mannari* is a sad,

too well-established fact, and there is scarcely a town or district in Central and Southern Italy which is not the abode of such; in many cases it is hereditary, continuing throughout generations. The highest in the land are subject to the disease as well as the lowest, and many a princely family owns one scion or another thus afflicted. The attack of madness comes on when the moon is at its full and the weather wild and stormy; then the *lupo-mannaro* grows restless, the paroxysm seizes him, and he begins to howl like a wolf; his face becomes distorted, the mouth drawn back shows the teeth, his hair stands on end, and he runs along on all fours; though ordinarily quiet and harmless, he becomes dangerous during the attacks, not recognising his nearest belongings. While the fit lasts the victim is unable to go up any steps, so that retreat to a higher level insures the safety of those who might otherwise fall a prey to his frenzy; drawing a few drops of blood from a slight incision on the forehead instantly checks the attack. It would be interesting to know whether this form of madness exists in other lands, a fact I have been unable to discover; if it does, it would account in a satisfactory manner for the origin of the fabled werewolf.

The time-honoured custom of blessing the houses on Easter Eve gives work for days beforehand; a general spring-cleaning takes place, and on the Saturday preceding Easter, in almost every street, a priest robed in his cassock and white cotta may be met hurrying along accompanied by an acolyte carrying a holy-water pot and a silver-mounted *aspersoir*. Into every house and up every stair they go; in each abode the priest murmurs some words of blessing and sprinkles a few drops of holy water; in return he receives a coin varying in value according to the means of the owner, and often he and his little companion are invited to partake of the traditional Easter fare, consisting of hard-boiled eggs, cake, and wine.

This habit is the outcome of a strange festival known as the Coromania, half pagan, half Christian, in itself a survival of the ancient Roman Floralia celebrated on April 28, which used to be held at the Lateran on Easter Eve. So curious was this rite, that, were it not vouched for by such a

trustworthy historian as Baraconi, it would be wellnigh incredible. The following is the account transcribed by him from an old chronicle by Girolamo Amati: On the afternoon of the Saturday *in albis*, the priests of the eighteen parishes rang their bells in unison, and all the people went to their respective parish churches. There they were received by a *mansionarius* (literally translated, "visitor of houses"), who was a layman, clothed in a tunic, crowned with flowers of the *cornuta* (cornel cherry), carrying in his hand a *finibolo*, a concave instrument hung round with bells. "This mysterious personage, who evidently represented the pagan element of the ceremony, preceded each parish procession," consisting of the parish priest wearing the cope, the clergy, and inhabitants of the parish, who moved towards the Lateran, and finally halted in the Lateran field to await the Pope in front of the palace. . . . All being assembled, the Pope descended to the place where he was to assist at the function. Then each parish priest with his clergy and people formed a circle, singing, "Eya preces de loco deus ad bonam horam!" (Hail, Divinity of this spot! receive our prayers in fortunate hour), and many other verses, while in the centre of each ring stood a *mansionarius* dancing wildly to the sound of the *finibolo*, and tossing his flower-crowned head. When the dance and song were over, one of the parish priests mounted an ass backwards, facing its tail, while a Papal chamberlain led the animal, and held a basin containing twenty copper coins over its head; after passing three rows of benches the rider leant back, put his hand into the basin and pocketed the money.

After this all the wreaths were deposited at the Pope's feet, and the priest of S. Maria in Via Lata at the same time let loose a young fox from a bag, the animal instantly flying for its life into the open country (perhaps typical of the Hebrew scapegoat); in like manner, the priest of S. Maria in Aquirio presented a live cock; in return the Pope gave each priest a gold coin, and imparted his blessing to all.

This part of the ceremony being completed, they all returned to their respective parishes, the dancing layman still leading the several processions. Each priest was accompanied

by acolytes who bore holy water, branches of laurel, and baskets of little rolls, or of those big sweet wafers rolled into cylinders, and baked, which are called *cialdoni*, and are eaten to this day by Romans with ice-cream. From house to house they went, the priest blessing each dwelling, sprinkling water about with the laurel, and then burning the branch on the hearth, and giving some of the rolls to the children. And all the time the dancer slowly danced and chanted the strange words made up of some Hebrew, a little Chaldean, and a leavening of nonsense:

Yaritan, iaritan, iarariasti  
Raphayn acrhoin, azariasti, etc.

Whose sense may perhaps be intended to mean: "For the ills you have inherited, I have gathered the medicine of the fields." Then the head of the family gave him a coin varying in value.

This ceremonial was kept up till the time of Gregory VII., but after 1084 the Coromania seem to have died out, and its only vestige now is the blessing of the houses on Easter Eve.



### Some Essex Brasses Illustrative of Elizabethan Costume.

BY MILLER CHRISTY AND W. W. PORTEOUS.

(Concluded from p. 10.)



ANOTHER good example of this style of costume is found on the brass at South Ockendon to Margaret Barker (wife of Edward Barker, of Chiswick, gentleman), who died in 1602, in her fortieth year. Her ruff is exceptionally large, her head-dress is of unusually light and elegant style, and she wears a light cloak hanging from her shoulders. She is unusual, however, in that she wears a buttoned bodice and a skirt without an opening down the front. Exceptional care seems to have been expended on the engraving of this effigy, which is admirably executed. The pose of the figure is graceful and natural, the dress is well represented,

and the lady has a pleasant and agreeable expression which accords very well with the high character attributed to her in her very laudatory epitaph.\*

One more illustration of the female costume worn at the close of Elizabeth's reign may be given. It is from North Weald, and represents Walter Larder, of Marshalls, in the said parish, his wife Marie (*née* Nicholls), and their five children. The inscription is mutilated, but we learn from the parish register that he died in 1606. The brass is

embroidered all down the breast, as well as on the front of the skirt, a large dragon-fly being represented on the latter. In other



HERE LYETH BURIED THE BODY OF MARGARET BARKER WIFE VNTO EDWARD BISHOP OF CHESTER WHICH IN MYND OF HER HUSBANDS WORTHIE VERTUES WAS GRACIOUS IN HER LIFTE MADE HER A SURVIVOR FOR A HARE AND LOVINGE WIFE HER TYVE PERFECT PATIENCE IN HER DEATH MADE HER A MOST TERRE AURA GOODE GODLYE LYFE WHILE HE LYVED BY A CONTYNUALL MYNDFULNESSE OF DEATH SHE GYVDED HER LYFE ABSTEYNINGE FROM EVILL AND DOOINGE GOOD: WHEN SHE DYED BY A LYVELY FAITH AND HOPE OF LYFE IN CHRIST SHE RYVNTLY EMBRACED DEATH FAITHFULLY PRAYINGE IN PERFECTIENGE TILL THE LAST TO GOD TO WHOME WILLINGELY HE YEALDED A HAPPY SOULE THE XXIIIJ DATE OF MARCH IN THE XL YEARE OF HER AGE AN DOR 1604.  
BEATI MURTYI QUI IN DONINO MORIVNT VR AMARDIAN DEIT SPIRIT VY REVOI  
ESANT A LABRIBVS VYB OPERA CNIE DELOBY M ARIVNT VR ILLOS ADIC (1471)

MARGARET BARKER, 1602, AT SOUTH OCKENDON.

not, therefore, strictly speaking, Elizabethan, but the costumes represented on it are so in all essentials. Mrs. Larder's undergown is

\* The arms on the shield are those of Barker (a younger branch) impaling Barker.



HERE VNDER LIETH THE BODIE OF WALTER LARDER MARIE HIS LOVINGE WIFE THREE SONES VIZ WALTER SAMVEL POST MORTEM NATVS & TWO DAUGHTERS VIZ ANN YE DIED THE 25 DAY OF AVGVST ANNO DNI 1606



WALTER AND MARY LARDER, 1606, AT NORTH WEALD.

respects, her attire differs little from that of the other ladies noticed, except that she wears, instead of the French hood, a broad-brimmed high-crowned hat, of a kind which had now become fashionable and was worn largely during the succeeding reign.

We may turn next to the male costume of the Elizabethan period.

The male costume of the early part of Elizabeth's reign differed little from that of the immediately-preceding period. It consisted of a long fur-lined gown, reaching to the ankles, open all down the front, ungirt at the waist, turned back round the neck and all down the sides to show the fur lining, and provided with huge false-sleeves, hanging to the level of the knees, with holes in the sides

at the level of the elbows, through which the arms were thrust. This ample outer gown covers a short tunic, buttoned down the



JOHN SWIFT, 1580, AT ROYDON.

front, and long hose. Low shoes cover the feet, and beards were worn as a rule.

Good examples of this costume are afforded by the brasses of John Carr (1570) at Stondon Massey (already alluded to), and of John Swift (1580) at Roydon. The former was a substantial London merchant. The latter was, judging from the expression on his face, a very old man at death. He wears a long forked beard, and has a jewelled ring on the second finger of his left hand. The

piece of ground on which he stands is covered with flowering-plants.\*

Soon after the year 1580 this kind of costume underwent a marked change. The tunic gave place to a short tight-sleeved doublet, buttoned down the front and reaching only to the waist, with which were worn short puffed breeches and long hose. Over this a short cloak, reaching to about the level of the knees, was worn. Small frills or ruffs now became customary both at neck and wrists. The breeches were often elegantly slashed or striped. In the case of a young dandy, a sword was generally worn.

A good example of this costume is afforded by the brass (already mentioned) at Harlow to Edward Bugge, gentleman, who died probably soon after 1582, when his wife died. His two sons wear, as will be seen, the long gown which the boys of the "Blue-coat School" still retain.

Another effigy of about the same date is shown on the brass (already figured) to Ann Pudsey (1593) at Little Canfield, but whether it represents one of her sons or her



THOMAS BURROUGH, YEOMAN, 1600, AT EASTWOOD.

second husband (Ralphe Pudsey, Esquire, of Gray's Inn) is not clear. The figure, though very small, is very smart, life-like, and well

\* The arms on the achievement and the four shields are those of Swift.

engraved. He wears a sword, a very large neck-ruff, and a slashed doublet.

Very similar in costume is the effigy of Thomas Burrough (1600), yeoman, of Eastwood, in the church of that place. He also has the large neck-ruff, the slashed doublet, and a sword, but his cloak is slightly longer than in the former case. The engraving is,



Here under these buried the bodies of Nathaniell Bacon sonne of Edward Bacon Esquire, he left his wife and Elizabeth Bacon sister of y<sup>e</sup> said Nathaniell w<sup>ch</sup> Nathaniell deposed this present life the xij<sup>th</sup> day of marche 1588 beinge of the age of 11 yeares, and Elizabeth likewise died the xxij<sup>th</sup> of marche in the same yeare beinge of the age of two yeares.

NATHANIEL AND ELIZABETH BACON, AND CHILDREN, 1588, AT AVELEY.

however, poor, and the figure lacks life and sprightliness.

About the year 1600, just previous to the close of Elizabeth's reign, the costume in vogue began to undergo a slight change in respect of the style of breeches worn. Instead of being short and puffed, these now began to be long and loose—regular knee-breeches, in fact. In other respects the costume was changed little, though a broad

collar to the cloak began at this time to become prominent.

Of this style, the brass (already figured) to Walter Larder (1606) at North Weald affords a good example, except that he lacks the usual neck-ruff.

Before closing we may glance briefly at the children's costume of the period.

Children are represented, as a rule, very small and grouped together, on brasses laid down to the memory of their parents. In costume they resemble their parents, generally speaking, but they are usually attired more simply, and lack the fur linings and fur edgings to their gowns. Daughters usually lack girdles and often wear head-dresses of a style somewhat earlier than their mother's.

Brasses laid down specially to commemorate children are not very common. At Aveley, however, there is a brass to the memory of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Bacon, who both died in 1588, aged, respectively, three years and two years. They were children of Edward and Helen Bacon. The boy wears a long gown, buttoned to the waist, where it is confined by a sash, below which it is open. He has a fairly large neck-ruff. The girl, though only two, wears a costume which resembles, in most respects, that of an adult, including a neck-ruff and an undergown with an embroidered front. Her bodice and bonnet both differ somewhat, however, from those usually worn by adults.\*

On the brass (already figured) to Walter Larder (1606), his infant son, Samuel, is represented very small, swathed, and lying on a cushion—the usual way of representing children who died in infancy. This child was born (as the Parish Register shows) in 1607, after the death of his father, but died, apparently, before the brass to his father was laid down.

In a future article we hope to treat of some Essex brasses illustrative of Stuart costume.

\* The arms on the shield are those of Bacon impaling ——. The two crests are those of Bacon and ——.



## A Family Record of the Sixteenth Century.

BY H. J. CARPENTER, M.A., LL.M.

**S**OME years since, in turning over a mass of old documents at a country house in the West of England, a manuscript was discovered which seems worthy of some attention, both as illustrating the way in which a small yeoman family rose to the position of considerable landowners and as throwing some light upon the social life of our forefathers in the sixteenth century.

The manuscript in question is a small folio volume of about 140 pages, many of which are blank or only partially filled up. The writing is generally small and very regular, and the writer must have expended a considerable amount of labour over his work. The book is in fairly good preservation, with the exception that the leaves are loose and that a few at the beginning, containing the index (for the author added to his work a carefully-compiled index), are frayed and tattered from damp. The subject-matter is the history of a family called Furse, written by one Robert Furse, of Dean Prior in the county of Devon, in the year 1593.

The writer, in a kind of introduction, explains at some length the aim and object of his work. The family possessions had been derived from various sources and were situate in different parishes, hence it seemed to him that it would be a great benefit to his descendants—whom he terms "his sequele"—to have a detailed record of the family history, setting out the marriages which their forefathers had made and the estates which they had secured thereby. The writer trusted that the record which he had commenced would be continued by his descendants. It is greatly to be regretted that they did not carry out his wishes and hand on the history of the family in an unbroken tale. This, however, they failed to do, and only a few disconnected entries were made after the time of the writer. After the general introduction, the writer proceeds to indite a prayer, presumably for the use of his descendants, and then begins a chapter of

good advice and exhortation touching the various relations of every-day life, which extends to nine closely-written pages. It might almost be said to comprise the whole duty of man according to Robert Furse.

Then begins the historical part of the book. The writer commences with a pedigree of his own family, deducing the descent from one Roland de Cumba, the first possessor of Furse, a small farm in the parish of Cheriton Fitzpaine in the county of Devon, whence the family took their surname.

This Roland de Cumba appears to have lived some time in the thirteenth century. For 200 years the possessions of the family were of very limited extent, consisting only of Furse and another small tenement called Westway, in the adjoining parish of Cruwys Morchard.

Towards the latter part of the fifteenth century, however, one John Furse, then heir-apparent of the family, contracted an advantageous marriage, and thereby acquired a considerable accession of property. To the lands which this marriage brought him he added others by purchase, and it is noteworthy that one of these properties so acquired—viz., an estate called Bromham, in the parish of King's Nympton, which he bought in the year 1499—still remains in the possession of his descendants.

His son and also his grandson followed his example in the matter of marrying heiresses, and hence his great-grandson, Robert Furse, the writer of the book, succeeded, in the year 1572, to an estate which had now assumed respectable dimensions.

The writer's mother was the daughter of one John Moreshead and heiress of Moreshead, an estate within the parish of Dean Prior, in the county of Devon, which after her death became the seat of the head of the Furse family.

The pedigree of the Moreshead family is given in detail, twelve generations being enumerated, the story occupying about eight closely-written pages. The writer himself followed the example of his forefathers, for he too married an heiress, and then set himself to increase the estate still further by purchasing other lands. He was desirous



that his son also should follow such example, and he gravely tells us that he had at the time of writing the book—viz., in the year 1593, when his son was nine years of age—fully concluded with one Edmund Furse and Willemot his wife, the guardians of one Susanna Alford, a young lady of about the same age as his son, and heiress to considerable property, for the marriage of his son to the said Susanna when they should attain the age of fifteen years.

Robert Furse was not destined to live to see this happy event, which, in fact, never happened, for he died about the end of the same year in which the book was written.

A century or so after the death of the writer his descendants became extinct in the male line, and their heiress carried the estates by marriage into another old Devonshire family.

In the possession of this family the manuscript remained utterly forgotten, until by chance it was discovered under the circumstances mentioned at the beginning of this article.

It has been thought that a transcript of certain portions might not be without interest to the readers of the *Antiquary*.

ROBERT FURSE to hys heres wyssheth to them and to there sequele that they maye leve yn all thynges dewtyfullye accordyng to there vocasyon and God blesse them all and grante them longe lyfe and prosperytye accordyng to his good wyll and plesure. Amen.

MOSTE DEREBELOVED consederynge your tytell and interres of your londs ys lynnally dyssended from dyvers persones I have thoft hit good to make and provyde this lytell booke whereyn my purpose and intente ys in the beste and pleneste sorte that I can for your better understandyng to declare and sette furthe what our progenytores have bynne of themselves and spessyally those that have bynne withyn this seven score yeres I do mynde bryfely to speke of all and everyche of them in the callynge that ys what

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there names were wythe whom they married whatt issue theye hadde where they dwelled where they dyed what londs they hadde and by whatt tytell and where the londs lyethe and the valye thereof of whom hyt ys holden and by what rente sute and serves and all other charges dewe for any parcell thereof and howe yt hathe dyssended and the perfytt names of the londs and howe and by whom hyt hathe bynne lesed what yeres our anncestors leved what welthe or existimasion they were of what plesure for there recreasyon and pastym they moste deltyed of what stature quallytes and personage they were of and whatt wylles and testements theye made AND I do know that this booke wille be necessarye and profytable for you consederynge our londs lyethe in dyvers paryshes and come to us from dyvers persons and by dyvers tyteles for by makynge thys bocke perfytt and keypyng of the same in good order you shall alwayes be abell to make a perfytt petygree and to understonde the ryght name of your londs and your wrytynges and what you ofte to have and what you ofte to do THEREFORE AS I have wyth grette care peaynes and studye labored to sarche and sette forthe the plenes and perfyttnes of this nedefull and necessarye worke for your better understandyng of the foresede premisses yeven soo I do moste instantly desyre you and everyche of you that at anye tyme hereafter shal be my heres or injoye anye parte of my londs that you and everyche of you do from tyme to tyme safelye kepe and mentayne this presente bocke or some other bowcke set forthe for the same purpose yn som better order AND THAT you do cose after my dyssease the names of everye person that shall dye sesde of any parthe of the foresede premisses or my here or here to anye of my sequele orderly faythefully and trylye to be wryten in shuche order and forme as I have donne or after some better order here in this presente bocke or yn some other bocke and that wythyn some convenyente tyme immedyatelye after the dyssease of everye here as longe as anye parte or parcell of the londs hereyn contayned shall happen to come by dyssease to anye of my sequele and the same beyng so recorded or wryten in this bocke or in som other bocke hadde and made for that

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purpose safely to kepe and preserve as is aforesayed this hopynge you will performe this my sympell and small request consideredyng yt maye do more plesure to your on sequele then to yow nowe presente the labour ys not myche nor the charge grett but the worke will be to thos that shall com after you no dowte grete quyettenes perfyt knowlege and a trewe menes to understand all there evydenses and tyteles and wryttenes that this is my onlye wylle mynde desyre and requeste to this presente I have subscribed my name 28 die Junii anno xxxv Ellezbeth by me Robert Ffurse.

### Robert Ffurses Prayer.

The lorde our omnipotente god be allwayes prayesed and to hym lette us geve moste humbell and hartye thankses for that hyt hathe plesede hym of his grett mersye and goodnes thus from tyme to tyme to preserve and kepe us and all our progenytors lette us nowe therefore allwayes praye unto hym that he will of his accustomed mersye and goodnes geve us and our sequele shuche grase that we all maye remember and consider our dewtes towards hym howe myche we are bownde to geve hym thankses and to confesse all that ever wee have comethe onlye of hym and of his goodness and not of ourselves nor of our own deservynges and god moste mersyfull grante that we and our sequele maye so geve and mynyster shuche thynges as god shall geve us that hyt maye be to his honer will and plesure and so to runne our corse and passe our tymes here in this wracched worell that after this lyfe ended we maye injoye the everlastyng kyngedome of god to whom be all honer lawde and prayse bothe nowe and for evermore. Amen.

### Roberte Ffurse to the Reder and to al his Sequele.

EVEN LEKE as the Bees delygentlye do labore and gether together substance of dyvers swyte floweres to make ther honye even so have I gathered together thys bocke or mater hereyn containd some of your evydenses som by reporte off olde awnsyente men and som of my on knowlege and ex-

peryens. And althoffe hyt be but sympellye and rudely sette fforthe yt I praye you to accepte my good wylle and intente prayenge you gentellye correcte and amende the same yn shuche plases where as neede shall require ffor trulye I canenott sowe better sedes then I have repen my purpose and intente ys to resyte the names of our awnstors or progenytors as a thyng verye necessary and profytabel for your knowlege and all thoffe some of them were but sympell ande unlearnede and men of smalle possessyones substance habillytye or reputasyon yt I do wysse and exhorte you all that you sholde not be asshamed of them nor mocke dysdayne or spyte them for I am sure that the gretes oxse was ffyrst a lytell calfe and the gretes ocke a small branche or lytell tewygge and the grette ryver at the hedde which I do accounte the begynnyng ys but a lytell spryng or water but by kypynge of his on curse and withyn his on bands yt ys become an excyddyng grette ryver EVEN so you all thoffe our progenytors and fforefathers were at the hedde I do mene at the begynnyng but plene and sympell men and women and of smalle possessyons and habyltye yt have theye by lytell and lytell by the helpe and favor of our good god and by ther wyse- dom and good governanse so runne ther curse passed ther tymes and alwayes kepte them selves wytheyn ther on boundes that by this menes we are com to myche more possessyones credett and reputasyon then ever anye of them hadde but yt not wyth- stondyng consider and remember wythe your selves what ys wryten in the liij Chapyter of the profytte Esaye whiche sayethe Remember of what stonnes ye were hewen owte of etc. Surelye yf you remember and consider welle thes words then shall you plenelye understonde and confesse that we are come of ther sedes and by the grete worke of god we indede are become ffleshe of ther ffleshe and bludde of ther blude. Remember also what an excydyng good wille favor love and mynde theye all hadde of us and of our sequele for theye made ther goods to be our goods ther londs to be our londs. Surelye thes be prynspall and grett causes that we sholde thynke well of them and to rejoyse and be gladd to here of them and to give unto god most hartye thankses

that he dyd so from tyme to tyme defende and preserve them. Therefore be not asshamed to rede or here of them nor yt do nott mocke geste dysdayne or spyte them but lette ther honeste good and godlye acts and lyves be a Scolemaster to you and to yours for ever for of ther smalle porsyones they dyd increse and that was to them a grette credit and a prefermente to you and you and your sequele do enjoye the fruite thereof even so yf you do the lyke you shall have the lyke commendasyon of your sequele and increse your on credett and the credett off your howse and as you will judge in our progenytors to be a shame and a fowle flame and ignorante poynte or thyng for them to consume ther levynge that never coste them anye thyng so no dowte the worlde ye and your own sequele will juge yt a gretter ffawte in you yf you do the leke becose you are better provyded ffor than ever anye of them were therefore spende not your tyme idelly wantonlye or leke a brute beste but remember your on credet and what you ofte to do indede and be as wyllynge to here and rede what our progenytors have bynne as you are contente to enjoye the benyfytte and comodytie of ther levynge and with all here note and followe thos wyse menes saynges the wyse felosopher Cleob(ulus) sayethe Remember thos that have donne the good and forgette not ther benyffett the wise phelosophyph (?) Pyream sayethe mocke not nor lye or saye falselye on thos that be dede and paste for the wise phelosophyph Arestottell sayethe loke what thanks thow doste render to thye on parens loke thowe to have the lyeke of thy on chyldere Pytagrophus an other wyseman sayethe yf god have geven or indued thee wythe more ryches and possessyones then he hathe otheres be not prowde thereof for as toychyng our creasyon god hathe made all men lycke therefore be not dysseved the holye man Jobe sayethe the lorde geveth the lorde takethe and in the seconde bocke of kynges yt is wryten god makethe ryche and god makethe powre therefore I do exhorte you all consederynge that god ys onlye the awtor and gever of all good gyftes as wyttenssethe Sente James whyche sayethe everye good and perfytted gyfte comethe ffrom god therefore above all thynges fere god geve

all honer lawde and prayse unto hym praye to god onlye for mersye grase and forgevenes of all your synnes and wyckednes call onlye to god onlye for helthe helpe and succor putt all your hole hope truste and fayethe onlye in hym and yn his mersye for surelye the lorde hathe sayede by his holye profytte Davyd. I will not sayeth the Lord fayle nor forsake them that putt there truste in me but will be alwayes to them a helper then geve yere to his lawes and ffollowe his lawes and presepthes bere no malles or hatrede in your hartes but moderate your anger Recompense to no man yevell for evell but forgeve all men as god shall forgive you. Remember hyt ys wryten vaynegeanes ys myne sayethe the lorde god and I will rewarde hyt accustome not yourselves to swere reverens your yelderes and betteres mayntayne truthe and honestye ffleye and abhore synne and vyse be mersyfulle unto all men geve almese of thye goods to the powre and nedye and lette always thye hyrede sarvante have hys penyne for his payne. Beware of ffalse docteren be constante yn relygeon abstayne ffrom horedom dronkenys and peryurye performe your promyses in all thyngs and paye your dewts to all persones quyettelye. Remember your lege obedyens and dewtye to your prynse and to all ther lawes and mynsteres and no wyse rebelle not nor transgresse ther lawes for hit ys wryten that the hyer powers arre ordayned of god have a delyte yn good house keynge for so shalte thow have the love of god and yt ys a thyng worthye to be comended Beware of userres and borynge of monye upon interes and of surtyschyppe and what bonds or wrytngs you sele have no delyte to kepe companye wythe lyers coseners whyspereres flattereres taletellers rowlelers scolders or malycious and vyicious persones but kepe companye wythe beste wyse and honeste companye for the proverbe ys the lyke will to the lyke. When god shall putte in to your mynde to marrye then conseder wythe yourselves the sayenges of the wyse felosophyph Hermes whyche sayethe gette the a wyse woman and she shall rule well thye howse and that yn good order and brynge the forthe wyse and dyscryte chyl dren and agayne he sayethe marrye wyth thye

How to  
chuse a  
wyfe

mache and to this dothe agree the saynges of the wyse poyett Ovyde whyche sayethe Sette too oxen to drawe together in on yoke not of equall mache and surely the on will hurte the other. Then surelye the beste mache ys the lyke to the lyke in equallytye So then when you marrye Remember all thos sayenges. And have also a spessyall care and regarde to whom and wythe whom you doot intende to marrye in dede. I do not mynde to her fferre beawtye favor or goodelye stature or personnage or to her grette ryches or possessyon or to her worshyppefull stocke or kynderede yt I do not mene but all thos thynges be good and ar to be desyred as a thyng fytte and convenyente for you so that theye be plased in a dyscrite woman of good and honeste conversasyon but whate so ever she be inquire dilygentelye of what nature quallytes or condysyons her mother ys of for comenlye the dofters do lerne ther quallytes and maners of ther mother and marke also howe and yn what companye she hathe bynne brofte uppe from her yuthe for the proverbe ys loke what lycor ys fyrste brofte or putte ynto an newe vessell the vessell shall ever savor thereof.

(To be concluded.)



### Mediæval Library Fittings.\*

**S**OME books spring up like the prophet's gourd; they flourish wonderfully for a brief while, but perish rapidly; others grow slowly, inevitably, and strike root deeply. This "Essay," as the author too modestly calls it, is of the latter class. The section on "The Library" in his *Architectural History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge* led Mr. Clark to the choice of mediæval libraries as the subject of his Rede Lecture in 1894; the subject was still further

\* *The Care of Books: An Essay on the Development of Libraries and their Fittings, from the Earliest Times to the end of the Eighteenth Century.* 156 illustrations. By John Willis Clark, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge: University Press, 1901. Large 8vo. pp. xviii, 330. Price 18s. net.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers for the use of the blocks illustrating this notice.

developed in his Sandars lectures on bibliography in 1900, and the handsome and splendidly illustrated volume before us is the final result of all this careful and thorough preliminary work. Mr. Clark wholly excludes bibliography, properly so called, and yet few books, if any, published within recent years are so deeply, so absorbingly interesting to all who love and care for the fate of "those objects, of whatever material," on which man has recorded his thoughts, as this masterly "Essay."

Mr. Clark touches lightly on the wonderful record-rooms of Assur-bani-pal, grandson of Sennacherib, with their extraordinary collections of inscribed tablets and cylinders of baked clay, which Layard brought to light, just over half a century ago, on the site of Nineveh; passes in review the few notices of libraries in ancient Greece, the Ptolemaic foundations at Alexandria, the splendid structure at Pergamon, the site of which was explored at the expense of the German Government between 1878 and 1886; the public libraries of Rome, of which the first was founded by Augustus; the private collections of Roman citizens, with a notice of the very interesting book-room discovered at Herculaneum in 1754; and an instructive dissertation on the fittings and appearance of a Roman library; and so proceeds at p. 61 to the consideration of Christian libraries connected with churches and to the main theme of the work—monastic and mediæval libraries in general.

It is impossible in the space at our disposal to touch on more than one or two of the very many points of interest which Mr. Clark discusses. The various methods of chaining books are very fully dealt with. Books were not chained indiscriminately. In the statutes given to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1350, by the founder, Bishop Bateman, one chapter is specially concerned with the library. The loan of certain books to poor scholars is provided for, "but the books of the Doctors of Civil and Canon Law are to remain continuously in the said Library Chamber, fastened with iron chains for the common use of the Fellows." Similar provisions were adopted by the founders of other colleges both at Cambridge and Oxford.

Chained books were arranged in various ways at different dates. There was first the

primitive arrangement which Mr. Clark calls the "lectern system" of fittings. Desks were placed at right angles to the windowed side or sides of the room, and the books lay on their sides on these desks, to which

France, Holland, Germany, and Italy. Mr. Clark has been fortunate enough to find a still surviving example of these lectern fittings in the library attached to the Church of SS. Peter and Walburga at Zutphen, in



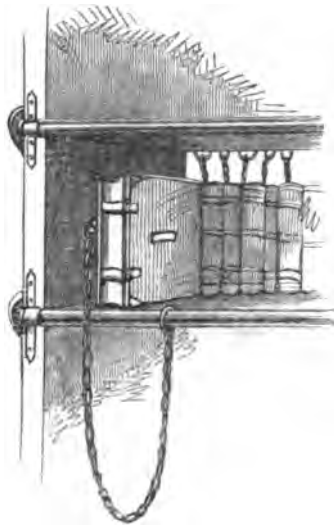
GENERAL VIEW OF THE NORTH SIDE OF THE LIBRARY ATTACHED TO THE CHURCH OF S. WALBURGA AT ZUTPHEN.

they were chained. Sometimes the desks were single, sometimes double, and for each long desk or row of desks was provided a bench for readers. This system was adopted, with various modifications, in England,

Holland. The illustration here reproduced shows the general arrangement. What Mr. Clark calls an "eccentric specimen" of the lectern system can still be seen at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

As both books and students multiplied, the clumsy lectern system, which was so wasteful of space, gave way to what the author well calls the "stall system."

In this the desk was necessarily retained on account of the chaining of the books, but the two halves, or slopes, of the desk were separated by an interval broad enough to take several shelves. Examples of this system can be seen in the libraries of five colleges at Oxford—Corpus Christi, St. John's, Merton, Jesus, and Magdalen. There are none at Cambridge. The arrangement of the chains had to be altered to suit the new system, and Mr. Clark explains how the



CHAINED VOLUME, HEREFORD CHAPTER LIBRARY.

chained books still preserved in the well-known Chapter Library in Hereford Cathedral show the methods adopted in the stall system of fittings. The Hereford arrangement has been made familiar to most students by the late Mr. Blades's excellent little monograph on the subject of *Chained Books*. The illustration reproduced above shows a single volume in place—fore-edge turned outwards—with the chain attached at one end to a ring of brass which projects from the edge of one of the boards in which the book is bound, and at the other end to another rather larger ring which plays along a horizontal iron bar. Mr. Clark shows that the

system at Corpus Christi College and elsewhere was identical with that still to be studied at Hereford.

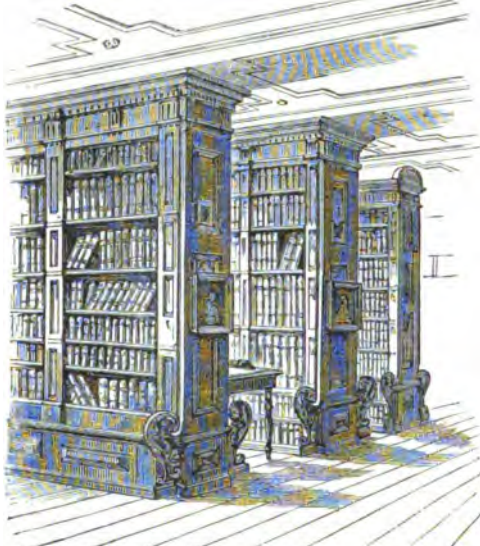
A very interesting and careful description is given of the library of Merton College, Oxford. The author points out that there is still much doubt as to the date of some of the bookcases, but he remarks, "The appearance of the library is so venerable, so unlike any similar room with which I am acquainted, that it must always command admiration and deserve study." Another library in which the stall system was adopted, and where it can be still studied, which is described and illustrated, is that of Durham Cathedral. Mr. Clark has not been able to discover who introduced the system, but he gives good reasons, based on an examination of the monastic libraries at Christ Church, Canterbury, and at Clairvaux, for believing that its origin was monastic.

Mr. Clark does full justice to the "public libraries of the Middle Ages"—*i.e.*, those of the monasteries. He shows that "the fifteenth century was emphatically the library era throughout Europe. Monasteries, cathedrals, universities, and secular institutions in general vied with each other in erecting libraries, in stocking them with books, and in framing liberal regulations for making them useful to the public." Then came, in England, the crash of the sixteenth century suppression of the Monastic Orders, with the destruction and ruin of everything that belonged to them. Everyone knows how infinite was the loss to learning and literature by the wholesale destruction of books and manuscripts, especially the latter, and how completely at a standstill for a while was library development. When additional cases and fittings were required, the old order had passed away in more respects than one. The printing-press had added enormously to the numbers of books, and the apparatus of chains and desks and seats to each case was no longer necessary. Cases were still, however, put up at right angles to the walls between the windows, and occasionally traces of the mediæval arrangements survived. Mr. Clark describes the cases in the library at Peterhouse, Cambridge, which were put up between 1641 and 1648, although their original height of 8 feet has since been



INTERIOR OF THE WEST LIBRARY AT MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

added to, and points out one peculiar feature. "The chains," he says, "had been taken off the books at Peterhouse in 1593-1594, when they were first moved into the new library; so that desks attached to the cases were not required. Nor were lower cases, with desks at the top of them, provided. But the convenience of the reader was considered, up to a certain point, by the provision of a seat, 12 inches wide and 23 inches high, extending along the side of each case, and returned along the wall between it and the case next to it. This arrangement may still be seen in



BOOKCASES IN THE LIBRARY OF PETERHOUSE,  
CAMBRIDGE.

the two compartments at the west end of the room, one on each side of the door of entrance. The ends of the seat, or 'podium,' are concealed by boldly-carved wings." Cases of like type may be found in the University Library, and at Jesus, Pembroke, and other Colleges.

The next great change—the placing of the cases for the most part against the walls of the room—came in England at the hands of Sir Christopher Wren towards the end of the seventeenth century, though it was adopted at a much earlier date at the Escorial and in the Bibliothèque Mazarine.

But it is impossible in a brief notice to give even an outline of the extraordinary

wealth and variety of matter to be found in this volume. We have hardly gone beyond the limits of a few college libraries, but Mr. Clark takes his readers all over Europe. Moreover, the value of his work is at least doubled for the student by the lavishness of its illustration. There are many beautiful plates of famous libraries—mostly, of course, interior views—and dozens of smaller cuts showing elevations and ground-plans, and illustrating ancient book cupboards and presses, the methods of chaining volumes, etc. A large number of the pictures are taken from mediæval manuscripts, but the author hardly refers at all to the many cuts illustrative of library or study interiors and fittings which are to be found in early printed books.

In conclusion we can only reiterate our thanks to Mr. Clark for a work which is masterly in design and execution, engrossingly interesting to read, beautiful (though heavy) to handle, and which, on account of both text and illustrations, must remain a book of standard authority never likely to be superseded.

G. L. A.



### The Antiquary's Note-Book.

#### COST OF HOUSEKEEPING IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

**W**E extract the following interesting account from the number of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* for October last, to which it was communicated by Mr. A. R. Maddison. Mr. Maddison remarks that "the writer was evidently a gentleman, but who or of what profession is unknown."

"A SKETCH WROTE AGUST Y<sup>e</sup> 4, 1762, AT  
LINCOLN :

	£	s.	d.
Housekeeping without Tea & Sugar & Firing, a guinea a week	...	...	...
Man Servant 8 pound Wages, Livery 4...	...	12	0
Maid Servant 4 p <sup>d</sup> Wages	...	4	0
Horse	...	20	0
Parish Raits & Taxes	...	7	0
Cloths & Linnen	...	20	0



Labour at Garden & odd Jobs & Carr. of Coals ... ..	10	0	0
five Chaldron of Coals for the year, at fifteen shill. a C. ...	3	15	0
Three Guineas a Year for Tea...	3	3	0
Loave Sugar ... ..	3	0	0
A pint of Wine a day ... ..	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	150	8	0

at my comuptation (*sic*) the washing comes to Three pound 15, but I set down 4 pound & I believe it best to wash once a fortnight ...

4 0 0

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154 8 0

Tea a quarter of an Ounce each morning Sugar half-a-quarter of a pound each morning also an allowance for some times in an Afternoon Weeks Pro- vision Sunday Roast beef piece of the Ribs 8 pound ...	0	1	8
Monday Mutton Stakes 3 p <sup>d</sup> and a pudding ... ..	0	0	7½
Tuesday roast Leg of mutton 8 pound ... ..	0	1	8
Wednesday fowl & hash'd Mutton... ..	0	0	8
Thursday boyl'd beef piece of the Brisket 8 pound ... ..	0	1	8
Friday Mutton pie, Tart and Cold beef ... ..	0	1	6
Saturday Neck of roast Mutton fowl & bacon ... ..	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
	0	10	0

Butter for a week 3 s. d.  
pound at 6 pence ... 1 6

Bread, flower, for you  
are to make it at  
home, barley meal for  
chickings, and what  
you bake ... 3 0

Beer & Ale a week ... 3 0

Vinager, Spice & powder  
sugar & salt ... 1 0

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8 6 0 10 0

8 6

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0 18 6

Candles 0 0 10½

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I have charg'd the Meat at Two pence half-penny a pound, If it is 3 pence it is 2 Shills. more a week. Candles That are small are 12 in the pound 3 pound are to last a fortnight in the shortest days, a pound a week enough at other times.

Extraordinary Expences, to wash once in 3 weeks, or once a fortnight. A washer woman 6<sup>d</sup>, Sope 3 pound at 6<sup>d</sup> is 1<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>, the keeping the washer woman I reckon 6 pence. That is half a crown each fortnight, blue 2 pence, starch 2—which makes it 2<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup>. I think 3 shills. must be aloud."



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

DRS. GRENFELL AND HUNT left at the beginning of the year for Egypt to resume their excavations in the Fayûm for the Egypt Exploration Fund. That district will be the scene of two other expeditions in search of papyri, one French under Professor Jouguet, the other German under Dr. Rubensohn.

An old timber-built tenement in King's Court, Great Suffolk Street, will shortly be demolished. It stands opposite the site of the Bridewell that was built, *circa* 1773, upon Hangman's Acre, where is now the junction of Friar and Hill Streets. The house was taken just 100 years ago by a congregation who had separated themselves from the Baptist community in Union, formerly Duke, Street. A tradition is current that Bunyan sometimes preached in the meeting-house in King's Court, as well as in that belonging to his friend, Dr. Thomas Barlow, in Zoar Street, Slutswell (since Gravel Lane), in the course of his frequent visits to London.

The *Athenæum* says that the workmen digging the foundations for the enlargement of a religious building in Turin have discovered, at the depth of about 6 metres below the soil, a number of articles of great archæological interest. The most important is a hollow bronze head, life size, and a masterpiece of art, in excellent preservation. The hair, the ears, and the eyes show traces of gilding. It is supposed, from comparison with other heads of the same period, to represent Tiberius. It is hoped that further research may lead to the recovery of other parts of the statue.

The New Year's number of the *Builder* (January 4) was rich in illustrations. Among the many pictures were drawings of Antwerp in the

sixteenth century, and of eight of the figures from the Maximilian tomb at Innsbruck, with a good general view of the tomb itself. The issue of the following week contained some interesting notes on the very extensive excavations which are being made by the German Government at Baalbec.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold last week the following books from the library of a gentleman deceased: Cohen, *Histoire des Monnaies Romaines et Médailles Impériales*, 8 vols., 1880-92, £16; Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, 6 vols, 1877-79, £9 10s.; Architectural Publication Society, 1848-53, £9 10s.; Egypt Exploration Fund (twenty-four memoirs), 1888-1900, £13; Latham's *Falconry*, 1633, 6s.; *Martial and Naval Achievements of Great Britain*, 2 vols., 1814, £16; Repton on *Landscape Gardening*, 2 vols., 1803-16, £12 2s. 6d.; D. Roberts, *Military Instructions*, 1798, £13 5s.; Spalding Club, *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, 2 vols., 1856-67, £10; L. Vives, *Instruction of a Christian Woman*, 1557, £8 5s.; White's *Selborne*, first edition, 1789, £10 5s.; Angus's *South Australia*, 1847, £9; Burlington Fine-Arts Club *Bookbindings*, 1891, £11 5s.; *European Enamels*, 1897, £9 10s.; Cipriani's *Sketches and Drawings*, 1789, £11; Gerarde's *Herball*, 1597, £8 15s.; Havell's *Views of Seats*, 1835, £14; Parkinson's *Paradisi in Sole*, 1656, £8 15s.; Racinet, *Costume Historique*, 1888, £12 5s.; Ridinger, *Œuvres*, 381 plates, £25. Siret, *Premiers Ages du Métal*, 1887, £10 10s.; Smith's *Virginia* (imperfect), 1626, £19 10s.; *Collection Spitzer*, 6 vols., 1890-92, £28 10s.; Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, first edition, 2 vols., Salisbury, 1766, £126; Rowlandson's *Sketches from Nature*, 1822, £12 10s.; Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, original numbers, 1837, £11 15s.; Walton and Cotton's *Angler*, Pickering, 1836, £10 5s.; Grosart's *Occasional Issues of Rare Books*, 47 parts, 1875-81, £17; Pickering's *Common Prayer Reprints*, 6 vols., 1844, £12 10s. Halliwell's *Shakespeare*, 16 vols., fol., 1853-65, £68; Turner and Ruskin's *Harbours, artists' proofs*, 1856, £13 5s.—*Athenæum*, December 21.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Thursday and yesterday, the collection of antiquities of the late Mr. James Smith, of Whitechapel, and property from other sources. Mr. Smith's collection of 141 lots realized £221 15s., and included a remarkable parcel of twelve "Prentices'" caps dating from the seventeenth century, found in an old house in Worship Street, £10 (Lawrence). Other properties included an enamelled gold snuff-box, with engine-turned designs, the cover with finely-painted enamel of a shepherd and shepherdess, and another, similar, the cover with a plaque painted with design of sleeping child; both these boxes were of Swiss workmanship, and realized £20 10s. each (H. Samuel); a pendant cross of gold and enamel, set with emeralds, Vienna work, £12 (Thomas); an ornamental pendant set with diamonds and

pearls, £37 (Mason); a very large Worcester vase, with the impressed mark "F. B. B.," and a crown, deep blue ground with panels of birds and flowers, £25 10s. (Gray); a pair of Chelsea Derby wine-coolers, figure subjects and flowers in panels, £19 10s. (Vivian); and a Worcester plate, salmon scale ground, painted with exotic birds and butterflies, square mark, £19 (Fenton).—*Times*, December 21.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—December 5.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—The Rev. W. Greenwell communicated a paper on "Some Rare Forms of Bronze Implements," illustrated by examples of daggers, axes, etc., from Asia Minor and elsewhere.—Mr. Read exhibited and described two bronze-founders' hoards from Bromley-by-Bow, Essex, and Broadward, Herefordshire; and the Earl of Powis exhibited a similar hoard, composed chiefly of sword-chapes, spear-heads, and ferules, found at Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. H. S. Cowper exhibited a small bronze figure of Artemis and two other rude examples from Asia Minor.—*Athenæum*, December 14.

December 12.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P., in the chair.—Colonel J. G. Williams exhibited and read a paper on "The Three State Swords belonging to the City of Lincoln." They consisted of (1) that reputed to have been given by Richard II. in 1386; (2) a perfect early fifteenth-century sword of unknown origin, now used as a mourning sword; and (3) the State sword now in use, which dates from the mayoralty of John Kent, 1734. Colonel Williams showed that the blade of this third sword was actually that of the King Richard II., which now had affixed to the original silver-gilt plated hilt a sixteenth-century blade that had belonged to another sword once in the possession of the city. He was most anxious that the original blade should again be fixed in its old hilt, so that the Richard II. sword might be preserved in its former perfect condition, and with that view he had obtained permission to lay the swords before the society. The feeling of the meeting was distinctly in favour of the sword being so restored.—Mr. W. Niven communicated an account (illustrated by drawings and photographs) of the interesting seventeenth-century Garden House at Beckett, near Shrivvenham, which had already been described to the society so long ago as 1782. It was then attributed by Daines Barrington to Inigo Jones, a suggestion Mr. Niven saw no reason to doubt, though no actual record of that architect's connection with the building had been preserved or come to light.—Professor Church, through the courtesy of Mr. T. B. Bravender, exhibited (1) a copper roundel with a shield of the arms of Vampage or Vampage, co. Worcester: Azure, an eagle within a tressure flory silver; and (2) a small bronze or latten seal bearing for device a rose within a double triangle and the legend PVR LA ROSE SV IEO FET. Both objects were found during

draining operations at Cirencester.—Sir J. C. Robinson exhibited a silver buckle or pendant, of early fourteenth-century date, bearing two enamelled shields of the arms of France and Castile respectively.—Mr. Hope pointed out that Blanche, daughter of Louis IX. of France, had married in 1269 Ferdinand la Cerda, Prince of Castile, who died during his father's lifetime in 1275. His widow survived until 1320, and this object had perhaps belonged to her, if the arms of Castile were ever borne by her husband.

December 19.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Gowland read a paper on "Excavations at Stonehenge," and exhibited a large number of stone implements and other objects of antiquity which had been found there. The excavations were made in connection with the setting up of the great leaning-stone, which was in an unsafe position owing to the presence of three serious cracks on its upper side. The method by which the stone was raised was devised by Mr. Carruthers; the engineering operations were superintended by Mr. Detmar Blow. Mr. Gowland, as representative of the Society of Antiquaries, conducted the exploratory work. After giving an outline of the operation of raising the stone, he described the registering frame and vertical rod by means of which the exact position of each object found in the various layers of the excavation was recorded and plotted on the sectional drawings exhibited. The material taken from the excavations was sifted through a series of sieves, so that anything larger than one-eighth of an inch could not have escaped observation. The nature of the layers and the objects found in them were described. The objects comprised chippings and lumps of the stones, stone tools, bones (none human), two Roman and a few modern coins, and fragments of pottery. The chippings and pieces of stone were those which had been detached from the stones during the operations of shaping and dressing. Professor Judd, Dean of the Royal College of Science, kindly undertook the petrological examination of these, and an abstract of his report thereon was read. It was Professor Judd's opinion that all the stones of Stonehenge were obtained in the neighbourhood, "the blue stones being boulders from the glacial drift of the district." All the stones were represented in most of the layers of the excavations, and both sarsen (the material of the larger monoliths) and diabase (of which nearly all the blue stones consist) were found together in all the layers, even down to the bedrock. Nearly 100 stone tools were found. They comprised flint-axes, hammer-axes, and edged hammer-stones, and quartzite hammers and mauls, the last weighing from 37 to 64 pounds each. All were of extreme rudeness, but they undoubtedly belonged to the latter part of the Neolithic Age. A pick of deer's horn was also found. The excavations made perfectly clear the manner in which the stones were shaped and erected; but for the means used in their transport we had to turn to countries where primitive methods for moving heavy bodies are still, or have been recently, practised. As to their transport, Mr. Gowland showed by examples from

Japan that no appliances which were beyond the reach of Neolithic men were needed. The method by which the blocks were shaped and dressed with the stone tools was described, also the manner in which the two largest monoliths had been erected. These monoliths were apparently the largest blocks which the builders of the monument had found, one being 25 feet in length, and the other 29 feet. In order to utilize their length to the utmost they embedded the shorter to a depth of only 4 feet—*i.e.*, half the depth of the other—and to make it secure packed large blocks of sarsen and the large stone mauls under and around its base. Mr. Gowland next showed, from the mode of occurrence of the chippings of stone and the manner in which the sarsen blocks had been set up, that the "blue stone" and the sarsen monoliths were contemporaneous, and that Stonehenge as a whole was of one date. As regards the age of the structure, no object of bronze, iron, or other metal was found, except in the superficial layers, and the only evidence that copper or bronze was known was a minute stain of copper carbonate on a piece of sarsen found 7 feet below the surface. From this absence of metal, the extreme rudeness of the tools, and other evidence which he set forth, he had come to the conclusion that Stonehenge belonged to the latter part of the Neolithic Age, when copper or bronze was known, but had not been applied to any industrial uses. The difficulty of giving an approximate date to this remote period would be evident to all. There were, however, several strong reasons (which he adduced) for his opinion that it should be placed about 2000 to 1800 B.C. That date, until further evidence was forthcoming, he said, he should continue to hold as the date of the erection of Stonehenge. That it was a sun temple, and not a sepulchre, there was abundant proof. As to its origin, it should be remembered that there had been an epoch in the life of many races during which they erected monuments of megalithic blocks of various forms. This was not always the result of copying, but rather the outcome of a similar development of the human mind. In Britain there was abundant evidence, in the various rude stone monuments distributed through its area, that this peculiar phase of mental development had reached a very high point. Why, then, should the origin of this crowning monument of megalithic art be sought for in other lands? Of its foreign origin there was, in fact, no proof, and its plan and erection alike could be ascribed to none other than our rude forefathers, the sun-worshippers of the Neolithic Age.—Sir Norman Lockyer added a few remarks on the results of an investigation made by himself and Mr. F. C. Penrose (and lately communicated to the Royal Society) to endeavour to recover the date of Stonehenge from astronomical observations. From the data obtained they were inclined to place the date of the construction of the monument at about 1680 B.C., with a possible plus or minus error of 200 years.—*Athenæum*, January 4.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—December 4.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—

most interesting and suggestive paper by Mr. A. R. Goddard, B.A., was read by him upon "The Underground Strong-room at Richborough," which was well illustrated by carefully-drawn plans and conjectural sections of its possible construction. Notwithstanding the numerous explorations that have been made in the *Castrum Rutupiae*, and all the theories suggested by antiquaries as to the reason for and the meaning and purpose of the vast work of masonry near the centre of the castrum discovered by Mr. Boys in 1792, it still preserves its secret intact—at once the hope and the despair of all who are interested in the Roman chapters of our national history. The recent explorations of Mr. Garstang have fixed the position of the missing wall of the castrum to seaward, and have determined the area enclosed to have been about six acres, and near the middle of this enclosure is situated the remarkable vast platform of concrete, 145 feet by 104 feet, and 5 feet in thickness, with its superimposed cross strips, the broader strip 47 feet long by 22 feet wide, and the longer strip 87 feet, but only 7 feet 6 inches wide at right angles to it. The thickness of these strips is 4 feet 6 inches, and they end abruptly each at an equal distance of about 29 feet from the edge of the platform. In 1822 the researches of Mr. Gleig revealed the knowledge that beneath this vast platform there existed a massive building, which he proved to a depth of 21 feet from the underside of the platform, when water stopped his sinking further. This building is set far back from the outer edges of the platform to an extent of 10 feet on the north and south sides, and 12 feet on the east and west sides, and thus it escaped the observation of Mr. Boys. In 1843 Mr. Rolfe excavated a passage some 5 feet in height, 3 feet in width round two sides, and partly round the third side of this block, using the overhanging platform as a ceiling; and Mr. Dowher and the Rev. R. Drake in 1865 completed the passage and formed the underground gallery by which the four external sides of the building can now be explored. Mr. Goddard himself remeasured the block last October, and found it to be 126 feet by 81 feet. What was the purpose of this singular building? Is it solid or is it hollow? No sign of any opening has as yet been discovered. Probing-holes with great labour have been made in the walls to a depth of 20 feet at various periods, but none have succeeded in penetrating any sealed enclosure, and the mystery remains unsolved. The platform is entirely covered with a rough coat of mortar 6 inches thick, thus effectively hiding any probable access from the top to any concealed chamber, and this mortar seems to have been intended to receive a marble pavement, as a small portion *in situ* was met with by Mr. Garstang.—Mr. Goddard exhibited an enlarged drawing of the castrum at Gamzigrad, from Kanitz's *Servia*, which has much in common with the station at Richborough, and possesses a massive substructure, nearly in the same relative position, very solid and conspicuous, and still unexcavated. Having reviewed the various theories which have from time to time been set forth by antiquaries as to the purpose of

this strange work, Mr. Goddard suggested two other possibilities of its use from the very necessities of the case: first, that it may have been for the storage of water for the use of the garrison and the fleets—a great *piscina* or reservoir, in fact—and he submitted a conjectural plan and section showing how the water could have been stored in various vaulted chambers communicating with one another, and raised and discharged for use similar to those at Fermo on the Adriatic and near Baiae, and similar to such a *piscina* connected with one of the aqueducts near Rome, of which he showed a section. The second possibility is that it may have been the strong-room of the station, its *ærarium*. *Rutupiae* was a very important centre, as the great point of connection with Gaul. Some kind of strong-room must have been needed for the bullion or moneys awaiting transport, and there is evidence also of a mint having been established at *Rutupiae*.—An interesting discussion took place, in which the chairman, Mr. Mill-Stephenson, F.S.A., Mr. Gould, Mr. Compton, and others took part.

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The products of a week's excavations at the crannog discovered near Langbank Ferry were submitted and described by Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot., to the members of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on December 19. The most characteristic of the contents consist of a small bone comb with late Celtic ornamentation; pieces of shell somewhat similar to those found on the Dumbuck crannog, but lacking ornamentation; deers' horns, showing signs of sawing; bone and stone implements; and bones burned and unburned. The diameter of the crannog is about 56 feet, and in general features it resembles the crannog discovered by Mr. Donnelly at Dumbuck, on the opposite side of the river. The excavations were conducted under the auspices of the Glasgow Archæological Society, whose committee were daily in attendance during the work, and they will be resumed when the weather becomes more favourable. No vestige of metal or pottery of any kind has been found among the remains.—Mr. Robert Brydall, F.S.A. Scot., exhibited measured drawings of the three carved stones on Inch-Cailleach, Loch Lomond; and Mr. William Young, R.S.W., read an interesting paper on "M'Ure's History of Glasgow."

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At the opening meeting, in December, of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the present session, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., in the chair, Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., gave an address on the "Pre-history of the Scottish Area: a Review of the Work of the Society for the last Fifty Years." The first part of the address took the form of a brief description of the special features of nine different classes of prehistoric objects that were peculiar to Scotland. The collections, which included the brochs, of which Mousa in Shetland was the best preserved, and the horned cairns, which were probably the oldest structural antiquities in Scotland, showed that Scotland had a pre-history as well as a history of its own, and they further disclosed much archæological work done

by the society during the last half-century. After a brief review of the history and work of the society during the seventy years of its existence before 1851, he proceeded to refer more fully to the amount and character of the work done by the society since that date, taking it in its different departments. In conclusion, he referred to the Rhind Lectureship, founded in 1874 by the late Mr. Alexander Henry Rhind, a Fellow of the society, which had since that time supplied twenty-five courses of lectures free to the public, and fourteen volumes published at the charge of their authors; while it had in various other ways influenced the progress and prosperity of the society, especially in deepening and widening the interest of Scotland in the society's work and aims.—The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Sir Arthur Mitchell for his address, referred to his long connection of over forty years with the society, his numerous contributions to its proceedings, all distinguished by his characteristic acuteness of scientific observation and originality of treatment, and the many and valuable services he had rendered in the offices of councillor, secretary, Rhind Lecturer, and vice-president.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

**MEDIAEVAL LONDON.** By Rev. Canon Benham, D.D., F.S.A., and Charles Welch, F.S.A. With coloured plates and other illustrations. "Portfolio Monographs," No. 42. London: Seeley and Co., Limited, 1901. 4to., pp. iv, 81. Price in cloth 7s. net.

It would be difficult for even a single and freshly informed student to confine within eighty pages an intelligent and adequate account of all that is suggested by the phrase "mediaeval London." The greatest city of the world began with its refounding by Alfred the Great that mediaeval career which may be said to have closed with the Great Fire; and within those eight centuries its civil and ecclesiastical development was so complex and so vitally connected with the growth of England, that its antiquarian history must needs be a long tale. This charming volume is the joint production of two lovers of the great city who are well qualified for their task. Canon Benham evidently contributes personal reminiscences of nearly seventy years ago, when a fox was hunted through the fields of Belgravia. Mr. Welch brings to bear upon the work his knowledge acquired as librarian to the Corporation of London. The result is a multitude of happy instances, brought together under such heads as "Civic Rule," "Religious

Life," "The Thames," and "Fortress, Palaces, and Mansions." It is in no carping spirit that we note a kind of jerky jaggedness in the composition which arises from the nature of the subject, and a certain overlapping (as in the accounts of Westminster Abbey), which is possibly due to the dual authorship. There is no contents table, and the index might be even fuller. At p. 34 it is stated that "the Twelve (chief City Livery) Companies were distinguished by their greater wealth, and the Lord Mayor was obliged as a necessary qualification for office to be a member of one of these guilds." This apparently suggests a limitation which certainly does not exist nowadays, for quite recently Lord Mayors have been, in their rotation, taken from the lesser Companies. But, these small points apart, we can give sincere praise to a volume which is at once handy and informing, well embellished (as a book on such a subject should be), and modest in price. The illustrations alone, to use the hackneyed phrase, are worth the price. They fall into three groups of striking interest, which form a collection that every lover of Old London should possess. Five are facsimiles of elaborate illuminations in British Museum MSS., four excellently printed in colours. The latter show London costumes and architecture of the fourteenth century, while the frontispiece gives a lively picture of the Tower, and the Thames rushing through the house-laden arches of London Bridge about 1500 A.D. There are reproductions of nine out of fifty-four pen-drawings made by Antonie van den Wyngaerde about 1560, which are now preserved at Oxford. Seven of these form a panoramic view of London from the Thames, culminating in the spire of Old St. Paul's, which then soared nearly 500 feet; the main buildings of the city are delineated with a loving precision, and are often labelled (*e.g.*, "my lorde of Ely," for his palace by the site of Holborn Circus); and the sketches of Greenwich render in a charming manner the winding reaches of the Thames, ploughed by picturesque vessels of the Tudor time, and the meadows where bowmen are seen practising their skill. The third group consists of an equally valuable record of careful drawings of buildings since destroyed (*e.g.*, the crypt of Merchant Taylors' Hall) or restored (*e.g.*, the crypt of Guildhall); these were executed by J. W. Archer, who died in 1864.

The text of the book, besides describing actual buildings like Old London Bridge and Old St. Paul's, succeeds also in suggesting the whole character of the city itself. The expansion of suburbs and the rapidity of transit are apt to make the modern Londoner forget that once the Tower was the eastern fortress of the city and the palace at Westminster its western. We hurry along Cheapside without pausing to glance at the "Royal Gallery" or arched base of St. Mary-le-Bow. The first lighting of London streets under Henry IV., the first water-supply from the Thames in 1514, the early punishment of bakers who sold "light weight," are facts supplied by this book which help us to imagine the life of our London ancestors. There is a romance in the origins of even "Clerkenwell" and "Grub Street" to be discovered in these

pages. In Elizabeth's time "Houndsditch . . . opened behind into the fields, Oxford Street having trees and hedges on both sides. . . . Leicester Square was open fields. . . . On the Surrey side there were but six or seven houses between Lambeth Palace and the shore opposite Whitefriars." Canon Benham and Mr. Welch have chatted pleasantly and, we believe, accurately about these delightful antiquarian topics; and, as we have already implied, they have done a real service, for which thanks are due to them and their publishers, in the admirably chosen and printed illustrations of this welcome volume.—W. H. D.

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WALES. "The Story of the Nations" Series. By Owen M. Edwards. Seven maps and many illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1901. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 421. Price 5s.

It is not often that a reviewer meets with a work of which he can speak with such unreserved and unmixed approval as this history of Wales deserves. As Mr. Edwards observes, the "first attempt at writing a continuous popular history of Wales," and the attempt has been attended with such complete success that there is really little opening for criticism. Mr. Edwards' first paragraph strikes the keynote of the book. "Wales," he says, "is a land of mountains. Its mountains explain its isolation and its love of independence; they explain its internal divisions; they have determined, throughout its history, what the direction and method of its progress were to be." Mr. Edwards is the master of a singularly lucid style, and the whole book is engrossingly interesting. One little grumble we feel inclined to allow ourselves, and that is at the scant space allotted to the beginnings of Welsh history. In the first forty-five pages the author takes us from the first coming of the short and dark, or Iberian, and the tall and fair, or Celtic, progenitors of the Welsh people through the centuries to the Norman Conquest. It is well done, but necessarily slight, and the pace somewhat breathless. The remaining 380 pages contain a masterly narrative—graphic, vivid, lucid—of the history of the Principality, its internal dissensions, its struggles with the English power, its literary development and traditions. This is emphatically a good book, and one which was really needed. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen.

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READING ABBEY. By Jamieson B. Hurry, M.A., M.D. Illustrated by views, plans, and facsimiles. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1901. Crown 4to, pp. xi, 214. Price 15s. net.

By the publication of this work, Dr. Hurry has done some service to the student, not alone of archæology, but of history also. The value of such a book lies in the recording of plain statements and unadulterated matters of fact as they are found in original documents. This is exactly what students of history want to know—the actualities of the times, and not the recorder's own private interpretation of them. After a dissertation on the church and its precincts, the author gives in detail the history of "nobile illud et regale monasterium de Redyng" under the reign of each Sovereign,

closing with an account of the martyrdom of Hugh Faringdon, its last Abbot, who preferred an ignominious death upon the gallows, with its aftermath of brutal butchery, to turning traitor to the sacred trust reposed in him. Chapter V. is concerned with the struggle between the Abbot, as the representative of his convent, and the Guild Merchant, a contest which was ever and anon cropping up in mediæval days. The fact that the monks, in their wholesale reclamation of waste lands, had been the makers of towns, and in their untiring application to work had all unconsciously created trade and commerce and obtained the monopoly of it, and being in addition the holders of extensive property in trust for the poor (a trust to which Dr. Hurry shows them not to have been unfaithful), was bound one day to give rise to the great question as to whether the monk or the secular was to be master. Many futile attempts were made to answer it. Bluff King Hal solved it by wiping the monasteries from the face of England, thus filling the land with beggars and turning the *Domus Dei* into the *Union Workhouse*. Not the least valuable part of the book is the chapter dealing with the "Library of the Abbey," a list of over twenty pages having been compiled of the books and MSS. dispersed at the Dissolution, and now preserved in various places. Illustrations of some of the chief specimens are given. Among these is a reproduction in facsimile of the famous rota "Sumer is icumen in," described as "the most remarkable ancient composition in existence."

A calendar of translated charters and an excellent index closes a most interesting volume. Reading Abbey being generally reckoned among the chief Benedictine houses in England, it is curious to learn from the Chroniclers that it was originally founded for and colonized by monks of Cluny. The foundation charter of Henry I. (Cott. MS. Vesp., E. V., fol. 17), however, makes no mention of the kind of monks for whom the abbey was built, and, if the former be really the case, it must very early have lost the distinctive features of this Benedictine *reform*. In describing the arrangement of the dormitory the author is a little at fault in applying an extract from the "Durham Rites" to the effect "that every monncke had a little chamber of wainscott," etc. Until Henry II. founded his Carthusian monastery at Witham, such things as "cells" or private sleeping apartments were unknown in this country, the dormitory being common to all as prescribed by the rule of St. Benedict.

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THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF MANCHESTER; a Short History and Description of the Church and of the Collegiate Buildings now known as Chetham's Hospital. By the Rev. Thomas Perkins, M.A. With forty-three illustrations. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1901. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 88. Price 1s. 6d. net.

The Church of St. Mary, St. George, and St. Denys, which was raised to cathedral rank in 1847, has suffered much at the hands of many men. It has been much altered and patched and pulled about at various dates, and was especially ill-treated in 1815, when it underwent a thorough process of

"beautifying," as it was then called. Mr. Perkins remarks that the worst part of this process was the covering of the whole interior with Roman cement, "and that this might adhere more firmly to the stone-work, the walls themselves and the pillars of the main arcade of the nave and the clerestory walls were hacked about in the most shameful way." Such was "beautifying" a century ago! Notwithstanding the fact that much of the structure as it is seen to-day dates only from the nineteenth century, and that the older parts have suffered no little ill-treatment, yet the interior contains much detail work of great interest, and is itself as a whole surprisingly impressive. Mr. Perkins does his subject all justice, and, further, gives a most interesting and readable account of Chetham's Hospital and Library—a range of buildings which, when the church was a collegiate institution, served as the domestic buildings of the college. The illustrations throughout the book, and especially those of the Hospital and Library, are excellent. Mr. Perkins has made a worthy addition to a most valuable series of handbooks.

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SELECTIONS FROM THE ENGLISH POETS: THE DUNBAR ANTHOLOGY, 1401-1508. Edited by Professor Edward Arber, F.S.A. With portraits. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1901. 8vo., pp. vi, 312. Price 3s. 6d.

This is the first volume of a re-issue of Professor Arber's series of British Anthologies, with the addition of portraits. It contains portraits of Chaucer—who, by the way, is not represented in the text—John Lydgate, and Anthony Wydville, or Woodville, Earl Rivers. The other volumes of the ten which constitute the set will be similarly and more freely embellished. It is an excellent idea, for the illustrations add decidedly to the value of the book. The anthology itself is full of interesting things, including not a few which will be new to many readers. The writers represented are Dunbar, Dame Juliana Bernes—the spelling is Mr. Arber's—Stephen Hawes, Thomas Hoccleve, Lydgate, Henryson, and one or two more. The drawbacks to the editor's sternly chronological method, which causes some repetition and overlapping in subsequent volumes of the series, are little felt in this initial issue; but we cannot help wondering why Chaucer is altogether ignored. There is a list of first lines, with a few brief notes, mostly indicating whence the excerpts have been taken. A good glossary and index complete the book, which is excellently printed in good, clear type, and neatly bound.

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SCOTTISH CATHEDRALS AND ABBEYS: THEIR HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS. By M. E. Leicester Addis. Twenty-seven illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*; Stirling: *Eneas Mackay*. 1901. 8vo., pp. xv, 175. Price 8s. 6d. net

The object of this publication is to bring together in a comprehensive form the main historical facts, the legends, traditions, and associations of sentiment and literature relating to the cathedrals and abbeys of Scotland, as has been done with the more prominent ecclesiastical buildings of England. The author has spared no pains to accomplish this

object, all the recognised authorities having been brought into requisition to perfect the task, so that the claim to authenticity in its facts "from the days of St. Columba to the restoration of the Cathedral of 'ancient Brechin' and of the Royal Stewart's Abbey of Paisley" is well maintained. Only the buildings now used as parish churches, with the single exception of Iona, have been treated of. This surely is a mistake, as the ruined abbeys of Scotland which have not had the good fortune to be rescued from the destroying hand of Time have as eloquent a story to tell as their more fortunate compatriots. Who at the mere mention of Scottish abbeys does not at once recall the Gothic magnificence of Melrose, the regal splendours of Holyrood and Jedburgh, the chaste and classic beauty of Dryburgh? Having undertaken so laudable a work, to limit it to one section only of such buildings seems to us to have fallen short in the accomplishment of it, unless it be that the authoress intends at some future time to employ her pen in this direction. Nevertheless, what has been done has been done thoroughly; a large field has been traversed, and nothing of real interest has escaped attention. To the general reader this book is cordially recommended, and a further instalment will be looked for.

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BARDELL v. PICKWICK, Edited with Notes and Commentaries by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A., F.S.A. With illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. 8vo.; pp. 116. Price 6s.

Mr. Fitzgerald is an indefatigable, if somewhat inaccurate, commentator on Dickens, and especially on "Pickwick." In previous books he has dealt with the topography and most of the leading characters and incidents in Dickens's chronicle of the "Pickwick Club"; and now, in the volume before us, he reprints the *cause célèbre* of *Bardell v. Pickwick* with a running commentary. Whether such a work was really needed is certainly open to question, for Mr. Fitzgerald takes care to emphasize the obvious, and to point out with fulness of detail what no reader is likely to miss; but it may be welcomed by some Dickens enthusiasts and collectors.

Among the illustrations the most interesting is a sketch of the interior of the Guildhall Court, circa 1830, from an original drawing by T. Allen. The frontispiece is a sketch portrait of Mr. Justice Gaselee, the original of Mr. Justice Stareleigh.

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SCENES AND CHARACTERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B.A. 182 illustrations. London: *H. Virtue and Co., Ltd.*, 1902. 8vo., pp. viii, 552. Price 7s. 6d.

Although there is nothing on the title-page or elsewhere in the volume to indicate previous publication—a somewhat reprehensible omission—this is a reissue in convenient form, well printed and nicely "got up," of a work which has been familiar to students for the last thirty years. It is needless at this late hour to say much in commendation of the late Dr. Cutts's book. It treats in accurate and readable style of mediæval life as seen under many aspects. Monks, hermits, pilgrims, the secular clergy, minstrels, knights, and

merchants, are the subjects of the several sections, which contain a wealth of detail under these general heads. The very numerous illustrations, some of which have had to be reduced in size from their earlier form, add greatly to the interest and attractiveness of the book.

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The *Reliquary* of January is full of interesting matter. There is a good article by Mr. R. E. Head on "The Sampler," in which mention is made of an example dated 1643—five years earlier than any specimen previously known. Mr. W. Heneage Legge deals with "Wilmington: its Ancient Priory, Church, and 'Long-Man'"; Mr. R. Quick has another of his useful Horniman Museum papers—on "Human Bone Instruments"; Mr. George Clinch sends some archæological memoranda on "Swanscombe and Stone"; and Mr. W. L. Rutton contributes "The Penmanship of a Book-keeper temp. Henry VIII.," with some extremely interesting facsimiles. The illustrations throughout are numerous and excellent.

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In the *Genealogical Magazine* for January Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies continues his forcible plea for "The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms," and there are several short papers of interest. Among the miscellanea is a useful note, specially worth making just now, on the real meaning of the military term "cashiered," which is often misapplied. We have also before us that well-edited quarterly, *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, for January, containing two fine plates of monuments in Snarford Church, Lincolnshire; and the first number of *Sale Prices* (price 8d.), a monthly supplement to the *Connoisseur*, giving in a useful tabulated form the principal prices obtained in the sale-room during the month for china and porcelain, coins, pictures, stamps, bronzes, etc.

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The whole of the *English Dialect Dictionary*, edited by Professor J. Wright, will be completed before the end of 1905, the work consisting of about 4,700 pages, contained in six volumes. In future the Dictionary will be issued for a double annual subscription at the rate of four parts a year, instead of two as hitherto, and subscribers are now being offered, by Mr. Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, an opportunity of compounding by a single payment for the remaining portion of the Dictionary. Parts xiii. and xiv., completing vol. iii., and parts xv. and xvi., commencing vol. iv., will be published on February 1.



## Correspondence.

### THE BODY OF QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

To THE EDITOR.

ALTHOUGH Sir H. D'Oyly, in his interesting account, in last month's *Antiquary*, of Erwardon and the human relic which its church is with some

reason said to have sheltered, touches but lightly on the question of the place of final deposition of Queen Anne's body, I think he must be unaware, and will be glad to know, that the question has practically been settled. During the restoration of the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower of London, 1876, and prior to repaving, leave was obtained to clear the ground of human remains on her late Majesty's express condition that all found should be carefully examined with a view to identification, and the results recorded. The operation was carried out in November, 1876, in the presence of the Right Hon. G. J. Noel, First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works; Mr. A. B. Mitford, Secretary to the Commissioners; Colonel G. B. Milman, the Governor; the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby Fane, Comptroller; Dr. F. J. Mouat, Local Government Inspector; and Mr. D. C. Bell, Secretary to the Privy Purse. On the spot where Queen Anne's body was deposited after execution, the remains of a female were found, which, after careful examination by the officials present, were pronounced by them to be in all probability those of the unhappy Queen. The result of the investigations, and Dr. Mouat's report of his minute examination of the bones, were published in Mr. D. C. Bell's *Chapel in the Tower*, 1877. Of course, the discovery of her skeleton throws no light on the question of whether or no her heart was removed to Erwardon. I think it quite likely that the heart was so removed, but there is little doubt that the Sale and Horndon traditions have no basis in fact.

P. C. RUSHEN.

12, Fentiman Road,  
London, S.W.

### A HERALDIC QUERY.

To THE EDITOR.

I beg leave to submit the following case for the opinion of heralds:

George Taunton, eldest son of George Taunton, died in 1845, and left two children—viz., John, who died in 1890, leaving a daughter Harriet, born 1850, and still a spinster; and Eliza, who married William Watkins. William died 1860, Eliza died 1880, leaving daughters, of whom one, Mary, married George Atwood, and has a son.

The question is: May Mary Atwood and her husband and son, now or on the death of Harriet, bear the arms of Taunton along with those of Atwood and Watkins? D.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

To INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

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[March, 1902.]



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He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii. sc. 3.

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interest, more particularly relating to Scotland.



# The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

THE subject of "St. Augustine's Chair" has cropped up again in the newspapers. This chair was discovered some years ago by the late Mr. James Johnston, M. B., and bought by him from the sexton of Stanford Bishop Parish, who had rescued it from destruction many years earlier when it was turned out of the church as lumber. The chair was later presented to the Royal Museum at Canterbury, and Mr. Johnston wrote a pamphlet in which he claimed to prove that it was the chair occupied by St. Augustine at his synod with the British bishops. This pamphlet was reviewed in the *Antiquary* of October, 1898, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., who described the relic and came to the conclusion that Mr. Johnston had made out a good case, and had, at all events, proved that the chair was of very great antiquity. A picture of the relic appeared on another page of the same number of the *Antiquary*. The subject has been revived by a claim which has now been made on the committee of the Canterbury Royal Museum by the Bishop of Hereford, on behalf of the vicar and parishoners of Stanford Bishop, for the return of the chair to the church whence it was so contemptuously ejected more than fifty years ago. We hope that it will be allowed to remain in peace in its present safe retreat.

The British Museum authorities have decided to print and publish a catalogue of their magnificent collection of "Ex Libris" in the department of prints and drawings. There are about 50,000 beautiful book-plates in the

VOL. XXXVIII.

collection, which were bequeathed to the Museum by the late Sir Augustus Franks. Some of the plates are the only known specimens. Mr. Gambier Howe, a recognised authority on the subject, is being entrusted with the production of this catalogue. It is much needed, and will be invaluable to collectors as a work of reference.

Referring to our illustrated Note last month (*ante*, p. 35) on the Camelon and Hexham sculptured stones, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., the chairman of the Council of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society, writes: "Is it certain that the Hexham slab represents a soldier 'riding rough-shod over a prostrate enemy'? I know the slab well, and it appears to me that the lower figure is that of a man crouching for a spring, rather than prostrate. On the slab he has a short sword held erect in his right hand, which does not appear in the cut. It seems probable that the sculpture represents the way in which the soldier commemorated met his death. It has a curious resemblance to a cut in Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book* (on p. 195, 1st edition), in which a lancer is represented riding over a man who strikes up and wounds his horse. The action of the lower figure in the Camelon slab is quite different, he is really prostrate and has quitted his sword."

The village of Telfs, which is situated in the upper valley of the Inn, is the scene in the month of February of quaint and original carnival festivities. "Chief among these," says the *Traveller*, "is that known as Schleiferlofen. The band of Schleifer consists of some twenty men, who are attired in gaily coloured costumes, and whose headgear consists of turbans crowned with fanciful devices of enormous dimensions, such as minarets, butterflies, dragons, and birds' nests. Round the waist are carried two or three cow-bells, which emit a strange kind of music as the bearers join in quaint dances. Visitors to the village are expected to contribute to the expenses of the entertainment."

The annual report of the Hakluyt Society, read at the meeting on January 30, showed that three volumes had been issued during

the year, while a fourth was in the press; and that the publications proposed for 1902 are: (1) *The Portuguese Expedition to Abyssinia in 1541-43*, edited by Mr. R. S. Whiteway, author of *The Rise of Portuguese Power in India*; (2) the first portion of the Society's reprint of Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations*.

Several very interesting discoveries have been made during the process of restoring the ancient Church of St. Mary, Lydiard Tregoze, Wilts. The yellow wash—reputed to date from Cromwell's time—with which the walls were covered has been carefully removed, and this has revealed on the original Norman plaster a number of wall-paintings, some of which still stand out with great clearness. One of these represents St. Michael killing the dragon, and another gives a very distinct outline of a Norman castle, while over the chancel arch are to be seen the Virgin Mary, St. John, and a party of Roman soldiers with eyes uplifted to the Cross. A fine Norman arch and an open oak roof are among the other discoveries. The church, it may be noted, is close to the ancient home of the Bolingbrokes, and contains many monuments and tablets to the memory of members of that family.

The good people of York have rather an unenviable reputation for their lack of taste and leaning towards vandalism; and every now and then some of them or their constituted authorities seem to do their best to justify this reputation. Some fourteen years ago the Corporation destroyed the greater part of the crypt of what was once the Hospital of St. Leonard, and last December, very quietly, so that there was no opportunity for protest, the city vandals swept away all the few remains that were left of the Hospital, save one bay, which, it is understood, will be preserved. Still more recently the York papers have contained several letters suggesting various plans for mutilating the city ramparts—"devices which," says one sapient correspondent, "would tend to relieve the monotony of the walk round the city walls." We trust that the fine earthen ramparts of the city, which are in much the same condition as when they were made, will be allowed to remain unscarped and un mutilated in any

way. Lord Melbourne's plaintive remonstrance may be commended to the citizens of York—"Can't you let it alone?"

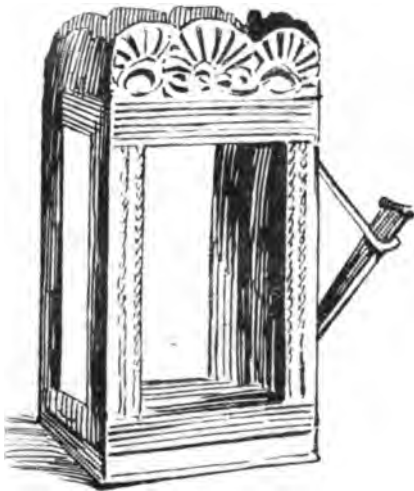
York is not alone in its lack of feeling for the "spoils of Time." In the *Building News* of February 7 Mr. Harry Hems describes the sad treatment which one of the oldest of Exeter's historic homes—Bamfylde House—has recently received at the hands of its noble owner, Lord Poltimore, or, at least, those of his steward. Beautiful old carved oak work has been painted, in its entirety, in oil, a dirty stone colour, while the mortar and hair decoration of frieze and ceiling have been hidden under a thick coat of whitewash. Stone mullions and other stone-work of the windows have been painted a shiny brown or a dirty white; in fact, the trail of the painters' and whitewashers' brushes is over it all. We sympathize with the citizens of Exeter in the distaste they must feel for such vandalism.

On January 29 the collection of Minton porcelain belonging to the late Mr. Colin Minton Campbell, of Woodseat, Uttoxeter, was sold at Christie's, and brought within a few shillings of £2,000. Included in this total was a pair of oviform vases and covers, 21 inches high, executed in the styles of the old Sèvres by Boullemin and Leroi, 155 guineas; a pair of vases, 33 inches high, decorated with Cupids and flowers, by L. Birks, 60 guineas; a pair of fan-shaped jardinières on a Rose-du-Barryground, 7 inches high, 60 guineas; a pair of slender vases and covers, with wreath handles, 14½ inches high, by Birks, 50 guineas; and two Louis Seize clocks, respectively 15 inches and 17 inches high, 90 and 145 guineas. Collectors had the opportunity to acquire some of the best examples made during the nineteenth century.

For the second time the spire of St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, is to be restored. The iron-work with which the stone-work of the pagoda-like structure is kept together has been corroding the latter under the influence of the rain and moisture, and, as further decay would be hazardous, the church authorities have decided to pull down the upper sections of the spire affected, and rebuild them. The

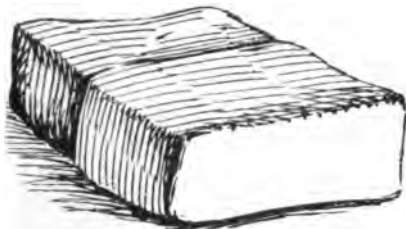
previous restoration took place in the year 1764, when the spire was struck by lightning. It was then reduced from the original height of 232 feet, as completed according to Wren's plans in the year 1703, but on the present occasion there will be no further reduction.

✠ ✠ ✠  
The old rush-light lamp figured below is one of the curiosities in the Hull Municipal Museum. It is made of glass and beautifully wrought metal, and was used long ago by an



OLD HULL LAMP.

old lady to light her to and from Holy Trinity Church, Hull. In the bottom of the lamp there is a hole for the reception of the rush, which was held in position by a clip.



LAMP CASE.

The back of the lamp is of metal with a handle; the front and two sides are of glass. The whole is about 5½ inches high by 3 wide, and could be folded up so as to

be carried in the cardboard case shown above, which is no larger than an ordinary Prayer-Book. We take these particulars from No. 5 of the Hull Museum Publications, which contains "An unpublished MS. map of the River Hull, dated 1668, recent additions, etc.," with a number of illustrations. The pamphlet is of great interest like its predecessors, of which we have previously spoken in our review columns, and is sold at the absurd price of one penny. For the use of the two blocks we are indebted to the courtesy of our contributor, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., the curator of the museum.

✠ ✠ ✠  
A curious discovery has been made during the work of repaving the interior and exterior courtyards of the Louvre, and it seems singular that the discovery was not made before by one of the thousands of people who are continually crossing the paved portion. It has been found that the paving-stones of the pavement on the river side of the building, paving which was probably put down by Lefuel, are arranged in such a manner as to form two large letters H taking up the whole width of the pavement in front of the pavilion Lesdiguières, and two letters N in front of the Pavillon Tremoille. These initials of the two Sovereigns, under whom the Louvre Palace was so largely increased, will be carefully left in their present places.

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The article (appearing elsewhere in our columns) on the alliterative *Morte Arthure*, with its somewhat singular demonstration that the Arthur of that poem is the Arthur of Geoffrey of Monmouth *plus* Edward III., falls at once into line with another discovery announced a few weeks ago that the poem of *Golagros and Gawayne* incorporates events of 1355 and 1356, weaving into its narrative in due sequence the expedition of the Black Prince from Bordeaux to the Mediterranean in 1355, and the defeat and capture of King John of France at Poitiers in the following year. The elements upon which this identification is founded are intrusions upon the French source of the romance—that is to say, they are incidents inserted in *Golagros* not found in *Perceval le Gallois*, but superadded to the plot by the alliterative poet in the same way as Crecy and Winchelsea have in *Morte*

*Arthur* been thrust in upon Geoffrey of Monmouth's story of Arthur, which is the general basis of the latter poem. Principally striking in this remarkable method of decorating romance by applied history is the central position in it accorded to Edward III., evidently a very decided hero with the alliterative romancer. Similarly a heroic place is given to this monarch in the alliterative poem called *Wynnere and Wastoure*, and in the rimed alliterative *Awentyrs of Arthur*. All four are connected with the Round Table of Edward III., and the unity of creative system they exemplify, must, of course, have an important bearing on the great literary problem of the authorship of so unique a set of poems carrying beneath the surface so much of history between 1346 and 1365.

We regret to hear that, owing to the insufficient response made to the recent appeal for funds by the Cretan Committee, Mr. D. G. Hogarth is obliged to give up the excavating work in the island, which he had projected. Mr. A. J. Evans, however, will finish, if possible, his work on the palace at Knossos.

It would seem from the researches of M. Leidié, states the *Chemist and Druggist*, that the ink used by the ancients was composed chiefly of lampblack. M. Leidié examined the contents of two bronze cylinders which were found in the ruins of a Roman villa at Vertault (Côte-d'Or). The cylinders contained a dark substance, which, it was argued, was either an ointment, a paint, or ink. Chemical tests negated the first two suggestions, and finally the substance was identified as lampblack. Traces of copper, tin, iron, and chalk were found in the ash. The ink was, therefore, of a nature similar to the present-day Indian ink.

The Essex House Press will shortly publish the third monograph on famous London buildings. The subject is "The Old Palace of Bromley." The work has been prepared by Mr. E. Godman, and has an introductory note by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. There will be fifty illustrations of the architectural work, ceilings, friezes, wood-work, stone-carvings, etc., of the old palace. The second monograph was "The Church of Saint Mary,

Stratford atte Bow"; and the first, "Trinity Hospital, Mile End."

The late Mr. Ionides' collection of antiques is to be sold at Christie's, about the middle of March. Mr. Ionides was justly celebrated for his good taste, and had the great advantage of making many of his purchases on the spot, as the various antiquities were unearthed. At Tanagra, in particular, he was most fortunate, and there is likely to be keen competition for the sixty beautiful statuettes he got from that place. His collection, however, was not confined to Greek *objets d'art*. China came in for no inconsiderable share of his attention, and his old bronzes and curios from the Far East, which are to be sold at the same time, have been greatly admired by connoisseurs.

The excavations commenced in 1879 by Dörpfeld and Milchöfer upon the site of the great temple of Athena Alea at Tegea, in Arcadia, says the *Athenæum*, are now being continued by the French School in Athens, under the direction of Dr. Mendel, and with considerable results. Fragments have come to light of the sculptured boar-hunt described by Pausanias in his Itinerary, who names Scopas of Paros as the artist. The torso of a woman with a short chiton is assumed by Dr. Mendel to have belonged to the Atalanta; a head terribly damaged is a remnant of the Hercules; and a part of one of the hounds has been discovered. A beautiful head, excellently preserved, is attributed to the statue of Hygieia, which, according to Pausanias, was next to that of Athena. A few small bronzes, similar to those found at the German excavations in Olympia, and the American in the Heræum of Argos, have also been unearthed. The excavations of the French School are to be continued during the winter, and will probably be extended towards the Stadion and the temple of Athena Polias.

In our note last month on the exhibition of Sussex iron-work in Lewes Castle we described a pair of brand-irons shown as 22 feet high. A correspondent kindly points out the obvious slip. "Feet" should, of course, have been "inches."



## Thatched Churches.

BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.

**T** was no very great while since a just cause for reproach that the interior of some of our churches resembled barns more than anything else, so desolate and mean an appearance did they often present. Such a reproach, affecting as it did the period of decadency that marked the last two centuries, has happily well-nigh passed away. But the barn-like appearance, as it affects the exterior, is still conspicuous here and there in the few examples that remain of a church covered with thatch. As a highly picturesque object situate amidst the most pleasant of rural surroundings, the retention of a thatched covering that invests the parish church with a quaint and peculiar appearance may seem very desirable, not only from an æsthetic, but also from an antiquarian standpoint. There is, however, another side to the picture. This dried vegetable material that is utilized to protect a substantial erection largely formed of stone, and possessing many features of architectural beauty and importance, has many disadvantages, and is both inappropriate and incongruous. It is, of course, a mistake to suppose that such a form of covering necessarily represents the original character of the work, for few roofs of ancient churches even approach at all near the remote date of the erection of the main building. Occasionally we hear it remarked by people who ought to be better informed that a particular church must be very old, for "it has a thatched roof"! Now, to go back no further than the time of the wholesale confiscation of church property in the sixteenth century, it frequently happened that a church roof was stripped of its lead—the most appropriate form of covering—which was replaced by the meanest and least expensive material—viz., reed or straw thatch. It would sometimes happen also that upon the renewal or substitution of another roof of framed timber the original character of the outer portion was destroyed from motives of economy or expediency.

"Thatched just like the barns" was an

observation that fell from one who looked upon a thatched church for the first time, and indeed the use made of thatch to cover agricultural store-houses and the like, will not allow us very readily to regard this particular covering as appropriate or seemly when used for church roofs.\* Where no more suitable material was at hand, it can be easily understood how thatch would lend itself most admirably for roofing purposes in a general way. But thatch, although it may be excellent quality reed, is so essentially mean and commonplace that we cannot do otherwise than associate it with a very primitive and rude condition of things—one, indeed, in which the barbarism of a distant past finds its corresponding features reproduced in, say, the darkest parts of the equatorial Africa of our own day.

The material chiefly used in thatching is a tall grass with a woody culm, which we are accustomed to recognise as the common reed (*Phragmites communis*). It makes a vigorous growth in rich alluvial soils, and flourishes generally in marshy spots. The reed is specially the product of the Fens, where it attains in the *reed-ronds* a considerable consistency and firmness that renders it highly useful for thatching purposes. Previous to the extensive drainage of the Fens there was an immense growth of this serviceable commodity, which was cut in large quantities at the close of summer, when it was reaped like corn. Being first carefully dried and dressed, the reed was tied up in bundles and made into stacks. The fen-reed is esteemed very highly, and although it is now to only a very limited extent required for thatching purposes, the custodians of churches, where a thatch covering still remains, are glad to make use of it for repairs and renewal.† This form of covering, thickly laid, is considered less pervious to heat and cold than any other like material similarly employed, being "coolest in summer, warmest in winter." This constitutes its chief and real recom-

\* When Gwilt defines "thatch" in his *Glossary* he is careful to say it is a "covering of straw or reeds used on the roofs of cottages, barns, and such like buildings."

† The interesting church of St. Michael, Long Stanton, near Cambridge, has only recently been re-thatched with fine quality reeds, which in bulk may endure a generation.

mentation, but some persons (the present writer among them) are inclined to regard it as the only recommendation, and one which ought scarcely to be allowed to weigh when viewed side by side with its manifest disadvantages as a roof-covering for a parish church; while it may be commended for its durability and aspect of neatness, if occasionally trimmed. Experience scarcely warrants this unstinted praise. The conditions of country life are such that durability and neatness are practically unknown in this connection. Although the bulk of the thick thatch remains to all intents and purposes for many years, yet the surface, especially in some localities, is being continually loosened and scattered, either by the agency of birds (the starlings being terrible pests), or owing to wind and rain. As a consequence the place is in a constant state of untidiness, the roof and the ground below being littered in a truly saddening way by displaced reed, while in the nesting season the thatch is rendered most unsightly by holes in all directions. It is no uncommon occurrence to find the work of extensive repair to the thatch completely upset in the course of a few hours by these feathered intruders that persist in searching for the insects and grubs that harbour in so snug a refuge. The quietude that surrounds a village church is in itself an inducement to the birds to play havoc with so frail and unprotected a covering. One of the evils connected with the thatch is seen in the manifest insufficiency to carry off water, which consequently finds a way both to the roof and its rafters, causing a settlement of damp in and about the walls and foundations. With the object of protecting the walls from the downpour of rain, etc., the thatch is so arranged as to project some distance over, no guttering or spouting being used. But this device offers very slight protection, and when the weather is very stormy the walls suffer severely, especially where plastered. A covering of good quality reeds newly placed by a competent thatcher doubtless forms an excellent substitute for a more worthy material, but a roof of this character is so rarely wholly renewed that it hides from observation a condition of rotteness and decay made noisome by insects and birds, for it is a veritable breeding-place for all

kinds of dangerous germs. It moreover induces the destructive worm to settle in the roof-timbers. Occasionally even greater abominations are experienced.\*

The word "thatch" is now generally used in the isolated sense of a roof-covering formed of reed, straw or other like material. This particular application of the word does not appear to have been always maintained, for it may be occasionally found applied in reference to the use of lead, stone, etc., as material for covering roofs. In the *Accounts of Durham Castle* (A.D. 1544) is the entry:

"For *thekyng* of ij foder of *new leyde*."

So also in the *Records of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh*:

"ffor *theaking* of the Chapel . . . w<sup>th</sup> *lead*."

In Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland* (vol. i, p. 64) we find an allusion to

"Ane yle on the south side of the paroch kirk of Seton, of fine estlar (ashlar), pendit (vaulted) and *theikit* (thatched) with stane."

We have also the word "*thack-tiles*" used in reference to tiles or slates for roofing purposes, although fifteenth-century phraseology has made us familiar with the words "tilers" and "thatchers," which seem to suggest a well-observed distinction. I have a strong conviction that the term "thatch," as applied to a roof-covering other than one formed of reed, etc., was well-nigh exclusively used in Scotland and the Border counties. The old use of the word "thatch" was probably intended to signify any form of roof-covering (for the term clearly means "to cover"),† but the employment of so many varieties of vegetable growth (reed, straw, turf, flags, etc.) perhaps brought about the present-day exclusive application of the word as now generally understood.

There can be no question as to the early use of thatch in one form or another. Wherever a permanent habitation arose, fashioned, as the case might be, of wood, stone, mud, or sunburnt brick, etc., a roof of some kind became necessary. This would partake of the form and character of the main structure; straw or rushes, mud or

\* The carcass of a cat was found in the thatched roof of a Norfolk Church in 1898.

† A.S. *þacc*, thatch, whence *þeccan*, to thatch; Du. *dak*, whence *dehken*, from which our English word *deck* is borrowed.

stone, would be laid upon rafters, and the place would thus be "thatched." Buildings of importance would receive a covering that corresponded to the particular features that distinguished them. Writing to one, Thurstan, sometime a monk at Norwich (over whom the world had gained an ascendancy), Bishop Herbert Losinga says: "Disdaining our thatched huts (*tuguria*), you dwell in marble palaces" (presumably roofed in with a corresponding covering). This allusion points to the use made of thatch in association with poor buildings and lowly surroundings, and the glimpse we gain touching the nature of the temporary erection, while the stately Norman buildings were in progress, is both interesting and instructive.

The ancient practice of thatching buildings having roofs sloping from a central ridge is well established. Herodotus describes the houses of Sardis as covered with reeds, and Plautus, in his *Rudens*, alludes to the similar use of a like material, while the northern nations and the ancient Helvetii are known to have employed this class of roof-covering. The houses of the ancient Britons were largely built of reeds and rushes, altogether consonant with their manners and habits of life. Willow-wythes intertwined with wattles, and overlaid with a coarse plaster formed of clay and chopped straw (called "daub"), and set in a framework of timber, was an early method that found its appropriate covering in a spreading of grass or reed.

In the common buildings of ancient Greece and Rome tiles were used for roofing purposes, while more important erections were covered with thin slabs of marble grooved together. In more northern localities, where a higher pitched roof became obligatory on account of snow and rain, some lighter material such as slate was employed. The early Christians, adopting in all probability the method of construction seen in the Roman basilica, having a sloping roof, would avail themselves, it may be supposed, of a roof-covering agreeable to the prevailing custom.

Some early references exist that are full of interest in respect to the practice of covering ecclesiastical buildings.

Paulinus is said to have built the Church of Glastonbury (A.D. 630) of timber, and to

have covered it with lead. This, be it observed, in a marshy district. In A.D. 652 St. Finian built a church in the Isle of Lindisfarne "after the manner of the Scots. He made it not of stone, but of hewn oak, and covered it with reeds." Eadburt, afterwards Bishop of that church, "took off the thatch and covered it, both roof and walls, with plates of lead" (Bede: *Hist. Eccl.*, lib. iii. 25).

The restoration by Bishop Wilfred of the church of York (A.D. 674), then in a state of complete ruin, included the covering of the roof with lead.

The description given in Edgar's charter to Malmesbury of the sorry state of the Church roof, "ruinated with mouldering shingles and worm-eaten boards even to the rafters," affords a true picture of the condition into which a thatch-covered roof might rapidly pass.

The first Church of Glastonbury was built after the British fashion, and even castles were constructed, in like manner, of wythes intertwined with wattles, and daub, in the early days of our country's history. Among the Anglo-Saxons the parish churches were largely covered with wooden shingles and the bark of trees, or thatched with reed, which internally would be exposed to view. It may be assumed that these churches were, as a rule, constructed of such material as the immediate neighbourhood furnished. Owing to difficulties of transit building material would rarely be brought from distant places. It is well-nigh certain that churches formed of timber (a few wooden churches are even mentioned in the Domesday Book) would have a form of covering composed either of thatch of some kind, or wood shingles of local growth, in keeping with the main structure. Such roof-covering would scarcely be regarded in any other light than a temporary expedient, just in the same way that the wooden church would itself be viewed. As soon as these frail and undignified buildings disappeared, giving place to worthier erections of stone or similar material, the thatch would in all probability be given up in favour of a covering that would at once harmonize with its surroundings and possess a character of permanence and suitability. It would, without doubt, be constantly found inopportune, during those early days before the art of

church building had made any appreciable progress, to cease the use altogether of a material that often lay nearest to hand, and that could be skilfully manipulated by one or more of the village folk accustomed to this class of work. This in itself would offer a strong inducement for the retention of thatch as a church roof-covering. The shingles or wooden tiles used in the early days of ancient Rome soon gave place to tiles either of slate, stone, or marble, or even gilded bronze, not to mention the more humble ware fabricated by the potter. It was no mere æsthetic move, but one largely induced by the apprehension of fire, which threatened the destruction of the city times out of number.

Among the Anglo-Saxons, in districts especially favourable to the growth of reed, etc., the use of thatch doubtless had a strong hold, while the difficulty in such places of procuring stone would alone tend to the retention of the wooden building. Although from the days of the Roman occupation the making of tile was never wholly laid aside, yet in some districts it may for a time have been greatly neglected owing to the extensive use then made of thatch. With the arrival of the Normans a great impetus would, of course, be given to the erection of buildings of a more substantial character, and the best available material would be used. But in certain districts this was for a long while rendered well-nigh impracticable, owing to the absence of good roads and convenient water-ways. When Erasmus visited Walsingham he saw near the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin "a building thatched with reeds," said to have been brought through the air in the depth of winter, and to have been of great antiquity! The thatch evidently impressed Erasmus, and may have assured him of its age! The retention in ever so partial a way of fragile buildings covered with thatch, was, in a measure, the cause of much epidemic sickness. The periodical distempers of the Middle Ages were to some considerable extent nurtured by a house-covering that absorbed and retained the foul vapours of poor surroundings.

The opening of the seventeenth century witnessed a very determined stand in certain quarters against the retention of thatch, occasioned, I should imagine, not only by the

recurrence of disastrous fires, but also owing to the spread of infection. The authorities of the town of Ipswich\* ordered "all houses and buildings that are now thatched shall have the thatche thereof taken downe, and the same houses, etc., shall be tiled . . . before James' day next." The order, I apprehend, would have held good in regard to a thatched church had there been in Ipswich such a building, as indeed there was at Norwich.



RAMPTON CHURCH, CAMBS., SHOWING THATCHED ROOF OF NAVE (SOUTH ELEVATION).

There are indications that in the same century thatched churches had actually come to be regarded with something like a feeling of abhorrence for somewhat different reasons. The following entries in the Visitation Book of the Archdeacon of Ely, which allude to the deplorable state of some of the Cambridgeshire churches, are very expressive and conclusive as to the then prevalent view taken by those in authority of the thatch covering

\* Ipswich Great Court and Assembly Books (6 James), April 22, 1608.

a church. At Abingdon Magna it was affirmed "the whole church is *pittiful* and *thatcht*, and *extream ill great Holes* in it at w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Pidgeons come in." Concerning Rampton, it was stated "the church *thatcht*, *dilapidated* and *very nasty*." At Stapleford the church was said to be "*half thatcht . . . the very thatch rotten*." Of these three churches, Rampton alone retains its reed thatch over the nave roof, the chancel and south aisle respectively being tiled and slated.\* In this instance the ridge of the nave roof is boarded, and the easternmost gable, where it falls to the south aisle at a lower elevation, and joins the chancel, is tiled, presenting a somewhat singular and irregular appearance.† The whole aspect of this roof is favourable to the idea that the small tiled portion of the nave is indicative of the pitch and character of the original roof, and that the thatched roof was introduced probably in the sixteenth century, when a fine Queen-post timber roof which adorns the nave, and was evidently not intended for Rampton Church, necessitated the altered form of the roof and the particular character of the covering.

(To be concluded.)



### Huchown's "Morte Arthure," and the Annals of 1346-1364.

BY GEORGE NEILSON, F.S.A., SCOT.

**R**OMANCE has innumerable junctions with history. Sometimes the two follow for a while identical lines; thus the one is often invaluable as a commentary on the other, and it may even be that romance will supply solid facts where chronicles are deficient. A romancer may compose his plot with the aid of contemporary details of chivalry. This, we shall see, was done by Huchown off the Awle Ryale, the poet whose personality and precise achieve-

ment in fourteenth-century poetry are now in course of fresh scrutiny from new standpoints. The alliterative historical romance of *Morte Arthure*, edited for the Early English Text Society, and again in a cheap and pretty form by Mrs. M. M. Banks, is one of the select list of undisputed works of Huchown, but has scarcely received the measure of recognition which its quality deserves. The most recent proposition regarding this poem is that first the poet wrote the alliterative translation of Guido de Columpna, the *Destruction of Troy* (also edited for the Early English Text Society in 1867-1874), and that he next wrote a poem, also alliterative, known as *Titus and Vespasian*, or, *The Siege of Jerusalem*. Certain it is that the *Titus and Vespasian* has an extensive series of lines identical with lines from the *Troy* poem, although all the critics are not convinced by my contention that these identities are due to the two poems being by the same author. My grounds need not be recapitulated; a general statement of the chief of them appears in the *Athenæum* of June 1, 1901. At the same time there was pointed out a series of connections between each of these poems and the alliterative *Morte Arthure*, which, coupled with the numerous identities of lines between the latter and the *Troy* poem, were held by me to be clear indications of common authorship. Meanwhile, the discussion is so far from being ended that weighty constituent arguments are as yet barely hinted. Much remains to say on these mysterious poems of Huchown, the place of which in English literary history it becomes increasingly evident will one day be of loftier command than has hitherto been conceded. From the antiquarian standpoint they offer many problems, as in an indirect but extraordinary degree they touch English history. Especially is this the case with *Morte Arthure*, which, although centrally concerned with the King Arthur of Geoffrey of Monmouth, yet drew largely for its amplifications of detail—elements added to the narrative of Geoffrey of which it was a free rendering—upon the circumstances of the poet's own time. Events utilized for romance embellishment are, indeed, so clearly recognisable as to afford a capital body of evidence for the date of the poem, and even to suggest a purpose and occasion.

\* The illustration from a photograph by G. F. C. Searle, Esq., M.A., Cambridge, represents this thatched nave roof.

† Viollet-le-Duc alludes to the custom of forming the ridge in mud in which plants and grasses were inserted to prevent the earth from being dissolved and washed away by the rain

That *Morte Arthure* is a political poem might be a statement open to discussion; that it contains subtly and yet palpably a mass of history which alliterative critics have not quite appreciated will be clear to all who set alongside its borrowings from fourteenth-century romance, law, and travel, its direct use of English battle on land and sea. For the war by land, to say nothing of geographical facts pointing towards the same quarter, let us in the light of Crecy examine Arthur's battle with Lucius. Arthur has three battalions, and Valiant of Wales commands the van. At Crecy Edward III. had three battalions and the Prince of Wales commanded the van (*prima acies*). Arthur dismounted his knights, and arrayed his archers on the wings.

Fittes his fotemen alles hym faire thynkes  
On frounte in the forebreste, the floure of his  
knyghtez,  
His archers on aythere halfe he ordaynede ther-  
aftyre  
To schake in a sheltrone to schotte whene thame  
lykez. (ll. 1989-92.)

Just so did Edward III. Mr. Oman, in his *Art of War*, p. 605, keeps close by his authorities in saying: "The men-at-arms, all on foot, were formed in a solid line . . . in the centre of the 'battle.' The archers stood in two equal divisions to the right and left of the men-at-arms." The turning-point of Arthur's battle was when the "bowmen of Bretayne" had "bekerde with bregaundez of ferre," and so outshot the "bregaundez," in spite of their fire of "quarelles," "that all the scheltrone schonte and schoderide at ones." Just so Edward's archers routed the brigandine-clad crossbowmen of Genoa shooting quarrels. After this Arthur's army had to meet a fierce charge of horse, wherein great hurt was done by the trampling of the steeds. Just so, as Galfridus le Baker expressly tells, had Edward to sustain an impetuous cavalry charge, and the ranks of the French specially suffered *sub pedibus equorum*. Again, if the Imperial dragon-banner threatened no quarter to Arthur's followers, the French oriflamme and the English dragon alike, according to Galfridus le Baker, carried at Crecy the like menace. Yet one more point in common remains: if Arthur fought with the Emperor Edward had in the field against him, "the

son of the King of Bohemia" (so says Adam of Murimuth) "newly made Emperor by the Pope."

No inquirer will be likely to resist the inference that Arthur's battle with Lucius was modelled on Edward's victory of 1346. [In like manner the surrender of Jerusalem in *Titus and Vespasian* by the Jews

Without birnie and brightwede in her bar chertes—

an episode not in the literary sources drawn upon—could hardly have come from anywhere but Calais in 1347.] And, definite as are the proofs for historical battle by land, not less distinct are they for historical battle by sea.

The great sea-fight in *Morte Arthure*, perhaps the most striking performance of its kind in the English language, is a transfer to the poetical credit of King Arthur of an exploit of Edward III. Its remarkably vivid detail is wholly borrowed from Edward's victory over the Spanish fleet off Winchelsea in August, 1350. Some critics have talked of the Battle of Sluys. With the Battle of Sluys the encounter between Arthur and the allies of Mordred has nothing in common. With the battle off Winchelsea the identification is complete and minute. No one who considers the accounts given by Galfridus le Baker and by Froissart (in Luce's edition), and glances at Minot, Murimuth's continuator, and Walsingham, will demur to the proposition—nay, the thing goes farther, for English historians henceforth will need to take account of Huchown's poem as of the foremost descriptive value for a battle already well described by English chroniclers. The ships have topcastles furnished with artillery and stones as projectiles, also with "gads of iron." Armature of "burdace" appears. There is cutting of head-ropes followed by the fall of yards and masts as the vessels crash into each other. Arthur in the poem has "beveryn lokkes"; in history Edward III. has a "chapelet de beveres." The King doffs beaver in history to put on his "bacinnet," in the poem he puts on his helm. Sign of battle is given by "trompes"; at the first encounter of the ships a mast falls over; as they grapple they "castys crepers one cross" in the poem, and in history "acrokierent a cros de fer et de kainnes." The archers of

Arthur and of Edward alike outshoot the enemy on the fighting-tops, and then board and storm. If in the poem men's brains stain the "kidd castells" which are "corven with weapons," in history the ships are painted (*pictas*) with blood and brains, and bristle with arrows sticking in masts, sails and castles (*castris*). But there is a finishing touch. For a moment Huchown forgets that Mordred's shipmen are Danes; in one line only does he change. When the ships are boarded and stormed, what happens?

Spanyolis spedily sprentyde over burdez  
Alle the kene men of kampe knyghtes and other  
Killyd are colde dede and castyne over burdez.

Such, historically, was the exact fate of the "Espagnols" off Winchelsea. Pithily Galfridus le Baker puts it, that in a twinkling ships that had been full of Spaniards were emptied of them, and that then the dead and dying were hurled over into the sea. "Fele fisches thai fede," says the dry Lawrence Minot. They had been summoned to surrender, but disdainful (the word is Walsingham's) to do so, they perished to a man.

Thus from *Morte Arthure* two inferences come: the one is, that as both the great land-fight and the great sea-fight are battles of Edward III. he is the Arthur of the poem; the other is that that fact is decisive so far of the date. The poem is of his time. After his death it is inconceivable that he could have been selected for a compliment so glorious.

After 1350, and before 1377, then, we must assume the poem was composed; and happily there are grounds whereby to approximate the actual year. Many and learned as the commentators have been, none of them appears to have observed the direct effect which the geographical facts of the poem have on its time of origin. A contemporary record like the *Scalacronica* (begun in Edinburgh Castle) shows in its narrative of the events of 1358 to 1362, that a very large percentage of the—often out-of-the-way—places named in the poem, were in those years spoken of in connection with the warfare in France—names like "le markeis de Mise," Reins, Turry, Chartres, Troys, Roan, Came, Henawde, Holland and Swetherik.

Very many are the contemporary touches. The "genatours of Genne" (l. 2898) are the

"geneteurs" of Chandos Herald's *Prince Noir* (ll. 2004-2898), and the "Genevois sur genès" of Cuvelier's *Vie vaillant Bertran du Guesclin* (l. 11144). Arthur's ships being arrayed in red by our poet (l. 3613) may be compared with Edward's warship, "navis vocata le Reade Cog," mentioned in the Patent Rolls of 34 Edward III. "Chartyre of pesse" (l. 1542) was, according not only to Froissart but to earlier historians, the current name given to the Treaty of Bretigny in 1362. Whoever reads Cuvelier's noble poem will understand how readily the machinery of martial vows would be welcomed for the plot of an Arthurian poem when they played such a part in serious chivalry. Perhaps one may go further and say that the selection of the Holy Vernacle for the vows of Arthur's court, although almost certainly suggested by the central position of that relic in the *Titus and Vespasian*, is not without its direct connection with the Black Prince's campaigns in a territory which was a centre of the cult of Veronica, whom her devotees there still revere, naming a book in her honour, *Sainte Véronique, Apôtre de l'Aquitaine* (Toulouse, 1877). These geographical and other allusions seem to point to a date more recent than 1362, and history will carry us one step closer. Among the tributary allies of Lucius Iberius, the Sowdans and Saracens numbered include those of "Tartary and Turky," of "Babylayne and Baldake," and the liegemen "of Lettow," while in the Mediterranean—on Arthur's side (so I read the parenthetical lines 596, 597),

The Kyng of Cyprys on the see the Sowdane  
abydes  
With alle the realles of Roodes arayede with hymne  
one.

In 1363 the King of Cyprus had been the honoured guest of Edward III.; in the spring of 1365 he was gathering his fleet for the attack on the Sultan of Alexandria, that expedition which Guillaume de Machaut was to sing. And what happened at the close of 1364 beside Adrianople? Capgrave (translating the narrative of 1364, either from the *Eulogium Historiarum*, or from Murimuth's continuator) shall say:

"In this zere on the pleyn of Turkye was a grevous batayle. . . . On the Christen

side were slayn . . . and the Maistir of the Hospital in the ylde of Rodis. . . . On the other side . . . were these: The Soudan of Babilony; the Kyng of Turkye; the Kyng of Baldak; the Kyng Belmaryn; the Kyng of Tartare; the Kyng of Lettow; of which iii were slayn."

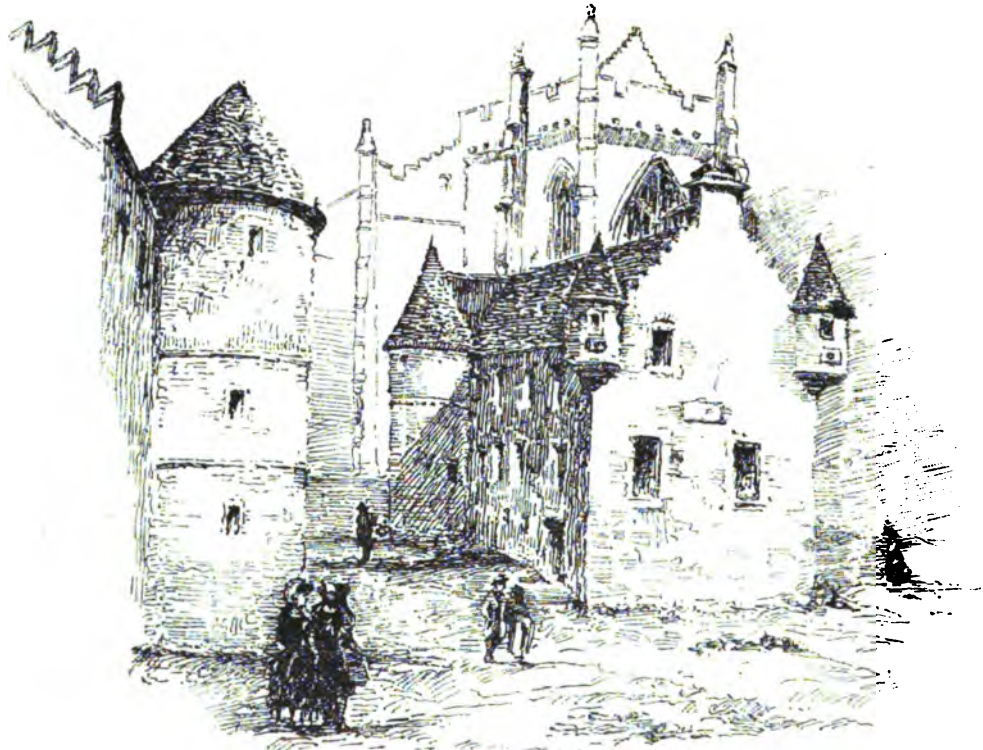
Evidently, therefore, we have in *Morte Arthure* (ll. 575-605) explicit allusion to this battle fought in November, 1364. This,

### Ancient Stirling.\*

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



HE appreciative reception given to Mr. Fleming's modest but excellent little book on *The Old Ludgings of Stirling* has led him to make a more ambitious and successful effort. In this handsome quarto work, Mr. Fleming's



OLD VIEW OF THE MANSE AND PROVOST BRUCE'S LUDGING.

added to other circumstances specially inclusive of a Scottish fact not here to be dwelt upon, leads me to date *Morte Arthure* about 1365, perhaps early in that year before the King of Cyprus had made his abortive exploit known in French literature as "La Prise d'Alexandrie."



sketches of mansions, houses, and fragments of old buildings, in and around Stirling, which have been the work of his leisure for several years, are reproduced; whilst the accompanying letterpress gives abundant evidence of careful reading and study.

\* *Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility* Described and illustrated by J. S. Fleming, F.S.A. Scot. Paisley and London: Alexander Gardner, 1902. 4to., pp. 477. Price 21s. net.

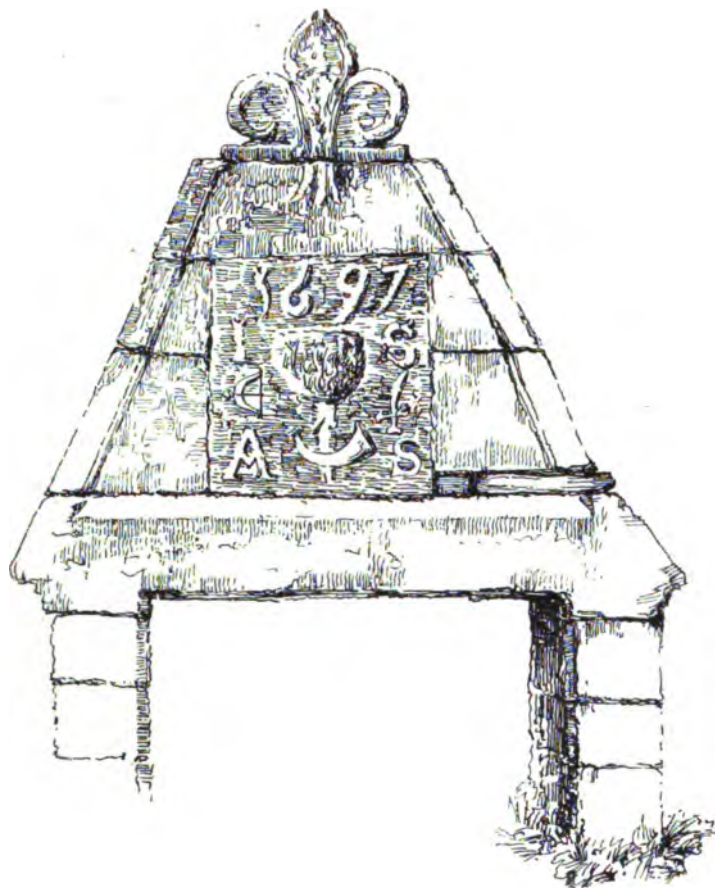
We are obliged to Mr. Gardner for the loan of the blocks that illustrate this article.



English visitors to Scotland, who may fancy that they well know Stirling and its surroundings, will probably be surprised to find how much they have overlooked of historic interest and architectural value.

There is not one of the two hundred and odd drawings that does not reproduce a

Who, for instance, looking at this old view of Auchenbowie Ludging, taken in 1820, would at first suppose that it was a drawing of the town mansion of Provost Robert Bruce of Auchenbowie, on the south side of St. John Street (the ancient South Gait), Stirling, and the adjacent ancient manse?



DORMER OF COWANE MANSION HOUSE.

subject well worthy of being thus preserved. About some there is a strange fascination, reminding us of the far greater influence that both France and Spain had upon Scottish, as opposed to English, domestic or secular architecture, causing it to develop in a picturesque and interesting way on what would generally be termed foreign lines.

The turret stair still remains, though its conical roof has gone. Robert Bruce of Auchenbowie was a magistrate of Stirling in 1521, and Provost in 1556. The date of the erection of his town house was about 1520.

During the Jacobean period, when Stirling was so often the residence of the Court, many houses of architectural pretensions

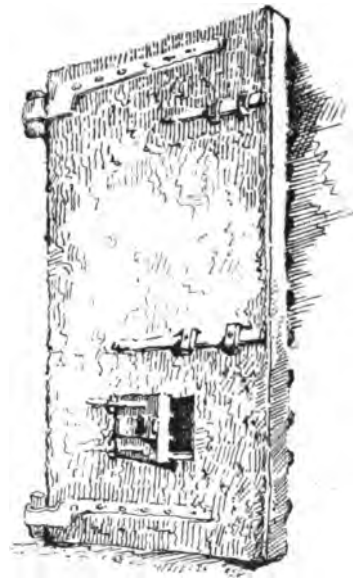
were erected as the "ludgings" of the nobility, officials, and gentlefolk. The great majority of these remained, often in a ruined or dilapidated condition, until 1784; but since that date their remains have been steadily disappearing. Hence the great value of Mr. Fleming's work.

The Cowane mansion house, situated on the west side of the ancient *Vennal of la Virgin Marie*, now St. Mary's Wynd, was second to none in architectural and historical interest. The building is now in utter ruin, but, fortunately, Mr. Fleming gives a charming sketch of its fairly good condition so late as 1860. Dr. Rogers' claim, that this building was originally owned by the Regent Morton, seems unsubstantiated. It belonged in the first half of the sixteenth century to John Cowane, merchant, the grandfather of John Cowane, Stirling's greatest benefactor, who died in 1633. After his death, and that of his younger brother and heir, it passed to their nephews, John and Alexander Schorts. The initials of the two Schorts, with the date 1697, and with a hunting-horn slung on the trunk of a tree, bow and arrow, and hunting-knife, appear over a dormer-window. These ornamented dormers were a characteristic feature of Stirling architecture right through the seventeenth century. The small attention paid to its ancient features by the town authorities is disgraceful, and has several times been severely rebuked. This building, the birthplace of the town's greatest benefactor, was deliberately unroofed some years ago by the Town Council, on the plea of its being in a dangerous condition, and has ever since been totally neglected by the very men who are patrons of the hospital that Cowane founded. We agree with Mr. Fleming that their conduct is "little less than a scandal"; in fact, the first three words of this judgment might with advantage have been omitted.

The old Cranock mansion of the Drummond family, though much altered in 1827, is an "interesting and picturesque type of a nobleman's residence of the early part of the sixteenth century." Among other illustrations, Mr. Fleming gives a sketch of the original old oak, iron-knobbed door, which still remains beneath the porch.

He says: "This door is unique in respect

that it has near the bottom a singular small wicket-door or panel about 1 foot square, on hinges, with a strong lock, as shown in this sketch. Its purpose at that place is not obvious." The old door of Mullion Church, Cornwall, with a similar small wicket, was recently figured in the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, where it was offered as a puzzle to its readers. Its solution does not seem difficult. The small opening was intended for the ingress and egress of dogs, when it was not convenient or safe to open the larger portal. When Elizabeth's pursuivants were harrying to the death Roman



OLD DOOR OF CRANOCK MANSION.

Catholic priests in the Peak of Derbyshire, they gained night admission to the Eyres' house at Padley by passing a boy through the unbolted "dog-door."

The large old seventeenth-century house known as the West Quarter Mansion is a singularly dreary and unattractive building; but there is a good deal of feeling and Continental character about the large dovecot, of unusual design. The great house was built by Sir William Livingston, fourth son of Sir Alexander Livingston of Craigiehall. The coat of arms over the door of the

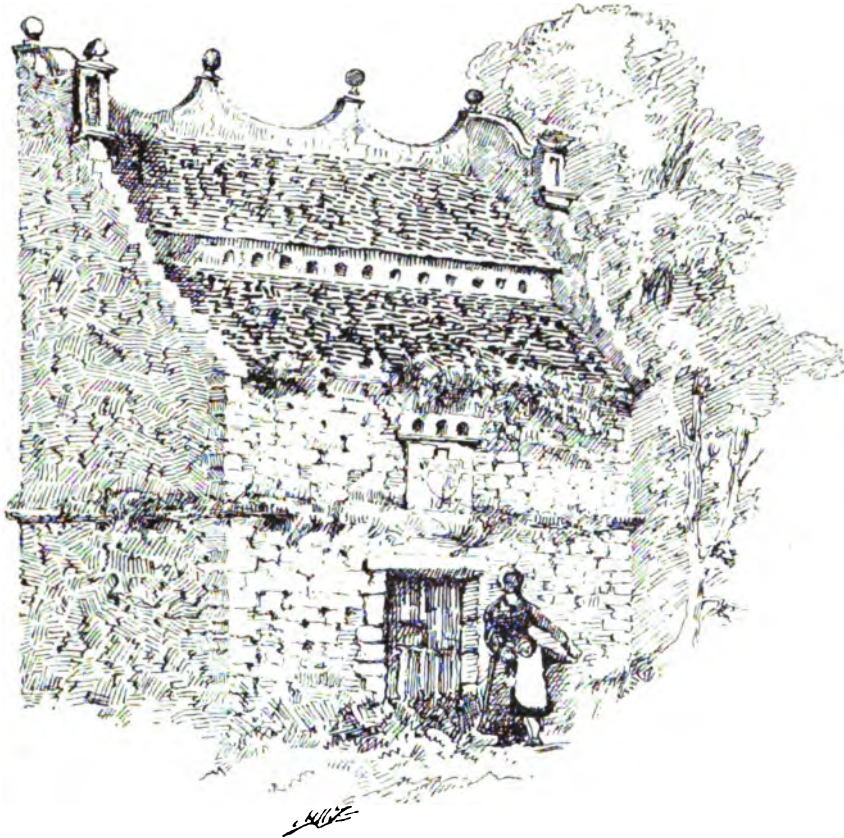
dovecot, of which Mr. Fleming gives an enlarged sketch, has below it the date 1647, and is flanked with the initials S. W. L. and H. L., which stand for Sir William Livingston and Dame Helenore Livingston, his wife.

This date probably gives the approximate time of the erection of the tasteless house as well as the tasteful dovecot. The design for the latter was probably obtained from abroad. In 1648 Sir William served under his cousin,

**Folk-Lore Notes: The Festival of the Brand.**

BY E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A.

**D**R. FELIX POMMEROL, Maire of Gerzat (Puy-de-Dôme), whose lamented death has since been announced, contributed to the Society of Anthropology of Paris last July a paper on the Festival of the Brands and the



DOVECOT, WEST QUARTER.

the Earl of Callendar, as second in command, in the attempt made by the Scots to rescue Charles I.



Gaulish god Grannus. In every village of Auvergne a *feu de joie* is lit up on the night of the first Sunday in Lent. The people dance and sing round it and jump over it across the flames. They proceed at the same time to the ceremony of the Grannas-mias (pl.); the granno-mio (sing.) being a torch of straw

fastened on to a wooden lath, which is set alight when the fire is half burnt out. It is carried about to the places where fruit-trees are planted. The following song is shouted at the top of their voices while the torches are alight :

Granno, mo mio ;  
Granno, mon pouère ;  
Granno, mo mouère ;

meaning "Grannus, my friend ; Grannus, my father ; Grannus, my mother." The torches, or lighted brands, are passed under each tree, while the people walk under the bough and among the branches, singing and crying :

Brando, brandounci,  
Tsaque brantso, in plan panei !

"Brand, little brand, to each branch a full basket!" Dr. Pommerol considered that this festival was evidently the survival of an ancient solar worship, falling in the equinoctial month of March, and celebrated in honour of the return of the sun to commence his work of heat-giving and regeneration. In some villages the ashes of the torches are shaken over the sown fields or placed in the nests of the fowls, so that there may be many eggs laid during the year. This is followed by a feast of fritters and pancakes. The modern interpretation given by the people themselves to their ancient hymn applies it to the literal father and mother of the family, wishing them a numerous posterity. A variant of the festival, as performed a century ago in the department of Eure-et-Loir, is described in the first volume of the *Mémoires* of the Society of Antiquaries of France. M. Atgier identifies the god Grannus with the Celtic Mercury, but inscriptions dedicated to Apollo Grannus have been found both in England and in Alsace.



### Notes on the Antiquities of Brough, East Yorkshire.

BY THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.



HERE are probably few districts in Yorkshire that have yielded such a variety of interesting archæological remains as has the neighbourhood of Brough and South Cave, of which, at the same time, we are in such ignorance,

historically, of the former inhabitants of the area. Undoubtedly there have been important British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon stations within the district, but what their names were and what part they acted in the history of this country we have yet to learn. Probably, in some instances, their secrets will remain for ever hidden.

The British remains, dating from the time prior to the Roman invasion, are the earliest, and will be described first. One of the most important finds that have been made was in 1891, when a complete skeleton was unearthed in the upper part of Mr. Prescott's gravel-pit, about a mile from Brough. It was found in a bed of sand 4 or 5 feet from the surface. All the bones were in splendid preservation, I understand, but with the exception of the skull and lower jaw none of them were taken care of. With the skeleton were found a bronze dagger, or knife, and a very fine bone pin (Fig. 1). The former was laid on one side of the body, and the pin was at the shoulder, and had evidently been used to fasten a garment. The relics have been somewhat squandered ; the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., of Durham, has the dagger, Councillor J. G. Hall, of Hull, has the bone pin, and the skull is elsewhere. Canon Greenwell and Mr. Hall have kindly lent me their respective specimens, and I have had them photographed together.

The bone pin is particularly interesting, as, as far as I can at present ascertain, it is different from any object of this material that has been found with a British interment. It is  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches long, slightly over  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in thickness, and is 1 inch wide at its ornamental end. Being made from a long bone it is slightly convex ; the point, or pin proper, is  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches long, and is stained green, apparently owing to its having been buried in proximity to the bronze dagger. The ornamental portion consists of five rings carved out of the solid bone ; one, in the centre, is in a line with the point, and there are two others on each side. The five holes are about the same size, and have been carefully drilled through the flat bone. The rings nearest the point have been ornamented by cuts or incisions (five on one side and six on the other), radiating from the centre of the ring. They extend from the upper surface

of the bone down the sides to the under surface; thus the upper and under sides are alike. The back rings are left smooth, but there are two carefully-incised grooves around the edge of each, parallel to the length of the pin.

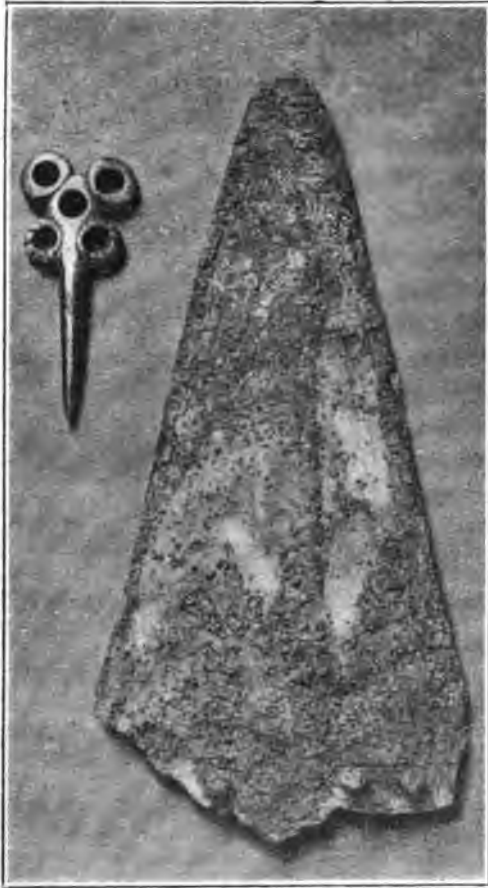


FIG. 1.

The dagger is triangular in shape. Its greatest length is  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches, and its greatest width 3 inches. Both sides are similar, and though the blade is slightly rough and tarnished, it is in good condition. In the middle of the blade along the whole length there is a slightly elevated ridge, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide. Along both edges were three parallel grooves, which, however, are now nearly

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obliterated. These features occur on both sides of the blade. The dagger, in all probability, would be fitted into a short broad haft made of wood or other perishable material. For this purpose there were four short rivets, over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in thickness, one of which was, unfortunately, lost during the excavations; the other three still remain. Just above the rivets there is a distinct line which describes a semicircle round the base of the medial elevated ridge, but goes straight across on either side. Below this line the bronze is smooth, and is not oxidized to the same extent as the rest of the blade. It would appear, therefore, that the haft extended as far as this line, and for a time after burial protected the bronze inside it. The bronze dagger and bone pin are shown in the accompanying illustration.

The skull from this burial is a typical brachycephalic skull, and quite characteristic of that of a Bronze Age Briton. It is in a good state of preservation. There is a hole in the left parietal, due to post-mortem decay, and the forehead bears evidence of a nasty blow at some period prior to the death of the individual. The frontal suture is not a usual feature. The teeth, of course, are wonderfully perfect. Professor Charles Stewart, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Surgeons, has kindly examined the skull for me, and has supplied various technical measurements, which enable us to compare the skull with other types. These indicate that it is a very fair average type of those found in tumuli of the Bronze Period. The skull is here figured, front and side view (Figs. 2 and 3).

A year or two ago, on hearing that a skeleton had been unearthed at the Mill Hill gravel-pit, at Elloughton, near Brough, I visited the locality. On reaching the place, a quantity of small bones, including the phalanges, etc., were seen, and the skull had been taken to the residence of one of the workmen. On examining the place from which they had been taken, a fragment of coarse pottery and one or two pieces of bone were found still in the clay. The remains were not at a very great depth, only about 3 feet. The labourer had in his possession an almost perfect skull and lower jaw. With the exception of a slight fracture on the right

L



FIG. 2.

side of the upper jaw, and a hole at the top of the skull, made with a pickaxe, the specimen is complete, the teeth being well preserved. On comparing this with the skull previously described, a great similarity is observable, the prominent supraciliary ridge, well-pronounced nose, and massive jaws, being common to both. The Mill Hill specimen, however, is somewhat longer in the head, and is not quite so broad in the face as the other example, though it apparently is of the same general type. At various times human bones have been found in this pit, though, unfortunately, nothing was found in association with them. A collection recently noticed in the Hull Museum, however, is of assistance in the desired direction. A box was there found containing human bones and some pottery, together with a letter, in the writing of Mr. Lyons, a former owner of the pit, describing them. This is dated 1889. There is the greater part of an adult skeleton, and the bones of the cranium, on being placed together, showed that the skull was of an exceptionally large size and curious shape.

The pottery which was found over the head of the skeleton consisted of several fragments of an ornamented "drinking cup," undoubtedly of British age, with the characteristic "herring-bone" pattern. This discovery would seem to indicate that the various other skeletons exhumed in the Mill Hill pit are also probably of British age. Some bones of the ox, curiously cut and polished, and with holes through at the end, have also been obtained from the pit, though the age of these is uncertain. It has been suggested that they were used in a mill which probably formerly stood on the summit of the hill. In the Ethnographic Room in the York Museum are two perforated bones of a precisely similar description. These bear a label in the handwriting of the late Canon Raine: "Bones, curiously carved, found at Hepworth, 1879, and in York, 1880." It will thus be seen that even Canon Raine did not suggest what they were or to what period they belonged.

Besides the specimens already discovered, other remains of British date have been



FIG. 3.

found in the vicinity, several, if not most, of which are in the possession of Canon Greenwell, who has kindly allowed me to examine them. There is an exceptionally long bronze spear-head, found near the Humber bank at North Ferriby. The most interesting discovery, however, is a large hoard of bronze flanged axes, and the two halves of a mould of the same material, found at Hotham Carrs, near North Cave.\* The hoard was discovered in 1867, where it had been deposited by its original owner, on Hotham Carrs Farm. The various articles were all found together, and had apparently been hidden away, and not again unearthed until accidentally discovered by the plough several centuries after they were buried. In the excellent work on *British Barrows*, Canon Greenwell states that many of the hoards of weapons found in this country "seem to have been collections of broken implements gathered together for the purpose of being recast." The Hotham specimens are all defective. What the original extent of the hoard was it is not possible to say, as the greater portion of it was sold to a rag-and-bone dealer, and subsequently to a brassfounder in Hull, and destroyed. The remainder, now in Canon Greenwell's possession, consists of seven axes, all of which are of the "paalstab," or palstave type. The largest, which is almost perfect, but rather clumsily made, is 7 inches long and 2½ inches broad at the cutting-edge. The others are either broken at the cutting-edge or at the opposite end. One specimen is simply the lower half of the axe, whilst in another the sharp edge is entirely broken away. Though the axes differ somewhat in shape, and were consequently cast in different moulds, they resemble each other in the size and shape of the "wings," as well as in other particulars. The "wings" are very broad and lozenge-shaped. One artistically-made celt has a loop to enable it to be secured to the handle with a thong; the others are without this provision for secure hafting.

The most important object amongst the Hotham hoard is the bronze mould, and it is interesting to find that two of the axe-heads found with it have been cast in the mould. One is the specimen with the sharp edge

\* For illustrations of these, see *Antiquary* for March, 1901, pp. 89, 90.

broken off, already referred to, and the other is a more perfect example. The latter does not quite fit in the mould, however, on account of the fact that the cutting-edge has been hammered out after casting, thus making the edge larger and sharper. Examples of stone moulds have occasionally been found in Britain, but it rarely happens that bronze moulds have been discovered in this country, though they have sometimes been met with on the Continent. Canon Greenwell possesses one from near Amiens in France, and there is another French example in the Pitt Rivers Collection. Dr. R. Munro, in his *Lake Dwellings of Europe* (1890), illustrates two bronze moulds for socketed celts, one (Fig. 9, No. 22, on p. 43) from Auviernier, another (Fig. 17, No. 8, on p. 84) from the Lake of Geneva. Both specimens were found in Lake Dwellings.

The Hotham mould is 7¼ inches long, nearly 2 inches broad in the centre (when the valves are placed together), and 2½ inches across in its widest part. The two halves fit together with much precision, which is strong evidence of the high degree of efficiency in bronze-casting attained by the Britons. On the outside the mould is slightly ornamented by ridges, but as near as possible its outer form resembles that of the axe, being not unnecessarily thick in any part. One of the valves has five projections (two on each side and one at the bottom), the other having holes to correspond. In every detail the mould is well and carefully made. Canon Greenwell also possesses another palstave from Hotham, not part of this hoard.

(To be concluded.)



## A Family Record of the Sixteenth Century.

By H. J. CARPENTER, M.A., LL.M.

(Concluded from p. 52.)

**B**EWARE that she be not of more abylytye then you are for then surelye she wylbe chargeabell for you to mentayne See that shee be of a good name and fame and of a good and honest kyndered and inclynede and exersysede in good quallytes and condy-

syones lette here be sober wyse dyscryte gentylle and shamefaste Beware that she be not a fowle or geven to horedom drunkenes or comon scole or gyggehalter or on that ys ignorante howe to use and governe thos thynges appertenynge and belonging to her charge for althoffe that there be no grette newde for them to do the thynges themselves yt no dowte yt is necessarye and newdefull for them to knowe howe to do hyt in dede and to see ther sarvantes to do hyt in good order whiche no dowte wilbe myche for your profytt a wyse woman can playe the partes of a gentylle woman and of a good hussewyfe but ther be some clene ffyngerede gentylle-woman that can do no thyng but sytte at home and pycke in a clowte or shucke lyke serves which surelye do myche plesure yn the comon welthe beware of shuche for the wyse phelosypher Seneca sayethe nor gorgyus apparrell nor exelente plentye of golde and ryches or possessyons dothe not become woman as well as sylenes sobernys feathefullnes chastytye and wysedom dothe the wyseman Socrates sayethe there ys no greter accombranse that maye happen to a man then to have an ignorante wyfe Ecclesiastycus sayethe I wyll rather dwell wyth a lyon or dragon than wythe a wyckede woman Sallamon sayethe a feayre woman wythoute dyscryte maners ys lyke a rynge of gold upon a swynes snowte agayne he sayethe ffavor ys dyssettefull and beawtye ys but a vayne thyng but Ecclesiasticus sayethe happye ys the man that hathe a wyfe that ys wyse and off understondynge ffor yt ys wryten wythe her wysdom and travell she shall brynge her hussebonde to worshyppe and grette exystymasyon to shuche a on and yn shuche a on I praye god you may affixe your myndes and take for your on for surelye in my oppynyon yt is better to marye a woman wythowte goods then to marye goods withowte a woman but yt is but badde for a man to marrye a fowle and a begger bothe you knowe whatt I do mene but by wysedom and good advyse yn the begynnyng all this ys to be remedied BE CAREFUL for your howseholde use mesure yn all thynges so spende to daye as you maye to morrowe be not an negarde nor yt to lyberall be fere speched unto all men and do inhawnte myche wysemes companye be famylyer wythe

all men but have ffryndeshyppe but wythe serten be not heyght mynded hate pryde ande vayne glorye and leve always witheyn your on compas and sele uppe secrets in your on harte take not your ffryndes for your enemyes nor your enymes for your ffryndes and lette your mynde rule your tonge ffyrste here and then speke do thow not that they selfe whyche thowe doste dys-prayse in an other nor be not unthankfull to them that have don the good applye your myndes to good lernynge and brynge uppe your chylderen in the feare of gode in obedyens vertue lernynge and yn som good syens or exersyse be not leke the bunter that castethe owte the good mele and kepethe the branne Remember all wayes your on estate and abylyty and dele at no tyme farder then thowe arte well abell to performe be thowe the same man in all that thowe doste pretende to be nor crave not that thow canste not optayne nor yt thynke not thye selfe to be better then thowe arte in dede geve to the nedye yt so give that thow nede not thye selfe and lett your gyfts be accordynge to your habyllytye yf you do dowte anye thyng then aske you counsell of them that be wyse and be not angerye wythe them althoffe they do reprove you for your welthe beware of the companye of idell and wanton wemen pryde vayne glorye ryettusnes idleness and dysordered playes yt hathe bynne the menes of monye menes ruen and decaye excesse not yn your apparrell nor make your cote always after your wyves mynde geve your good exersyses selves to the redynge and herynge of the holy scryptures and shuche leke good docteren be lerned in the lawes of the realme and have to rede the olde crownekeles and shuche leke awnshyante hystories rememberynge yt ys a comone saynge yt is a shame for a man to be ignorante of that whyche he ofte to knowe be mery at home amongeste your howseholde and use them wythe the gentyllenes have always a respecte to good huse-bondery and be not to seke to have provysyon and thynges that be nedefulle allwayes in a redynes for your howse and mentenans of the same for in somer remember that wynter will surelye come have no delyte in fylthye talke



for surelye thos thynges are not honeste to be spoken that ar vysyus and fylthye to be done beware of evell and nofytte companye and off thos that be lyghte and suspected persones for as the olde proverbe ys shuch as a man ys yn shuche shall he delyte mocke not nor yt despyte the poure sympell and innosente person but geve god thanks that he hath induede the better fflatter nor dys-symbell wythe no person nor use not to lye or say untrothe but speke boldely the truthe unto all men and lett your wordes be your dedes be not a roler a slonderer or a man of fowle language have not to do wythe that that dothe not appertayne unto you but let everye man shutt in his on bowe be slacke and slowe to wrathe myschyf and wyckednes and swyfte and hastye to mersye pettey and forgevenes be constante and pasyente in trobell and adversytye and lawlye and ware yn prosperytye geve blameless counsell to your nyghtebures have a grete desyre wyll and pleasure to make pease concords and agrements betewne your nyghteburs when anye of them be yn varyens for so shalte thow be called the chylde of god yf anye man or woman putt anye truste yn the defrawd nor in anye wyse do not dysseve them yf thow be putte yn to anye offes or actorytye exercyse thyen thye offes and actorytye wythe mersye equitye justes wysedom and sobernys alwayes havynge a regarde to the truthe of the cause accordynge to your dewtye and tryste commytted unto you. Take good advyse yn the begynnyng of anye thyng that you intend to do what the yende wilbe thereof but when you have begonne to do anye thyng dyspache and fyneshe hit quickelye pretende not to monye thynges att on tyme for fere the on do hynder the other atende no thyng abowve thye strenthe or thyng that thow canste not brynge to passe but above all thynges remember before what wilbe the yende beware off hadde I wyste but as the olde saynge ys knowe or you knytte so maye you well slacke but knytte not before you knowe for then hit maybe to late Telle not abrode what thow doste pretende to do for yf thow spede not thy enymes shall laght the to scorne threaten no bodey for that ys woman lycke dowte them whom thow doste know and tryste

not them whom thou doste not know but remember that Deogynes sayethe Trye and then Tryste after good assurance but tryste not or you trye for fere of repentance HAVE ALWAYS a spessyall care and mynde to your sarvantes and to shuche as be under you and see that everyche of them do trulye ther labuor and busynes comytted to ther charge and be som tymes amongeste them for I have harde saye that the masteres yee or presens amongeste sarvants ys as good as on that dothe labour. Se that theye do not waste spoyle and consume your goods more then newde shall requyre for there be som that will consume spoyell and waste as mucche in on daye yf that theye maye have ther on wyll and lybertye as maye well serve them iij dayes beware of shuche and brynge not uppe your sarvantes yn idellnes See that your Balyfes and other offyseres do make ther juste and trewe acowntes for all that they have to doo or reseve for you and alwayes kepe you a perfytte bocke and a trewe inventory of all your goods and cattalles and sonderye tymes call your servantes and by your bocke examen them what thynges ther ys loste spoyled consumed lacke or gonne and howe and whene and by whom and se that your thynges be well mentayned and repered and that in tyme from tyme to tyme when newde ys for on shyllynge in tyme may save three shyllynge SEE ALSO that your hussebonderye labor and all your other labure and busyness bothe wytheyn dours and wythe owte be all wayes done in good seson and yndewe seson and yndewe order for there ys a tyme for all thynges and the thyng that is ons well donne and yn dewe seson is too tymes done shuche sarvantes as have done you good serves helpe them to be preferred in marrage or to some resonabell levyng and then you shall never be wythowte a good sarvante Take no ronnagates roges or suspected person ynto your serves but have men abowte you and they will do lyke men but have fowles and they will do lyke fowles. SEE ALSO that your tenents and shuche as dothe holde your londs that they do not waste spoyle or lette downe ther howses haggens gardenes or tymber trees Se

bad com-  
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ber this  
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that no man do incroche anye of your londs kype your churche and lett your sarvantes and famelye do the lyke at all tymes convenyente and se the same mayntayned paye your tythes justely and trulye and lett your hole famylie faste and praye as gods lawes and the prynses dothe appoynte them yf you mynde to kype a good house then beware never grante your barten in junter or lese from your here nor yt suffer hyt to be spowlede yf you mynde your here shall leve when you arre dede but yf you will kepe a good howse indede then muste you kepe and observe thys rule that ys to saye you muste kepe mentayne a good tyllage and have a good rerynge and make good provysyon for the mentenans of the same. RE-

MEMBER ALSO that hyt is your parte  
 how to use your chylderen  
 and dewtye to provyde appoynte  
 and assure to and for every on  
 of your chylderen as well shuche  
 resonabell levynge and bargayns that after  
 your dysseste then theye of them selves may  
 be abell to mentayne them selves and ther  
 famelyes as also resonabelle maches for them  
 in marrage learne of Abraham and Tobyas  
 ande be carefull for ther marrage but chefely  
 for your dofters Remember when that an  
 appel ys ryppe hyt is good to take hym  
 leste he rotte so detractynge of tyme and  
 wante of care maye torne to your farder  
 trobell and inwarde gryffe for I am sure  
 that men muste before dyner provyde mete  
 yf theye thynke to fare well and agayn yt  
 ys but a vayne thyng to stryve agaynste  
 the streme for no dowte nature passethe  
 nurtor therefore followe the felosyfer whiche  
 sayethe Stoppe the begynnyng so maste  
 thowe be sure all dowtefull dysyseses to  
 swage and to cure but yf you be careles  
 and suffer his barste then comethe plestur  
 to late when all cure is paste So I mene  
 yf you wilbe owte of dowte of the yell  
 successe or dawnger of the discredyt of  
 your chyldren then muste you nedes make  
 provysyon for your chylderen as well for  
 mentanans as for marrage and that in dewe  
 tyme BE GOOD and gentyll to your  
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 tenants always ther good wylles and re-  
 porte performe ther leses and that  
 wythe owte vexsasyon or sute make them  
 sure and good wrytynge when they do take

or purchase anye thyng of you do not to them always that you maye doo but to them that that dothe appertayne to reson justes and good consyenes burden them not wythe more fynes rents or serves more then they be well abell to paye you dysplayse not an honeste fryndely tenant for a tryfell or small some of monye Reyoyse and be gladde to se your tenants to prosper for then your londs shall prosper and yf they growe in welthe then no dowte when you com to ther howses they will fryndelye intertayne you and yf you nede anye thyng that they have they will surelye helpe you and be always at your commondmente and redy to do you and yours good. Therefore esteme an honeste fryndelye tenant more then monye Seke not all thyng at there hondes after the moste extremeste fassyon but lett them so have hyt at your hondes that they maye be abell to paye their rentes mentayne themselves ther famylie and tenements. Be contente wythe gods blyssynges and the porsyon that you have we indede be but mynystares or stuards thereof for a tyme for we brofte no thyng ynto this worell nor shall we carye anye thyng wythe us but Surely as Sallamon sayethe all ys but vayne and vanytes therefore whyles you have tyme and spase her in this worell lett us do good unto all men and be mersyfull unto all men and do wronge unto no man be not a userer or accountd a covetus person nor gett you welthe by crafte or dyssette for surely yt will not then longe prosper for goods wyckedely goten will sone be spent the profyt Esaye sayethe woo be to you that june howse to howse londe to londe shall you alone inhabytt the yearthe agayne he sayethe he that pyllethe others shall be pyllled hymself Davyd in the salmes sayethe he hepethe uppe tresure and yt he dothe not knowe howe shall have hytt Cryste in his gospell sayethe to the covetus man thowe fowle this nyght will I take awaye the sowle from the then howse goods are all thos agayne he sayethe howe ys that that dothe see his brother hathe nede and shuttethe uppe his compassyon ffrom hym howe dewellethe the love of god in hym therefore do you remember the seven workes of mersye resytede in sente mathewes gospell and Cryste hymselfe sayethe you shall not geve a cuppe of water to those that be my

bretheren but hyt shalbe rewarded then use mersye and pyettye and no dowte god will prosper the and thyne marke the storye of kynge Ahabbe and dyvers others in the olde testement what frute comethe of yell gotten goddes therefore be not covetus for covetuses ys as sent Pawle sayethe the rowte of all evell and what is all the worlye goods worthe yf a man lese his on sole yt ys wryten in the gospell not every on that sayethe lorde lorde shall enter into the kyngedom of heven but he that dothe the wyll of the father whyche ys in heven. THEN this to conclude I praye you to remember this my shorte exortation and counsell taken owte of dyvers good awtores and to ffollowe the same wysshynge you all to use all you tenants well and allwayes to kepe and mentayne your on credit and to be carefull and provyde for your chylderen and ffamylye and to love and leve wythe your wyfe as a man by the law of god and nature and the lawes of the realme he ofte to do. You bothe muste be lyke unto the poure turkell douves that is the on to be gladd of the others companye and the on ffathefullye to love the other wythe mynde and mowthe and that wytheowte anye kynde of desimulation or flatterye yn no wyse you must not hate on the other for you ar on ffleshe but yf ther be anye occasion of stryfe brydell nature and reforme hyt by gentyll and fryndelye perswasiones and good counsel and not wythe rygor or browlynge leke ignorante persones or brute bestes but be of the Emperour Marcus Aurylyus oppynyon that ys to saye that yf good ffryndelye wyse and grave counsell the fere of God and the shame of her on person can not reforme a wycked or pervarse woman surely then browlynge will not serve Cryste sayethe that a kyngedom that is divyded muste nedes com to confusyon then no dowte where the man and hys wyfe dothe not agree that howse can not prosper the beste waye to have your wyfe to be quyett and honeste ys to be honeste your selfe and to be carefull for your on busynes and to leve quyettelye and yn good order wythe her and beware of gelasye yt is a fyre that never quynchethe I remember that ther is an olde saynge a redye hycke dothe make a redye kytte even so I maye compare a younge

Howe to  
use your  
wyfe

marryed wyfe leke a pese of waxse whiche beyng made sumpell yt will reseve what sele you lyste or prynte even so your wyfe yf you at the begynnyng do dele wyselye wythe her yn dede then no dowte so she will contynewe but yf you be careless and do suffer and give her to myche her on wyll and lybertye and flatter wythe her and mentayne her in to myche pryde and vayne glorye surely then hit wilbe harde for you to reforme her for by that menes she wyll forgett bothe you and her selfe therefore yt is the beste waye to begynne wythe them as you mynde to contynewe and lette her nowe forgette her chyldys ffantassyes and idell tawyes and leve her gaddyng or wanderyng from plase to plase and now lette her love her on howse and lerne and exersyse to rule an l goveren well thos thynges comytteyt to her charge and not to sytt idell leke a careles creature and as the comon saynge ys sett cake yn hope and lett tawe go weste and saye we have olde Abraham to our father and here ys yenowe yt is moste certayne and a thyng proved by good experyens that where the wyfe is a fowle and hathe no care to rule her howse surely that howse dothe not beste prosper be the man never so good a hussebonde for in myn oppynyon yt were better to wante a good hussebond then a good howsewyfe but no dowt the wante of anye of them wylbe a grett henderans for theye muste bothe drawe together yf theye mynde to be welthe Oure awnsetores and progenytores ffrom tyme to tyme and at all tymes before the wrytynge of this presente bocke whiche was in Julye in the yere of our Lorde God 1593 they all leved in good credit ther was never anye of them condemned or attaynted of felonye murder manslafter treson or rebellyon or accessaryes to anye of thos or anye woman proved for a common hore or anye other mysdemener but in all thynges they usede them selves honestelye and praye god that our sequele maye from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter do the lyke and increse ther credit Remember that our forefathers dyd not geve and provyde there goods and levyns for us to mentayne gluttonye drunkenys pryde unlawfull playe excesse of apparrell idellenys and synne but to mentayne our selves our ffamylye and sequele and to

releve the poure God grante that we maye so spende hyt that hit maye be to Gods honer and the increse of our credytt AND THIS I commytt you to Gods tuesday and I praye God to geve you grace and wysedom and so to passe and spende your tymes here in this wrached worell that you maye have the love of all your nyghtbores famylye and tenants and to see all your chylderell plased and abell to leve of them selves well and honestelye as our proyenytors and forefathers have done that after thys lyfe yened we maye have and enjoie the lyfe everlastyng God the ffather the son and the holye goste be mersyfull unto us and to our sequele blesse us and defende us agaynst the worell the fleshe and the devell.

By me Roberte Ffurse.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE began on Thursday a three days' sale of books and manuscripts, including the libraries of Major Cape, of the late Mr. J. L. André, and of various other properties. The most interesting book in the sale was a fine copy of Sir David Lyndsey's Dialogue between Experience and a Courtier, "first compiled in the Schottische tongue . . . now newly corrected and made perfit Englishe," printed in London by Thomas Purfoote and William Pickering, 1566, £41 (Pickering and Chatto). Of this rare and important work, which was first printed at St. Andrews by John Skott about 1554, and again at the same place, and also in Paris, about 1558, only one other copy has appeared in the open market for many years—namely, the Ashburnham example, which in 1897 realized £32. B. H. Bright's copy sold for eight guineas in 1845. The other books in the sale included two works by T. Malton, Picturesque Tour through the Cities of London and Westminster, 1792, with fine aquatint plates, £9 5s. (Parsons), and A Picturesque and Descriptive View of the City of Dublin, 1794, with maps and aquatint plates, £7 15s. (Pickering); Hungarian and Highland Broad Sword, 1799, with 24 coloured plates designed and etched by T. Rowlandson, £9 5s. (Sabin); W. H. Pyne, History of the Royal Residences of Windsor Castle, St. James's Palace, Hampton Court, etc., 1819, 100 fine coloured plates, in three volumes folio, £17 15s. (Sotheran); R. Ackermann, Microcosm of London, 1800, with

upwards of 100 coloured plates by Rowlandson and Pugin, £19 10s. (Karslake); Sir R. Atkyns, The Ancient and Present State of Glostershire, 1712, £11 (Burr); and R. Surtees, History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham, 1816-40, on large paper, £21 10s. (Sotheran).—*Times*, January 25.



Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold last week the following books: Ackermann's Microcosm, £25 10s.; Roscoe's Novelist's Library, 19 vols., £10 10s.; White's Selborne, first edition, 1789, £9 15s.; Boydell's River Thames, 1794-96, £13; Haisted's Kent, 4 vols., 1778-99, £17 5s.; Lipscomb's Buckingham, 1804-5, £12; Manning and Bray's Surrey, 1804-14, £16; Alpine Journal, 20 vols., 1863-1901, £29 10s.; Cooke's British Fungi, 8 vols., 1881-91, £23; A. W. Moore, The Alps in 1864, privately printed, 1867, £10 10s.; Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., 1848-60, £14 12s. 6d.; Stones of Venice, 3 vols., 1851-53, £10; Seemann's Journal of Botany, vols. i.-xxxix., 1863-1901, £14 5s.; Sowerby's Botany, 1863-86, £33; Palæontographical Society, 35 vols., 1848-97, £17 15s.; Reichenbach, Icones Floræ Germanicæ, 23 vols., 1850-99, £63 10s.—*Athenæum*, February 8.



### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new part of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archaeological Society (vol. viii., part iii.) contains several papers of interest. Besides the continuation of the article on "Essex Brasses" (excellently illustrated), by Messrs. Christy and Porteous, there are papers on "Lawford Church," with old timbered porch, plain nave, and highly ornate chancel, by the Rev. E. K. Green, M.A., and on "The Churches of Great and Little Bromley," by the Rev. H. H. Minchin, M.A.—Mr. W. C. Waller, F.S.A., contributes a further instalment of his collection of "Essex Field Names," which preserve not a few old words of interest; and Mr. I. C. Gould sends two brief but suggestive notes on "Great Easton Mount" and on "Stukeley's 'Temple' at Navestock." It is pleasant to see how steadily the Essex society continues to fulfil the true mission of a local archæological society—that is, to till carefully and thoroughly its own field or district.



The *Transactions* of the Burton-on-Trent Natural History and Archæological Society, recently issued, are somewhat belated. They cover the sessions of 1897-98 and 1898-99. The antiquarian papers, however, do not suffer by the delay. They include contributions by Mr. H. A. Rye on "The Episcopal Seals of the Diocese of Lichfield," and on "St. Modwen," the patron saint of the town of Burton; by Mr. R. Moxon on "Burton, Ancient and Modern"; and by Mr. J. O'Sullivan on "Some Anglo-Saxon Antiquities found at Wichnor." But the major part of the space is claimed by the Natural History articles.

## PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*January 16.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. T. Martin, Hon. Secretary of the Caerwent Exploration Fund, presented the second annual report of the excavations on the site of the Romano-British city of Venta Silurum, which had been drawn up by Mr. T. Ashby, junr., who was in Rome and unable to be present at the meeting.—Mr. A. E. Hudd exhibited a few of the objects of the usual type found in 1901, of which the most interesting was a small plaque of thin bronze containing in high relief a female head. This may have been part of the back of a mirror, or, as Mr. Read suggested, an ornament from a piece of furniture. Mr. Read commented on the absence of *fibula* of a distinctly Celtic type, which was all the more remarkable considering the position of Caerwent.—Mr. H. Southam exhibited a scribed wooden cup, *temp.* James I., a horn-book, and a brass candlestick found at Shrewsbury.—*Athenæum*, January 25.

*January 23.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. H. Round read a paper on "The Castles of the Conquest," in which he addressed himself to the question of the character of the castles erected by the Normans in England on the eve of the Conquest under the Confessor and during the bulk of the Conqueror's reign—that is, *circa* 1050-80. He showed that recent research had rejected the early origin assigned to rectangular keeps, which Mr. Freeman appears to have considered the type of the Normans' fortress; and he agreed with Mr. Clark's conclusion that their castles at this period, in England as in Normandy, were moated, flat-topped mounds (*mota*), crowned by a palisade, and generally having an appendant court or courts, also moated. On the other hand, he considered Mr. Freeman right in claiming that the castles, whatever they were, which the Normans introduced, were so novel in English eyes that they had to be described by their foreign name, and he showed that Mr. Clark had accepted this view. But this, he urged, completely overthrew Mr. Clark's own theory, which has hitherto held the field—namely, that the whole of these palisade mounds were in existence before the Normans came here, and that they did nothing but repair them. He further appealed to the direct evidence of Domesday, the chroniclers, and the Bayeux Tapestry as proving that the Normans did construct castles *de novo*, and threw up mounds for the purpose, as in Normandy. He referred to Mr. Neilson's paper on the Scottish mottes (*mota*) and to Mrs. Armitage's demonstration that the *burh* of the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" was not a moated mound, an error at the root of Mr. Clark's theory. But, while claiming the bulk of these *mota* as of Norman origin, Mr. Round was not prepared to assert that none was thrown up by the Danes at the time of their invasions.—Mr. I. C. Gould said he ventured to recall the opinion expressed in a paper of his a few years ago, that probably the Danes used moated mounds to a small extent, and the Saxons to a still slighter extent; it is to the Norman period alone that we are indebted for the

vast number of these mounds of mystery—mounds which have been popularly attributed not only to Britons, Romans, and Saxons, but to his satanic majesty, and (in one case) to the Dutch! From Mr. Round's paper in the *Quarterly Review* (1894) he gathered that Mr. Round agreed with him to some extent, so that their difference was one of degree, not of kind. Such judgment as he had formed was based upon the study of our English classic, the "Saxon Chronicle," and Florence of Worcester; upon consideration of the position of existing examples in relation to the probable conditions of the surrounding country; and upon occasional collateral evidence, such as the finding of a Saxon goblet in an entrenched mound. Mr. Gould hoped some day to give in detail reasons for the belief he still held that the mound-and-court type of castrametation was used to a small extent prior to the advent of Norman influence in the reign of Edward the Confessor.—Sir Henry Howorth and Messrs. Corbett, Steele, Stone, Dawson, and Hope also took part in the discussion.



ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—General meeting, Wednesday, *February 5.*—Judge Baylis, K.C., in the chair.—Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., read a paper on "Horse Armour," in which, after describing the various parts of the protection for the animal, he noted several instances in which such protections, made of metal or of *cuir bouilli*, were mentioned in memoirs, wills, etc. The chief examples of existing armour of this class in our own and foreign collections were described, and the nomenclature of the different parts in French, German, Italian, and Spanish were given. The existence of a portion of *cuir bouilli* armour in the Tower of London, and the artistic treatment of various metal horse armours in Europe, notably that of the elector Christian II., at Dresden, were referred to. The fact of the Shoshones and Comanche Indians having used leather horse armour was also noticed.—Mr. J. H. Round read a paper on "Castle Guard," in which he claimed that, although one of the earliest of feudal burdens, its commutation for a money payment had enabled it to survive the abolition of feudal tenures, and to continue till recent times. He suggested that the rate at which it was commuted afforded an indication of the date at which the commutation was effected, and he dealt with the system on which the guard of the chief royal castles was originally provided for, laying stress on the great distance from the castle at which the manor owing guard service often lay. He then dwelt on the value of castle guard tenure as an instrument of research in local history, pointing out that it enabled one at times to trace the history of a manor from the Conquest, and to prove identities otherwise obscure.—Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. Green, Mr. St. John Hope, and Mr. Oswald Barron took part in the discussion.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*January 15.*—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—Mr. Forster exhibited a massive piece of lead, the filling of an

iron cramp recently taken from the masonry of the remains of the old Roman bridge at Corbridge, in perfect condition.—The chairman exhibited a cast of the seal of the city of Canterbury, having reference to Thomas à Becket, also casts of two impressions of the Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth for the Kingdom of Ireland, which, he believed, were as yet unknown and had never been figured. One was from a detached impression on a vellum label cut from a document. The other is attached to a document dated February, 1563, the fifth year of the Queen's reign. They are of dark yellow or uncoloured wax.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley exhibited, on the part of the Rev. Cæsar Caine, a rubbing of a small coffin-shaped stone slab recently discovered in the church of Garrigill, having a pair of shears in the centre, probably being the memorial of a shearman or woolstapler.—The paper of the evening was read by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A., upon the "Boy Bishop." Mr. White traced the custom of electing amongst choir boys a companion to represent a bishop from an early date, probably as early as the ninth century. The institution of the Boy Bishop (*Episcopus Choritarum*) was once a very popular one, and was observed both in England and on the Continent. Numerous extracts were given from collegiate and parochial church inventories, and the like, tending to establish the writer's contention that in the Middle Ages the observance was well-nigh universal, not in cathedrals only, but in parish churches also. The origin of this festival, in common with other similar days of rejoicing during "the liberty of December," was traced by the writer back to the Roman Saturnalia and Sigillaria. The relationship of St. Nicholas to the Boy Bishop, and the mode in which he is commemorated, form an interesting study. The "gadding about" with the St. Nicholas clerks, the various functions exercised by the Boy Bishop, the suppression of the institution, the bearing of the custom upon the education and status of cathedral choristers in early times, both in the religious and social aspect, was discussed. The very interesting relics commemorative of the custom in the money struck for the Boy Bishop (St. Nicholas pence), of which several English varieties are known, and the Continental *monnaies des Evêques des Innocens*, were commented upon. Mr. Evelyn-White concluded with some remarks upon the Eton Montem, emphasizing the view he strongly holds that the custom in its origin pointed to a probable desire on the part of the Church authorities to honour the ministry of children so exercised in the service of the sanctuary, and in the humiliation of themselves as high dignitaries, they not unlikely sought in this way to establish for themselves an object-lesson. The chairman, Mr. Compton, the Rev. H. J. D. Astley, Mr. Cecil Davis, Mr. Forster, and others took part in the short discussion which the lateness of the hour would alone permit upon this very interesting paper.

January 29.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—Mr. I. C. Gould exhibited a contemporary catalogue of Hogarth's prints. It is in MS., and

was issued from the artist's "house in Leicester Fields," but does not appear to be in Hogarth's handwriting. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the document is the price at which the prints were offered for sale. For example, the set of "Marriage à la Mode," in six prints, £1 11s. 6d.; "Harlot's Progress," in six prints, £1 1s.; "Rake's Progress," in eight prints, £2 2s.; "Beer Street and Gin Lane," two prints, 3s.; "The Two Fellow-Prentices," in twelve prints, 12s.; "The Sleeping Congregation," 1s. The list includes sixty-six prints of twenty-six subjects in all, and concludes by offering the whole together at the price of ten guineas.—Major Freer, F.S.A., reported that through the efforts of the members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society and the Society of Antiquaries, with the support of two neighbouring societies, the original plans for the rebuilding of the Trinity Hospital at Leicester have been objected to by the Charity Commissioners, and fresh plans, retaining a considerable amount of the medieval work, have been substituted, thus securing the preservation of part of the original north wall and several bays of the double row of stone arches which carried the original roof. The new portion of the building has been carried out on the lines suggested in the memorial presented to the Charity Commissioners by the Leicestershire Society. The original Georgian slate roof has also been replaced. The arches were found to be in a perfect state of preservation on the removal of the modern casing, and other obstructions under which a great part of them had been hidden.—The chairman expressed the gratification with which he and the meeting had listened to these remarks, and congratulated Major Freer and the Leicestershire Society upon the successful results of their action.—A lengthy paper by Dr. Russell Forbes, upon the "Recent Discoveries in the Forum at Rome," was read by Mr. George Patrick, hon. secretary.

At the annual meeting of the HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held January 21, the president, Dr. Brydon, gave an interesting address on antiquarian study in general, and especially with relation to recent Scottish discoveries and to the antiquities in the immediate neighbourhood of Hawick. Among the latter he mentioned the hill-forts or British camps, of which some fifty are to be found in the district immediately west of the town; the Catrail, a much discussed and still disputed theme; the Mote which overlooks the town; the sepulchral cairns of the district; and the Border peels and towers and old houses of later days. There are clearly abundant opportunities for work for the members of the Hawick Society.

The eighty-ninth annual meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on January 29, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates presiding, when a very satisfactory report was presented. It is not every society that, with an expenditure of £466, can show a credit balance of £77. A number of interesting

objects were exhibited, including a large "Black Jack" (jug) by Mr. Thomas Taylor, F.S.A.: a "Black Jack" by Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., which had descended to him from his ancestress, Abigail Bertram of Elswick; and by Mr. R. Blair (secretary), an old deed of the time of Richard the Protector of England; an old receipt-book of about the beginning of the eighteenth century, its remaining cover being a fragment of a fifteenth-century parchment service-book; and also sketches of a Roman inscribed stone and of rush-light holders in the possession of Mr. Percival.

The annual meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on the afternoon of January 28, Dr. Wright in the chair.—Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., the hon. secretary, read the report, which showed that the society is in a very satisfactory condition. The summer meeting is to be held this year at Londonderry.—At the evening meeting the Rev. Professor Lawlor, D.D., read notes from *Archbishop King's Diary kept during his Imprisonment in Dublin Castle, 13th August, 1689, to 22nd November, 1689*, from the original MS. in the possession of Captain F. A. Gordon King (Scot's Guards), of Tertowie, Aberdeenshire.—Dr. Lawlor gave an interesting account of the Archbishop's schoolboy days, and of the time he spent in Trinity College, and of his subsequent career, first as a clergyman in St. Werburgh's parish, then in Tuam, later as Bishop of Derry, and in 1703 Archbishop of Dublin. James II. interfered with Church matters in such a way that King thought James was wrong, and King's difference with James might have been disastrous; but James saved him from unpleasant consequences by locking him up in the Tower of Dublin Castle in 1689. While King was there he heard the news of the Battle of the Boyne. Dr. Lawlor read extracts from the diary, showing that the prisoners in the Tower heard of the French fleet moving out from Brest, and one of the prisoners told them that the English, who blocked them up, had been scattered by a storm. King James took possession of Trinity College, and Dr. Moore, a Roman Catholic, was appointed Provost. Dr. M'Carthy, also a Roman Catholic, was appointed librarian, and to Dr. Moore and Dr. M'Carthy they owed the preservation of the library of the College.

Mr. David Murray, LL.D., presided at the January meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The first paper was a report on the excavation of the Roman camp and other works at Inchtuthil, which the society had been induced to undertake last season on the invitation of the proprietor, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, of Dilvine. The report was given in two sections, the excavations being described by the Hon. John Abercromby, and the plans of the camp and the structures connected with it by Mr. Thomas Ross, architect. The next paper was a record of explorations in the cairns of Arran, with an anatomical description of the human remains discovered by Dr. T. H. Bryce, of Glasgow University. The work was

begun on the initiative of Dr. Ebenezer Duncan, of Glasgow, who had made a partial examination of a cairn near Lag, and subsequently invited Dr. Bryce to undertake a thorough examination of it and another near it, this having been done by permission of the factor, Mr. Auldjo Jamieson, with some novel and interesting results, suggesting a more extended series of investigations to determine, if possible, the relative age of the cairn and of the builders. A grant was obtained from the society for this purpose, and the results now gathered together, along with those obtained in 1860 by Dr. James Bryce from an exploration of the stone circles of Arran, give a fairly complete view of the prehistoric sepulchral monuments of the island.

CAERWENT EXPLORATION FUND.—The Excavation Committee have issued the following short report of the work carried on at Caerwent in 1901. It is signed by Mr. A. T. Martin, F.S.A., the hon. secretary.

The field adjoining to the north gate has been purchased by our President, Lord Tredegar, and excavations have been carried on in this field and another already in our occupation. The cost of the work in this north gate field has been entirely defrayed by Lord Tredegar, and the funds contributed by the subscribers have been expended in completing and extending the work begun in 1900 in the nine-acre field in the south-west quarter of the city. The work of the year has consisted, therefore, mainly in the excavation of the west wing of House II. and of the whole of a large house, which is numbered VII. on the plans, and in opening out the north gate and in excavating the field to the south of it. The gateway had been filled at some later period with capitals, corbel stones, and massive blocks, doubtless from the ruin of some adjoining building. A curious passage or culvert of massive stone slabs leading down to the gate has also been uncovered. The field adjoining the gate contains several buildings, the excavation of which is nearly completed. There is work still to be done on the site of the street or road leading through the gate, which presents some curious problems of levels; and the outside of the gateway, where the spring of the arch is visible, has yet to be explored. The Committee, therefore, have postponed all detailed report of this portion of the work until next year, when it is hoped that the completion of the excavations may have provided a solution of the difficulties.

The two houses (II. and VII.), of which complete plans and detailed reports were presented to the Society of Antiquaries on January 16, and will shortly be printed and issued to all subscribers of a guinea and upwards, were of unusual interest. They were both large houses of the courtyard type, but they differed from the type commonly found at Silchester, in having suites of rooms arranged round all four sides of the central court, whereas at Silchester the courtyard type of house usually has rooms on three sides only. The large house at Caerwent (House III.), which was described in last year's report, was of the same type as Nos. II. and VII., and a question of some interest is now

raised: Was the Caerwent type of house normally different from that of Silchester? And if so, what were the reasons for this difference? Houses II. and VII. also showed plentiful traces of earlier houses, the walls of which were fully visible under the floors of the later ones. So much, indeed, was this the case that to a large extent it was possible to reconstruct the plans of the earlier houses. In House II. a large and very interesting hypocaust was found, in which the *pila*, each formed of a single stone, actually rested on a tessellated pavement (still intact) of the earlier house. This hypocaust was doubly interesting owing to the fact that the floor and the overlying pavement were still *in situ*, and afforded a good example of the method of supporting the floor. A portion of the hypocaust has been removed and re-erected in the temporary museum. The other most important features in this house were a channelled hypocaust and a series of small baths, in one of which the leaden drain-pipe was still to be seen as it passed through the wall. In House VII., of which the western side was adjacent and parallel to the western city wall, another interesting and important problem was raised by the discovery of a mound or bank between the house and the wall. Whether this mound was earlier or later than the city wall cannot yet be definitely decided, but it was certainly accompanied by an interior road, part of which has been overlaid by the walls of the later edition of this house. The mound will be further investigated in this year's work. The chief features of interest in the house itself were a small, partially detached building, which may have been a shrine, and two rooms (separated, no doubt, only by a curtain when the house was in use) which contained a fine tessellated pavement, in which were busts of the seasons and figures of animals and of cupids. Careful drawings and tracings of this pavement have been made. Underlying this pavement, which was of late and inferior workmanship, was another (of the earlier house) constructed with far more care as to detail and finish. If funds will allow, it is hoped to lift and remove both of these this year. In both these rooms the walls were standing to a height of nearly 3 feet above the floor level, and the plaster on the walls was nearly intact. It was, therefore, fortunately possible to recover to a considerable extent the colour and design of the wall decoration. On one side of the room there were four layers of plaster, and it was found possible to recover the colour and design of some portions of the decoration of the earlier house, and so to compare the earlier and later styles.

Among the various objects found this year, perhaps the most interesting was a small plaque of thin bronze, containing in high relief a female head. This may have been part of the back of a mirror, or possibly an ornament from a piece of furniture.

It is hoped to resume work early in this summer; but the funds raised last year have all been expended, and it will be necessary to raise a large sum—at least £300—to enable the Committee to complete the excavation of the nine acres already

in their occupation. The Committee therefore earnestly appeal to their subscribers to not only continue their subscriptions, but to obtain as many new subscribers as possible, and so render it possible to carry on this interesting and important work.

Subscriptions for this year should be sent without delay to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.

The SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY is young, but the report read at its second annual meeting, held on January 16, showed that it is in a flourishing condition and is doing good work. After the usual business had been disposed of, the Rev. J. T. Middlemiss read a paper on "Sunderland Ferry," in the course of which he said that before Wearmouth Bridge was built there were two main ferries across the Wear from Monkwearmouth. One was the Pann's Ferry, which was a boat for horses and cattle. This was immediately below where the bridge now is. The other ferry was the Sunderland Ferry, which was lower down, and was probably for centuries the only means of communication between the opposite shores of the Wear.

A meeting of the WORCESTER ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on January 29, the Rev. J. B. Wilson presiding. The Rev. D. Robertson read a paper on the "History of the Parish of Hartlebury." It dealt at great length with the history of the Episcopal Palace, to which so much publicity has lately been given. It dealt also with the notable Bishops who had lived and laboured there, and with the Church and the Rectors of the parish. It included many humorous incidents and illustrations. It touched further upon the parish muniments and the local landmarks. In conclusion, Mr. Robertson spoke with warmth and force on the proposition to abandon the castle as the episcopal residence of the diocese. He said they would dishonour the memories of all the former Bishops of the see if they put up for auction their venerable and beautiful home for 800 years. On Thursday a proposal would be made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to sell the Castle—to sell the place where great benefactors of the Church, where martyrs such as Hooper and Latimer, confessors such as Lloyd, Archbishops such as Whitgift and Sandys, and divines such as Bentley and Stillingfleet, had lived and laboured—to sell the chapel consecrated for centuries by the toil of worthy and illustrious churchmen. It would lower the prestige of the see and break up the whole history of the diocese to part with all the sweet and holy associations that hung around the walls as though they could order down new ones from Whiteley's or the stores.

The first winter meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on February 4. The Rev. E. Maule Cole presided, and read a paper entitled "A Retrospect of Ryther." A con-



siderable portion of the paper was devoted to an historical sketch of the family of De Ryther, of Ryther (between Tadcaster and Selby), from the twelfth century onwards. Nothing now remains of the old castle belonging to the family, though tradition holds that its position was in the field which leads up to the church. Some large stones were taken up a few years ago, and the old inhabitants remember the existence of cellars. One of the chief members of the De Ryther family was William de Ryther, whose name appears on the rolls of Parliament in the reign of Edward I. as one of the mancaptors of William de Duclas. He was also in an expedition to Gascony, and was in the wars of Scotland 20th, 29th, 31st, and 32nd Edward I. His name is also mentioned in the poem of "The Siege of Carlaverack" amongst the knights present, and there was given the first notice of his arms which adorn York Minster:

William de Ridre was there,  
Who, in a blue banner, did bear  
The crescent of gold so fair.

Mr. T. Sheppard read an interesting paper on some very rare seventeenth-century specimens of pipes found in recent excavations in King Edward Street, Hull, and which are now on view at the Hull Museum.



Other meetings which we can only mention have been that of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (January 30), at which the Rev. E. H. Goddard gave a most interesting address on Church plate in general, and particularly on the plate found in Wiltshire churches; and the annual meeting of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (January 22), when the report again showed a slight decrease in the membership. Birmingham ought to be ashamed of the scant support which it gives to a society which has done, and is doing, good work.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE TOWER OF LONDON. Vol. I.: In Norman, Plantagenet and Tudor Times. By Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, F.S.A. With numerous illustrations. London: George Bell and Sons, 1901. 8vo., pp. xii, 231. Price 21s. net.

The bibliography of the Tower grows apace. In this handsome volume Lord Ronald Gower gives a careful and accurate description of the time-stained buildings, and tells in readable and often vigorous style the story of its history down to the days of Queen Elizabeth. It is not a cheerful tale. The annals of the Tower are dyed in blood,

and few pages of their story are free from the stain. It is a depressing record for the most part, though relieved occasionally by coronation and other pageants, such as that which attended the coronation of Henry VII.'s Queen, Elizabeth, in 1487, or the marriage—fruitful in trouble and suffering as it was later—solemnized with great splendour in the Tower in 1501, of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Arragon. But the chief attraction of the book before us—its main justification, we might almost say—is not so much its text as its beautiful series of illustrations. These give it a unique value. The frontispiece is a plate, most beautifully reproduced in colours, from a manuscript in the British Museum, showing the Duke of Orleans a prisoner in the Tower. Besides this, there are thirty-six photogravure plates, sixteen plates from blocks, and a plan of the Tower. The work of reproduction has been admirably done, and the whole series of plates forms a most attractive picture-gallery. Here may be seen the various towers and gates, prison chambers, monuments, examples of armour, portraits of some of the victims of the axe and of others associated with the historic walls, the Jewel House, the heading-block and axe, the site of the scaffold on Tower Hill—a spot of most pathetic interest—and other views too numerous to mention. We shall look with impatience for Lord Ronald's second volume, completing the history of London's most interesting monument.

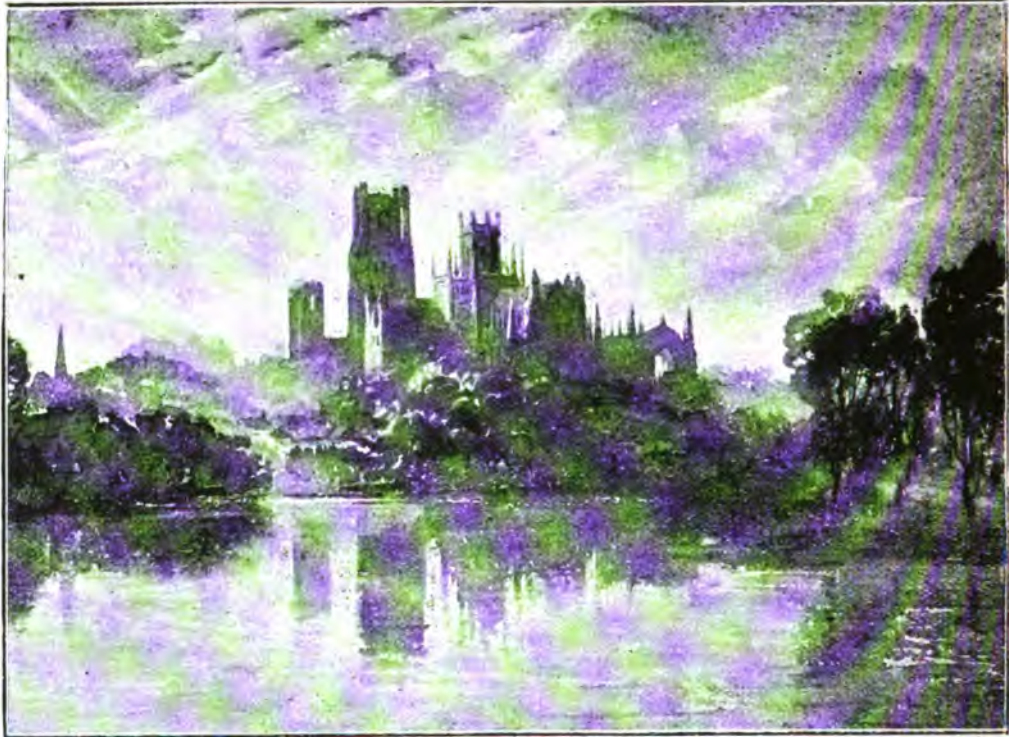
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IN A MINSTER GARDEN: A CAUSERIE. By the Dean of Ely. Twelve illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1901. 8vo., pp. 193. Price 6s. net.

Dr. Stubbs has written a book of singular charm. In his preface he calls it a "medley of facts and fancies" about the great Minster of the Fens; and the description is just. Some of the chapters take the form of letters to a New York correspondent; others are thrown into dialogue form or are purely descriptive; while through the whole runs a pleasant thread of romance. Indeed, with regard to the last-mentioned feature, the Dean may be congratulated on the skill with which he indicates the characters and temperaments of the interlocutors in the pleasant and suggestive talks which form the substance of several chapters; but why does he transform Browning's Abt Vogler into "the Abbé Vogler" (p. 59)? The most diverse subjects are touched upon. The fourteenth-century Prior John of Crauden is sketched; several of the early Ely manuscripts are discussed, and also some of the books in the Cathedral Library—the *Book of St. Albans* (1486), Milton's copy of *Chrysostom's Sermons*, which contains a note in the poet's handwriting of the price (18s.) which he gave for it, and others. There are discussions on Socialism and the Labour Question, a beautiful description of an organ and violin recital in the Minster by moonlight, and some reminiscences of the Dean's visit to America. The contents also include a few brief poems, including a ballad on that noble Saxon Earl, Brihtnoth, who lies buried in the Cathedral, and whose grand death-prayer—"God, I thank Thee for all the joy I have had in life!"—still rings down the echoing

corridors of Time; but we prefer Dr. Stubbs' prose to his verse. The various topics named may appear somewhat heterogeneous, but the reader of the book is unconscious of any incongruity. All are unified and harmonized in the atmosphere of the glorious Fane, which dominates as with a living presence every chapter in the book. The Dean makes no set attempt to describe the Minster, but he subtly suggests, as it were, the glories of its historic walls and towers, not only by many skilful touches, but by the whole tone of the book. The illustration of the Minster as seen from the river,

gates of the Oxford Press informs the reader that the text was ready for publication some years ago, but the editor has not been able to revise and complete his Introduction so promptly as had been expected, and consequently, rather than delay longer, the editor and Delegates have issued the book in a form which they "must alike consider incomplete as regards the Introduction, though it is complete as regards the Text." After all, the Text is the thing, and this is now presented in a form which will be invaluable to students, and which bears witness to lavish labour on the part of



ELY CATHEDRAL FROM THE RIVER.

which we reproduce on this page, suggests the grandeur of the Cathedral, as the atmosphere of the Dean's pages suggests the beauty and influence of its presence.

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NOVA LEGENDA ANGLIE: as collected by John of Tynemouth, John Capgrave, and others, and first printed, with New Lives, by Wynkyn de Worde, A.D. mdxvi. Re-edited by Carl Horstman, Ph.D. Oxford: *The Clarendon Press*, 1901. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. lxxviii, 506 and 731. Price 36s. net.

Students have long looked for this edition of the *Nova Legenda*. A rather curious note by the Dele-

Dr. Horstman. The notes as to sources appended to each narrative are a specially useful feature of the work. The Introduction is evidently incomplete, but inasmuch as it runs, as now published, to sixty-eight pages of small type, and contains full particulars of the several recensions of the text, of the various editors, and of the sources from which materials for the lives were obtained, the most exigent of students has little to complain of.

Although this *Legendary* is more usually associated with the name of Capgrave, it is substantially the work of John of Tynemouth. In the extant manuscript of John's *Sanctilogium Anglie*, which dates from near the middle of the fourteenth

century, the lives are arranged in the order of the calendar. During the following century the matter was rearranged in alphabetical order, and otherwise slightly modified, probably by Capgrave, though his name does not appear in any of the manuscripts extant. This revised collection was edited and printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1516, with fifteen new lives added, under the title of *Nova Legenda Anglia*. Wynkyn de Worde's edition has formed the basis for Dr. Horstman's work, although the text has been carefully restored and emended from the original contents of the manuscript of John of Tynemouth's *Legendarium*. This manuscript was greatly injured by the fire at the British Museum in 1731, the first leaves being almost destroyed, and the exterior columns and first lines of each page greatly damaged. Every page of Dr. Horstman's text, however, bears witness to the patient toil which he has given to the work of collation and emendation, and the two handsome volumes may be gratefully accepted, notwithstanding the slight degree of incompleteness already mentioned, as a worthy national edition of what John of Tynemouth aimed at making—a Collection of National Hagiographic Biography. The saints themselves, as the editor points out, would probably have "objected to being so 'nationalized,' the idea of saintship—the imitation of the Son of Man—being incompatible with national exclusiveness;" but this does not detract from the merit of John's idea, nor from the value of this edition as a worthy presentment of a truly national work.

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**EWENNY PRIORY: MONASTERY AND FORTRESS.**  
By Colonel J. P. Turbervill. With illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1901. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 102. Price 7s. 6d.

The history of one's house and family has, generally speaking, not much interest beyond one's own immediate circle. The story of Eweny Priory, however, appeals to a much larger class of readers, it being, as the late Professor Freeman tells us in the preface, the most perfect specimen of Norman architecture remaining in this country. The opinion of this eminent authority is in perfect accord with the architectural text-books, which declare it to be "the best specimen of a fortified ecclesiastical building Great Britain can show." Situated, like Durham in the North, on the borderland of England, Eweny, "the bright and shining," was forced to be "half church, half fort" against the enemy, where lived men who "carved at the meal in gloves of steel, and drank the red wine through the helmet barred."

Colonel Turbervill's work is an excellent example of what can be done by those who, to quote the author's own words, have only "the most distant bowing acquaintance with archaeology and architecture," but can, nevertheless, collect with skill and describe with "clearness and accuracy" the history of the grand old landmarks of which they are the proud possessors and guardians. Even those chapters which deal with the history of the author's family have been made interesting

reading by the dexterity of his pen. In the sketch of Sir Edward Carne we are shown a portrait of what the courtiers who surrounded bluff King Hal only too frequently were. Being a zealous and trusted servant of the King, he was employed by him as his "excusator" in the divorce question. In this capacity he went to Rome in 1530, remaining some years. Returning, he took an active part in the dissolution of the smaller monasteries, with considerable profit to himself. In this way he became, in 1536, by recommendation of the King to the Abbot of Gloucester, tenant for ninety-nine years of the Priory of Eweny, on terms which were no doubt satisfactory to himself, whatever they were to the Abbot and Convent of Gloucester. Appointed in 1538 special Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V., he returned with the honour of knighthood, and in 1546 was further rewarded by being allowed to become the purchaser (probably at his own price) of Eweny Priory with all its lands, and also a fair amount of land at Llanancarvan, which had belonged to the Abbey of Margam. It is presumed Carne floated on the high-tide through the reign of Edward into that of Mary, for, in spite of the leading part he had taken in the divorce of her persecuted mother, he was very soon in as high favour with the Queen and her Consort as he had been with her father. With the Bishop of Ely and Lord Montague he was sent to Rome to arrange for the reconciliation of England to the Catholic Church. The advent of Elizabeth augured well for Carne. She appointed him Ambassador to the Pope, with instructions to obtain, if possible, His Holiness's approval of her title. His mission being abortive, he was ordered (February 1, 1559) "to return home at such time and with such speed as he shall think most meet." The astute Carne never "returned home." He probably saw how the tide of affairs was tending. He remained in Rome, being forbidden by mandate of Cardinal Bernard of Trani to leave the Holy City, and was further commanded to "take charge of the English College within the same city."

The illustrations are a most useful adjunct to the book, particularly the reproduction of the drawing by Turner. Some specimens of the masons' marks would have been interesting. The statement (p. 48) that the Act of Supremacy was signed "by every Abbot in England" requires a little emendation. The quotation from Canon Dixon (vol. i., p. 213) should run thus: "The oath was taken in almost every chapter-house where it was tendered." As Abbot Gasquet points out, there is no known proof of this. He adds (*Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries*, vol. i., p. 248): "The list of acknowledgments of royal supremacy printed in the Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper, Appendix II., contains all the known documents as to the religious bodies. They number only 105, a very small fraction of the whole. In making the list Mr. F. Devon, the Assistant Keeper of Public Records, remarks: 'I believe it contains all the original acknowledgments of supremacy deposited in the branch Public Record Office at the chapter-house. The signatures are, in my opinion, not all

autographs, but frequently in the same handwriting, and my impression is that the writer of the deed often added many of the names.'"

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WHAT GREAT MEN HAVE SAID OF GREAT MEN: A Dictionary of Quotations. By William Wale. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Limited, 1902. 8vo., pp. viii, 482. Price 7s. 6d.

Under this somewhat clumsy and rather inaccurate title Mr. Wale has brought together an amazing *omnium gatherum* of dicta—descriptive, historical, critical—regarding a large number of men and women, most of whom may fairly claim the name of "great." The inaccuracy of the title is more apparent when one looks down the list of those from whom the quotations are made—a list which includes many quite undistinguished names. But this is a comparatively small fault, for such a collection is bound to be of the medley order, and we are glad to see many quotations made from out-of-the-way sources and from neglected writers. On the other hand, Mr. Wale often seems to have no principle of selection. For instance, under Henry Thoreau we find but one extract, and that is taken from "P. A. Graham, *Nature in Books*." Mr. Graham is a pleasant writer, but, in a volume professing to bring together what great men have said about great men, why did not the compiler give us something from Emerson, or Lowell, or Stevenson about the author of *Walden*? Notwithstanding drawbacks, the book will be invaluable to journalists, compilers, and hasty writers in general. Its value to students and serious readers would have been much increased by the addition of exact references. For those who take the advice of the revered President Routh to heart, and believe in verifying their quotations, the references given are for the most part simply tantalizing, and occasionally exasperating.

\* \* \*

ALFRED THE GREAT: A Chronicle Play in Six Scenes. By W. H. Pinder. Frontispiece. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. xi, 142. Price 3s. 6d.

This play is part of the aftermath of the literary harvest resulting from last year's millenary celebration. Alfred has been made the hero of more than one drama by previous playwrights and poets, but none of these plays has achieved any conspicuous success. Mr. Pinder's intentions are good, and his verse is smooth, if undistinguished; but the dramatic quality—that indefinable something in a play which grips and moves an audience—is wanting. We regret to find currency given to the modern vulgarity "alright" for "all right"—a phrase, by the way, which is an utter anachronism in a drama of Saxon times.

\* \* \*

Mr. Elliot Stock has just issued Mr. E. T. Clarke's very attractive book on *Bermondsey: its Historic Memories and Associations*, in a second and cheaper edition (price 6s. net.). The book is on slightly smaller paper than in its original form, but many of those who may have been debarred from purchasing the more expensive edition will probably be glad of the opportunity of acquiring so ably

written and so charmingly illustrated a work at so reasonable a price. We have also received *The Pantheon at Rome: Who Built It?* by James Thomas (London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Limited; price 2s. 6d.), a pretty little book in which the arguments against the usually accepted belief that the rotunda of the Pantheon is coeval with the portico (*temp.* M. Agrippa, B.C. 27) are ably summarized. Mr. Thomas makes out an excellent case for ascribing the circular chamber to the days of Septimius Severus, more than two centuries after the death of Marcus Agrippa.

\* \* \*

The *Genealogical Magazine* for February, besides the continuation of Mr. Fox-Davies' plea for the "Reform of the College and Offices of Arms," contains a paper on the "Family of Hicks," by the Marquis de Ruvigny, and plates showing the new armorial achievement of the Prince of Wales and the armorial bearings of several municipal boroughs. In the *Architectural Review* for February Mr. Georg Brochner has a finely illustrated paper on Rosenborg Castle, and Mr. Selwyn Image elaborates a simple but effective scheme (with coloured and other illustrations) for the decoration of the route of the Coronation procession. The January issue of the *Essex Review* is rich in illustrations; specially noticeable are some fine views of the new Colchester Town Hall. There is also a capital paper by Mr. Thomas Seccombe on the renowned Richard Turpin.

\* \* \*

We have also on our table the *Architects' Magazine* (January), with an illustrated paper on "Hammered Ironwork," by W. Höfler; the *East Anglian* (December and January), the former number containing some interesting notes on the "Baptismal Bason"; the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal* (January), with valuable extracts from the churchwardens' accounts of the Parish of St. Mary, Thame, beginning with the year 1442; the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* (January and February), full of matter of varied interest, archaeological and ethnological; and *Sale Prices* (January), the monthly supplement to the *Connoisseur*, a useful record of inconvenient size.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

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[April, 1902.]

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TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act'ii. sc. 3.

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# The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

AN interesting discovery of prehistoric lake-dwellings has recently been made at Colemere, near Ellesmere, in Shropshire. Whilst a field was being levelled, it was noticed that there were a number of small mounds in rows of clay, the rest of the ground being wholly of peat. A party of local archaeologists accordingly visited the spot, and trenches were cut and excavations made in several places. No implements were discovered, but layers of bark, beams of fir and oak, and bases of piles still upright, made it evident that the place, which is now very marshy, was once inhabited by lake-dwellers. The mounds are about 12 feet in diameter and 10 yards apart, and as yet about twenty-five of them have been noted. It is hoped that further excavations on the site will shortly be made.

In *The Nineteenth Century and After* for March, the late Sir Archibald Milman, until recently Clerk of the House of Commons, discusses the question, "Who composed the Parliamentary Prayer?"

The authorship of the beautiful Collect which the Chaplain daily recites in the House of Commons has often been discussed, but never settled. There is nothing to throw light on the matter in the records. It is only known to have been prepared in 1660 for the House of Lords, and presumed to have been adopted at the same time by the Lower House. Sir Archibald's conjecture is that the Prayer was written by John Cosin, soon afterwards Bishop of Durham.

VOL. XXXVIII.

The sketch of this divine's career is full of interest; we can only quote one saying of a certain Puritan prebendary, who attacked him, when Dean of Peterborough, for his Laudian practices. He was called "our young Apollo, who repaireth the choir, and sets it out gaily with strange Babylonish ornaments."

We are glad to hear that a Committee has been formed at Hereford to set in order the Bishop's transcripts of parish registers deposited there. It is estimated that the cost will be about £200, and steps are being taken to raise this sum locally. Dr. G. W. Marshall, F.S.A., is the leading spirit in this effort. The transcripts are not in very good condition, and will need a good deal of work. They commence about 1660.

We are very glad to hear that copies of the late General Pitt-Rivers's splendid archaeological works are at last available for purchase and general circulation. Hitherto these books have been known to a very limited public, as they were distributed privately, and their author always refused to issue them for general sale. Mr. B. T. Batsford, of 94, High Holborn, is now offering at special prices the remaining stock, consisting of a limited number of complete sets and some separate volumes. Full particulars as to prices can be obtained from Mr. Batsford. We imagine that many antiquaries who have not hitherto had an opportunity of obtaining these books will be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity, and others who have some of the volumes will be pleased to be able to complete their sets. Each set consists of seven quarto volumes, finely printed, lavishly illustrated, and handsomely bound. It may, perhaps, be of interest to not a few of our readers if we turn over the leaves of the set before us for their benefit. Four thick volumes contain the record of General Pitt-Rivers's excavations in Cranborne Chase and its neighbourhood. Everything the General did was done with the utmost thoroughness. He had the good fortune to inherit estates unusually rich in archaeological wealth, and for seventeen years he carried out a series of excavations in the most systematic and

N

thorough manner. Not a scrap of pottery or relic of any kind escaped him, and the relative position of every article found was most carefully recorded. In Vol. I. the excavations described are those on the sites of several Romano-British villages actually within the limits of Cranborne Chase. The second volume includes the excavations near Rushmore, at the village of Rotherley, Wilts, and at Winkelbury, where the camp, the British barrows, and Anglo-Saxon cemetery offered a rich field. Vol. III. deals with the excavations in Bokerly Dyke and Wansdyke; while Vol. IV. treats of explorations made at Rushmore Park, the entrenchment on Handley Hill, Stone and Bronze Age barrows and camp at Handley, and at other places.



The excavations at Silchester and elsewhere have revealed much of the modes and conditions of life led by the Romans and Romanized Britons within walled cities. General Pitt-Rivers's labours in Cranborne Chase throw much light on the circumstances and mode of life of those who lived outside the cities; and not only on their conditions of life, but on their physical characteristics, for these volumes are as valuable to the ethnologist and anthropologist as to the archæologist. Here in Vols. I., II., and III. are plates of skulls, accompanied by most exhaustive tables of measurements of both skulls and limbs found in the course of the work. There are also tables of measurements of the bones of test animals used for comparison with the bones of ancient animals. In the same volumes, besides various elaborate maps and folding plans, there are more than 200 plates of "finds." Ceramics, household implements, tools, ornaments, horses' shoes, objects of bronze, iron, bone—things, indeed, too numerous to mention in detail—all find illustration. Vol. II. is particularly rich in plans and sections of barrows, with plates of objects found in them, and of fibulæ and other objects of bronze, knives and other implements of iron, pottery, earthenware vessels, quern-stones, and bone, glass, and flint objects. Here (facing p. 130) is figured that remarkable bronze object, consisting of a swan or a duck with a human head on its back, which General Pitt-Rivers considered unique; while facing p. 174 is a plate showing a

tablet of Kimmeridge Shale with incised ornamentation which was borrowed for the decoration of the covers of the volumes before us. There is also a most valuable folding plan of Rotherley village, showing the pits and ditches discovered during the excavations, and showing, further, the positions of the skeletons and other principal "finds." The illustrations in Vol. III., besides a number of plates of skulls, are plans and sections of the sites explored, with plates of bronze, bone, and iron objects, pottery, spindlewhorls, etc. Prefixed to this volume is a large folding map of ancient Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, and part of Hants. The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of the author. Both letterpress and plates emphasize and illustrate the importance to the archæologist of every fragment and scrap of pottery and the like, and the importance of the accumulation of evidence. The illustrations in Vol. IV. are similar in subject to those in the preceding volumes, but are differently produced for the most part; they include many photographs and reproductions of wash-drawings. This fourth volume is in some respects the finest of the series, but we despair of conveying to the reader any adequate idea of the wealth of material, descriptive and pictorial, contained within the covers of these four portly volumes.



We have left ourselves little space to speak of the three thin quartos which make up the set of the works. *King John's House, Tollard Royal, Wilts*, is an interesting account of a building of the thirteenth century, with Tudor additions, which has always been known traditionally as King John's House. The illustrations include various views of the house, a plate with three views of the monumental effigy of Sir William Payne (*ob.* 1388) in Tollard Church—the most noticeable feature being the banded mail, which is known to occur in only four other effigies—and plates of the relics of various kinds found in and near the house. These latter include pottery, clay tobacco-pipes (probably of Elizabethan make), knives and forks, spoons, spurs, purses, buckles, brooches, coins, and locks and keys. The last-mentioned articles take us to the next volume of the set—a striking essay by General Pitt-

Rivers on the *Development and Distribution of Primitive Locks and Keys*. Here, after thirty-one pages of text, are 200 illustrations (in ten plates) of examples of locks and keys of all ages, which were collected by the General, and are now preserved in his museum at Farnham, North Dorset. The seventh and last volume of the set is of a somewhat different kind from those already described. It contains fifty plates of photographic reproductions (393 in number), beautifully done, of antique works of art from Benin—works which were obtained by the Punitive Expedition in 1897, and are now in the Farnham Museum. This was General Pitt-Rivers's last work. The plates are accompanied by a running commentary, in which the author points out the peculiarities of each work represented. The origin of these works remains uncertain. The natives could give no information, and the expedition, as the General remarks, was, "as usual, unaccompanied by any scientific explorer charged with the duty of making inquiries upon matters of historic and antiquarian interest;" but General Pitt-Rivers was probably right in thinking that we should not be far wrong in attributing these extraordinary works of art to European influence of the sixteenth century.



Since the foregoing Notes were written we have heard that all the complete set of General Pitt-Rivers's books have been taken up by booksellers in town and country, but doubtless Mr. Batsford, who still has copies of some of the volumes for sale separately, would be able to give inquirers the names of such booksellers.



At the annual meeting of the Orkney Natural History Society, held in the Museum at Stromness, Mr. Malcolm M. Charleson, F.S.A. Scot., President of the Society, read an interesting paper descriptive of a chambered mound which he discovered and opened on Kewing Hill, in the parish of Firth, in July last. The local name of the Kewing Mound is the Fairy Knowe, but this, like the Maes How (Maiden's Mound), in the same neighbourhood, is evidently a modern appellation. There is first a long, low entrance passage, then the central

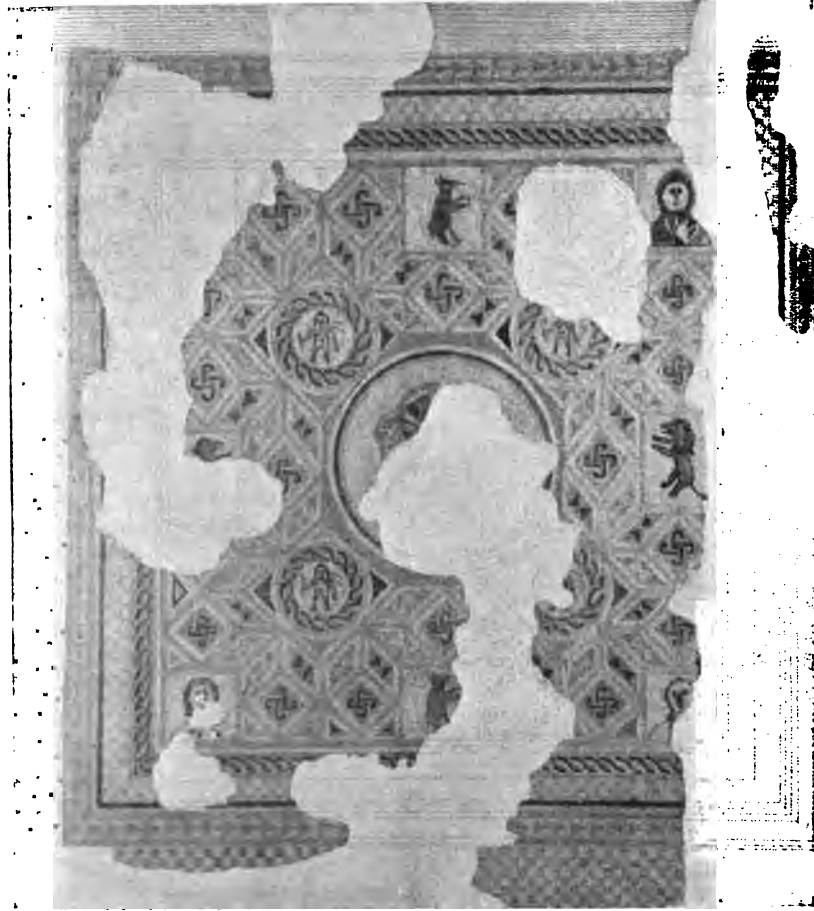
chamber, and entering from it four cells, the largest of which is divided in two, and near the entrance to this cell is a small recess, in which was found a human skull. The length of the main chamber along the east wall, which is slightly curved, is 11 feet 10 inches, and the length of the west wall is 10 feet 2 inches. The breadth of the chamber is 5 feet 3 inches at the north end, and 5 feet 8 inches at the south end, and the chamber is therefore of an irregular shape. The walls are dry built, and on the beehive principle, beginning to converge at a height of about 4 feet from the floor. The height of the chamber at the north end is 7 feet 2 inches. The four cells, which are oblong, and built also on the beehive principle, have entrances large enough for one to crawl through. They average 6 feet in height and 5 feet in length, the exception being the one on the west side, which is 10 feet long, with a partition halfway down its height dividing it in two. The entrance passage is 10 feet long and over 2 feet high, the roof being formed of slabs set on edge. Inside the main chamber, and also in the cells, Mr. Charleson found a large quantity of bones, including about a dozen human skulls and about two dozen skulls of the dog. Some of the skulls fell to pieces on being disturbed, but he has secured several human and about a score of the dog skulls. Specimens of each were exhibited at the meeting. No industrial relics of any kind were found in the course of the excavations, with the exception of a small portion of a steatite urn, which could have had no connection with the remains. Mr. Charleson expressed his indebtedness to Mr. M'Lennan, factor for the Marquis of Zetland, on whose property the mound is situated, for his kindness in allowing him to take steps towards preserving this interesting relic of prehistoric times by roofing it and placing a door on the entrance passage. The interior is now quite accessible



The illustration on the next page, for the use of which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., shows the fine tessellated pavement, with busts of the seasons and figures of animals and of Cupids, which was uncovered during last

season's work at Caerwent, as stated in the report printed in last month's *Antiquary* (p. 92). *Apropos* of the excavations at Caerwent, we may note that they formed the subject of a very interesting lecture given at Clifton College, on February 20, by Mr. A. T. Martin, M.A., F.S.A. The

Caerwent possesses two attractions which are not found in Silchester. It was for some period, at any rate, a border city, and might be expected, therefore, to show a more distinctly Celtic influence than Silchester; and, secondly, owing to its position, there can be little doubt that the light of



PAVEMENT AT CAERWENT.

lecturer explained that so many Romano-British cities are still centres of life that systematic exploration has been impossible, save at such places as Silchester and Caerwent. Silchester has the advantage in several respects of the Caerwent site, but Mr. Martin well pointed out that, on the other hand,

Christianity was never extinguished within its walls; for long before the Saxons crossed the Wye they themselves were converts to the new faith.



The annual meeting of the Shropshire Parish Register Society was held recently at Shrews-

bury, the chair being taken by Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., in the absence of Lord Windsor, President of the Society, through indisposition. The report showed steady progress. During the past year the registers of Selattyn and Tong were issued to members, and indexes to thirteen registers. Transcripts of sixty-six registers, from the commencement of each to the year 1812, are quite ready for printing, and twenty-one other registers are in process of transcription. During the four years of the Society's existence a bound and indexed printed copy of its register has been presented to no less than forty-three Shropshire churches. Some work has also been done amongst the Bishops' transcripts at Hereford, and many gaps in the registers there have been filled up from these transcripts. To show what voluntary work can be obtained from gentlemen interested in registers, it is pointed out that one indefatigable member has already copied forty-four complete registers, and is engaged on several others! Three members have most generously undertaken to pay for the printing, and to present to the Society the registers of parishes in which they are interested. This is a thing which might very well be imitated by kindred societies. The Shropshire Register Society is in a flourishing condition, and its great success is mainly due to the inspiring work of its founder, the late Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P.



Dean Stubbs's *In a Minster Garden: a Causerie* (Elliot Stock, price 6s. net), which we reviewed last month, has already gone into a second edition. This is not surprising, for the book has so much charm both of style and matter that it should appeal to a very large circle of readers. It is well described by the Dean himself as a talk of the old time and the new, "of day-dreams *horâ meridiana* in my daily pacing of the Cloister Walk from Prior's Door to Refectory Wall; of imaginary colloquies invented to cheer the loneliness of convalescent hours in the Farmery Parlour . . . of gossip about old books and old stories;" and of much else of interest. Some of the illustrations suggest that in the season of flowers, now so swiftly approaching, the Deanery gardens must be a delightful haunt

of ancient peace, filled with the fragrance of sweet blossoms.



Professor Seybold, says the *Daily News*, has made two interesting finds during his task of cataloguing the famous collection of Arabic manuscripts at the Library of the University of Tubingen. The one should be of considerable interest to the members of the Royal Arch Chapters throughout the world. It consists of a treatise on "Points and Circles," and expounds the inner mysteries of the doctrine and ritual of the Druses of the Lebanon. The other is supposed to be the oldest manuscript of the *Thousand and One Nights*, and contains a story not to be found in any other known collection of these stories.



The month of June, we learn, has been provisionally fixed for what promises to be a delightful exhibition in the sleepy city of Bruges. It is proposed to bring together from various sources, including, if practicable, the churches and museums of Flanders, a representative collection of works by old Flemish masters. Examples by Jan Van Eyck should alone be worth a visit. But in addition we have Roger van der Weyden, Hans Memling, Gheeraert David, Quentin Matsys, Mabuse, Bernard Orley, and the rest. Bruges, once famous for its tapestries and its trade in wools, has sunk into commercial inanition; but just because its "busy life has fled" it is the fittest of all places to bring together works by these old-time painters.



Among the interesting books announced for early publication, we note a volume of *Medieval Stories*, translated from the Swedish by Mr. W. F. Harvey, M.A., to be issued by Messrs. Sands and Co., and *Zuñi Folk Tales*, by the late Mr. F. H. Cushing, promised by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. The latter book will include more than thirty stories recorded and translated during the collector's long and intimate association with the Zuñi tribe in New Mexico. Another announcement of much interest is a new volume of the "Book-Lover's Library"—*How to Make an Index*, by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., to be issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. The subject, with which no one is more competent to deal than

Mr. Wheatley, will be treated both historically and practically.

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The report of the Worcestershire Historical Society for 1901 is, as in former years, a record of quiet and useful work. The membership stands at 227, and there is a good balance in hand, with a satisfactory excess of assets over liabilities. The issues for 1901 were Part IV. of Bishop Giffard's Register, Part II. of the Index of Worcester Wills, and the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1603. For the current year it is proposed to print a further instalment of the Index of Worcester Wills, two more Subsidy Rolls, and, if the council should be able to arrange it, some small portion of the Register of Bishop Guisborough.

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An interesting short history of Esher Old Parish Church, St. George's, has just been printed for private circulation. It is in quarto, with a frontispiece, specially drawn for the work, and with numerous illustrations reproduced from photographs. It includes a long appendix of quoted authorities and a complete verbatim list of all inscriptions on the monuments, collated by two members of the new committee, which consists of the Rector and churchwardens (ex-officio) and three others, appointed to receive and administer subscriptions for the repair and preservation of the old church. The old church is of much historical interest, and has some remaining ancient Pointed architecture. The first recorded Rector was collated in 1292. The numerous monuments are inscribed with many royal and other names of interest. The last subscription for repair was in 1878, when Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, contributed £25 to the fund, which has long since been expended. The only present means are about £20 in hand and a precarious income of about £7 yearly. It is supposed that £200 will, for a time, suffice to keep out wet, and to effect the more urgently needful repair and maintenance of the fabric alone. Subscribers of one guinea or more, sent to John Thornely, Esq., J.P., hon. treasurer, or to B. Arthur L. Batchelor, Esq., hon. secretary, both of Esher, will each receive a copy of the work.

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In the course of recent excavations in the quadrangle at St. James's Palace, known as

Colour Court, the workmen unearthed a number of human skulls and large bones, and also a leaden coffin containing the skeleton of a man some 5 feet 10 inches high. The upper slab of the coffin was in good order, and bore a cross in raised ropework, extending its full length and breadth. It is probable that the site of these discoveries was a burial-place belonging to the ancient almshouse or hospital of St. James's, originally founded for the reception of "14 sisters, maidens, that were leprous, living chastely and honestly in divine service," and acquired about 1532 by Henry VIII.

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Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco announces that the opening of the Historical Congress in Rome is now fixed for April 6. Congress tickets, at the price of 12 lire, can be had from the secretary of the Congresso Storico, at the Academy of St. Cecilia, Via de' Greci, 18. Many entertainments and excursions are already arranged, amongst others a visit to Pompeii, where a special excavation will be made. The holders of Congress tickets are entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. on the Italian railway fares and on the fares of the Italian Navigation Company. During the Congress the office of the *Italian Review* (90, Piazza delle Terme) will be open every afternoon for the benefit of English or American members who require information or any sort of practical help. The committee have received adhesions from Lord Rosebery, Lord Avebury, Sir John Evans, and other distinguished Englishmen. Sir Alfred Lyall will be delegate for the Indian Government.

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A Stuart relic of unquestionable authenticity was offered for sale on March 11. This was the pale blue silk vest which was worn by Charles I. on the day he was beheaded. After the execution it came into the hands of Dr. Hobbs, the King's physician, who attended him on the scaffold, and from him it passed into the possession of Susannah Hobbs, who married Temple Stanger, of Rawlings, Oxfordshire. In the autumn of 1898 this "sky-blue vest" was bought by the late Mr. Brocklehurst for 200 guineas. Now it was offered for sale by order of his executors, and again fetched 200 guineas, being

knocked down at that sum to Mr. Berney Ficklin.



The following rather surprising announcement appears in the *Athenæum*: "The Council of the Royal Historical Society have decided that the publications of the Society shall in future be issued only to Fellows and subscribing libraries. This measure was considered necessary in the interests of the Fellowship of the Society owing to a considerable demand through the trade for volumes of the 'Camden Series.' A very large quantity of bound and unbound stock, representing the surplus copies of more than 200 publications issued by the Society, has now been destroyed." We cannot say that we admire this destruction of much valuable matter for reasons that are essentially commercial. Whatever course the Council might think it right to pursue with regard to future publications, this wanton destruction of the existing stock seems to us to savour of the "methods of barbarism."



## Notes on the Antiquities of Brough, East Yorkshire.

BY THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.

(Concluded from p. 83.)

**I**N addition to the British remains, quite a large and interesting series of Roman relics has been found in the neighbourhood. Roman coins have been picked up in large numbers, especially at Brough. A little book, now scarce, *The Stranger's Guide to Ferriby*, etc., published in 1841, contains the names of some of the Emperors whose coins have been found at Brough. Mr. W. Richardson, of South Cave, possesses some from the same place, including those of Constantine I., Constantine II., Claudius Gothicus, Maximianus Hercules, and Allectus. Pottery of Roman date is quite frequently found—in fact, fragments are thrown out in almost any part of the village where excavations are made. Mr. Richardson has two exception-

ally fine and perfect Roman vases. There is a water-jug of the same age from Brough in the Hull Museum. Several small fragments of earthenware have been found on Mill Hill. In the Mortimer Museum, at Driffield, there is a large bronze bowl, supposed to be of the same age as the pottery, also from Brough. A few months ago a Roman interment was unearthed in Prescott's gravel-pit. It consisted of a vase, a very fine spear-head of iron of an unusual shape (Fig. 1), the antlers of a red deer, and other bones and teeth. With the stupidity that seems to characterize the average British navy, the vase was smashed



FIG. 1.

to pieces and the fragments scattered in all directions. It was only with the greatest difficulty that a single piece could be found. The spear-head and deer antlers had been taken care of by Mr. Prescott, and have since been given to the Hull Museum. The spear-head, however, had not escaped the fatal curiosity of the workmen; it had been knocked against a cart-wheel to see what it was made of, and the point was broken off and lost.

Councillor J. C. Hall, in his *History of South Cave*, describes other remains of the

same period, including a huge pig of lead, with an inscription upon it. Phillips, also, in his *Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-Coast of Yorkshire*, refers to a slab with a Roman inscription having been found in the district.

Other similar references might be given, but enough has been said to indicate that formerly Brough has been a station of no mean importance. In the first place, it is on the direct road from Lindum (Lincoln) to Eboracum (York), and the ferry existed between Winteringham on the Lincolnshire side and Brough on the Yorkshire side of the Humber. Though there is a good Roman road between Lincoln and Winteringham, no such road exists between Brough and York. The inference to be drawn from this is that a British road was already in existence between these points. That a British settlement occurred at the former place has been amply proved. In several instances in Yorkshire the Romans utilized British roads in this way, as has been pointed out by Phillips.

From the various facts brought forward there certainly seems good ground for believing that Ptolemy's *Petouaria* is now represented by Brough. I am quite aware that opinions differ on this subject, and that each writer seems to have his own idea as to where *Petouaria* really existed. Patrington, Driffeld, Lowthorp, and Beverley all have champions in their favour, and doubtless there are many places besides that have an equal claim; but I have noticed the remarkable fact that in nearly every instance the place chosen as the site of *Petouaria* has been the town or village at which the respective authority resided. Perhaps the writer whom we should most respect is Phillips, who, however, argued in favour of Beverley; but the almost entire absence of Roman remains at that place puts it out of court. In the work already referred to, Phillips dispenses with the idea of Brough occupying the site of *Petouaria* in the following words: "Brough Ferry, the point where the Romans crossed the Humber, is by many writers vainly thought to be *Petouaria* of Ptolemy." The manner in which the question is dismissed, without any proper reason being given, is not quite characteristic of that author. Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., has more recently gone into this question rather

fully in his *Last Towns of the Humber*. He says: "We have still to determine the site of *Petouaria*. Ptolemy places it due west of Spurn, and exactly south-east of York. There is but one place which in any way answers both these requirements. That place is Brough, which has from time to time yielded such evidence of Roman occupation as to leave no doubt that it was an important station. In this respect Beverley is in no sense its rival, for there extremely few remains have been found, and these have been of an altogether unimportant character." The discoveries since made, described above, certainly add some force to Mr. Boyle's argument.

In addition to the specimens already described, the Brough neighbourhood has yielded most interesting and important relics relating to the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxons, of course, visited Eastern England after the Roman occupation. They used a great variety of implements and ornaments of metal, and their earthenware was of a coarse nature and hand-made, in this respect more resembling the British than the Roman earthenware. The sepulchral vases of Anglo-Saxon date can readily be recognised and distinguished from those of other periods by the curious and characteristic ornamentation. This usually consists of a series of short lines, crosses, dots, triangles, etc., impressed upon the clay whilst soft.

As in the case of the Britons, our knowledge of the Anglo-Saxons is largely due to the inferences to be derived from an examination of the various objects found buried with the bodies. The Anglo-Saxons had many forms of burial. Occasionally their remains were interred in the upper part of a large tumulus or barrow of British age. Some exceptionally interesting remains of Anglo-Saxon date have been found whilst opening barrows. In other instances the bodies were buried close together in cemeteries. This is the general method. Cemeteries of this kind must be very frequent on the wolds; several are already known, but in nearly every case these have been encountered quite accidentally during engineering operations. Mr. J. R. Mortimer has examined two or three such cemeteries which occupied the hollow, or "foss," at the base of a British



entrenchment. In these cases, the foss being only narrow, the bodies extended in a long line. Sometimes they are laid out at full length, whilst in others they are doubled up, with the knees at the chin. In the former instance relics are rarely found with the burials, whilst in the latter ornaments and other objects of gold, silver, bronze, iron, bone, or glass are occasionally obtained. From this it is inferred that the burials in which the bodies are doubled up, and are accompanied by various relics, belong to the pre-Christian era, whilst those laid at full length, unaccompanied by ornaments, date after the introduction of Christianity.

In addition to the forms of burial already described, the Anglo-Saxons practised cremation extensively. A few charred bones—all that remained of the burnt body—were collected and placed in a "Cinerary urn," together with occasional pins or brooches, sometimes burnt and sometimes not. These urns were then buried, side by side, in "cemeteries." They varied considerably in size and quality of finish, as well as in the extent of the ornamentation. They exhibit no signs of having been turned on a wheel, after the manner of Roman pottery, though some of them are so perfect in shape that it is difficult to understand how they were made without.

Strange to say, examples of both the ordinary and cremated burials occur in the vicinity of South Cave, near Brough. A cemetery containing urns with cremated remains at Sancton has been examined by Mr. J. G. Hall and others, and some unburnt skeletons, laid at full length, have recently been excavated by myself. These occurred not many miles distant from South Cave. A description of the cremated burials was printed in the *Transactions* of the East Riding Antiquarian Society for 1897, by Mr. Hall. It seems that this cemetery was first noticed many years ago, when a marlpit was being made. Mr. Foster, of Sancton, Canon Greenwell, and Professor Rolleston examined the locality, and obtained some urns. These are described in *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. The urns obtained by Messrs. Greenwell and Rolleston are now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

Those found by Mr. Hall were very soft

and friable when unearthed, and though they were usually in fragments and imperfect, one or two fairly complete vases were obtained. It is pointed out that although many had only been imperfectly burnt, all had been subjected to the action of fire to a greater or less extent, and are not merely sun-dried. "Their ornamentation, as regards form, seems to be the result of careful pressure from within, which caused the well-kneaded clay to project at various angles from the surface; while their decoration, in the way of figure or pattern, appears to have been produced by stamps made of wood or bone, or by lines made by a sharply-pointed tool. In some cases the markings exhibit great care and delicacy of design, while others are characterized by simplicity, or even rudeness. Some few are perfectly plain. The mouths of the urns are sometimes large and open, and in other cases much contracted, and, as a rule, are lipped, the curve below the lip expanding more or less gracefully to the shoulder, and then receding again to the base, which is generally flat. As to the contents of the urns, most of them contain fragments of bone, which bear traces of the action of fire to a greater or less degree. Some of the bones are extremely white, and all are quite free from extraneous matter, scarcely any charcoal being mixed with them, indicating that they must have been collected from the place of cremation with more than ordinary care. Such a pious and reverential custom is described by Homer when he speaks of the white bones of Hector being gathered up from the funeral pile by his brethren and companions. In some cases the ashes appear to have been placed in the urn while still hot, and are found in one hard mass; in others they may have been allowed to cool. In an urn of a perfectly plain type and large size were found part of a comb and a number of pieces of bronze. In another and very perfect urn of graceful pattern the remains of a knife, similar in form to a modern pruning knife, though much decayed, were found amongst the bones. But, as a rule, most of the urns contained neither implements nor ornaments." Fibulæ, ring-brooches, bone combs, beads, small bronze tweezers, bronze pins, etc., have also been found in these vases at Sancton.

The first signs of the cemetery in which the Anglo-Saxon skeletons were buried were found on an excursion of the Hull Geological Society a few months ago, though from time to time human bones have been turned out of the sand-pit. From the obviously great age of these bones, it has not unnaturally been inferred that the remains of a race of which no written records are extant lie buried there beneath the soil. Were it not for accidental artificial excavations, we should have yet remained in ignorance of the fact that the present peaceful hamlet was probably once occupied by a busy and powerful community. There are no mounds nor anything else at the surface to indicate the presence of the burials beneath.

Some time ago a skeleton was unearthed which had obviously suffered from rough treatment. The back of the head had been broken in, and the body was doubled over, the skull having been found near the pelvis. Later still a child's skeleton was found, and though the bones were much decayed, a triangular hole on the side of its skull was evidence of the manner in which it had met its death. Other remains of a more or less significant character were subsequently found. Recently a skull, in several fragments, was presented to the Hull Museum. The pieces were put together, and, hearing that there were other bones still to be obtained, I visited the place, and, the necessary permission to dig having been kindly granted, succeeded in procuring some interesting specimens. These will not only give additional value to the museum collections, but will throw a little light on the early history of the East Riding. With the assistance of a local antiquary and the gentleman who gave the skull to the museum, digging operations were commenced. The leg bones having been found, it was not a difficult matter to follow them up, bone by bone, and it was soon ascertained that the skeleton of an adult, in good preservation, was buried. The bones were in excellent condition, and, after drying a little, were carried away without difficulty. The pelvis, vertebræ, ribs, arms, and even the small wrist and finger bones were present, thanks to the suitable nature of the soil in which they were buried. The skull was in very fair condition. Unfortunately, it was slightly crushed,

probably with the weight of earth above, with the result that the friable bones of the face were much damaged. A little care, however, has enabled the whole to be restored. The lower jaw is remarkable, as it contains no molars, and the bone has completely grown over the place where they had been. There are, however, ten teeth in the front, packed closely together, the length of which indicates a fair age for their owner. The upper jaw contains fourteen teeth; the front ones corresponding with those in the lower jaw are much worn, whilst the double teeth have been hardly worn at all. All the teeth, not only in this, but in the other instances from this locality, are very perfect. In some cases they are worn down, but they are invariably flat and regular, and rarely show any signs of decay. The lower jaw was not in its normal condition when found, but had dropped, and was resting on the cervical vertebræ.

With this skeleton was found a single triangular-shaped piece of coarse pottery of an early type, but absence of ornamentation prevented its precise age being fixed. On reaching the skull, it was noticed that the leg bones of another skeleton were resting upon it. As, however, "the shades of night were falling fast," further excavation had to be abandoned for the time being. So far, no objects of any description had been recorded with any of the remains found, and beyond the fact that the excellent condition of the teeth pointed to the great age of the skeletons, there was no evidence to indicate the precise period to which they belonged. On resuming operations, however, a discovery was made which solved the problem. The two leg bones which had been previously noticed proved to be in poor condition, and, with the exception of one of the arm bones (humerus) and traces of ribs, all the skeleton had decayed. This is somewhat strange in view of the excellent condition of the previous skeleton. Such bones as were found, however, enabled the position of the interment to be ascertained. The body, like the last, was laid on its back at full length. Across it, in the position occupied by the belt, traces of iron were found. By carefully removing the soil with a pen-knife, it was ascertained that there had undoubtedly been a belt con-

taining a small iron sword or knife, a dagger of the same material, and a "steel" (Fig. 2). The sword was of the characteristic short description, with one cutting-edge, and was pointed slightly inwards. The handle, of course, had decayed, and the part formerly covered by it



FIG. 2.

is not quite so much oxidized as the remainder. It is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and 1 inch broad, and is shaped something like a carving-knife. Laid along the back of this, and parallel with it, is the steel for sharpening both the sword and the dagger. It had evidently been placed

in the same case with the sword. The "steel" is the shape of a cricket bat, having a small handle, and is 6 inches long and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch broad. At the left-hand side of the belt, and lying horizontally, with the point inwards, was the dagger, a small object resembling an opened pen-knife. A little higher up a collection of iron objects was found, which had apparently been enclosed in a pocket or wallet. Among these are two or three awls, or prickers, of iron, which had evidently had handles of wood, traces of which still remain. One had a handle of bone, which is still preserved. There is a curious small object of iron, the use of which is not quite obvious. Altogether, as will be seen, there is quite an interesting collection with this interment. The objects positively prove that the various burials described are of Anglo-Saxon date, and are consequently over a thousand years old. They have all been placed in the Hull Museum. Anglo-Saxon interments are well known for the great number of iron objects they contain, and undoubtedly the use of this metal was of great assistance to the Anglo-Saxons, and contributed largely to their successes.



### Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A., HON. F.S.A. Scot.

No. XXXV.

**I**N my last article, published in the *Antiquary* of last November, I reviewed the discoveries of Roman remains recently made in the South and Midlands, and purposed to deal with discoveries made in the North in a subsequent article. Circumstances of no public interest have delayed that article, and it may be well now to preface it with such notes on discoveries in the South as have accumulated since last October. These are not inconsiderable.

South of the Thames I have to report, in the first place, a villa found in February under a mound in Greenwich Park, close to the Maze Hill entrance. Coarse *tesserae* of red brick, bits of *opus signinum*, a mortar floor *in situ*, coloured wall-plaster, roofing tiles, and a few potsherds were all that had been discovered at the moment of writing; but they indicate clearly the existence of a villa, and I hope it may appear sufficiently well preserved to be worth excavating.

The discovery of another villa is announced to me by Mr. H. J. Moule, of Dorchester. It is at Weymouth, in Newberry Terrace, and includes portions of a rather large mosaic, with small *tesserae*, in five colours. Another mosaic, showing the ordinary cable-pattern, has also been found in Dorchester itself, at the gasworks. I may also add here that some Roman pottery was found last year at Littlehampton, and that the inscription found at Worthing, to which I alluded in my last article, has been printed, with some notes of mine, in the *Worthing Gazette* (February 12).

From the Midlands there is less to report. There were rumours, both last October and last January, that definite traces had been found, on the south side of Birmingham, of the Roman road which once traversed the area of that city, and is often called Icknield or Rysknield Street. Both the alleged finds, however, proved on examination to be not Roman. At Leicester another "pavement" was found early in 1901, at the corner of Highcross Street and High Street, and about the same time a similar discovery was made four miles north of Leicester, close to the Great Central Railway cutting at Rothley Station—foundations, a hypocaust, tiles, potsherds, and so forth. I have not heard whether the latter discovery was followed up. It is not the first discovery of Roman remains made at Rothley. I am indebted for information respecting it to Mr. W. T. Tucker.

A few small finds have to be recorded from Yorkshire. A Roman coffin has been found at Chapel Allerton, outside Leeds, and another in Sycamore Terrace, York, the latter with an inscribed piece of bone in it. Near Hushwaite a small hoard of coins was found in digging a trench for water-pipes to supply villages in the valley from Hood Hill.

The coins were found underneath a thick slab of stone and resting on another stone, and had been buried in a bag, probably of leather; they were about 400 in number, "small brass," and in very bad preservation. Mr. Nutley, of Dalton, was good enough to send me twenty-five to look at; these, as far as they were legible, dated from the reigns of Valens, Theodosius—that is, from the end of the fourth century.

Further north, in the Mural region, the usual diggings of the Cumberland Excavation Committee have been continued for the eighth successive year. The courses of the Wall and Vallum, near Castlesteads, were traced, and the important discovery was made that the Vallum, instead of passing north of the Castlesteads Fort, bends round so as to pass south of it. This discovery is likely to help seriously towards explaining the object of the Vallum, though it is, unfortunately, impossible here to go into that very intricate problem. A few "centurial stones" have also been found on and near the Wall, but no inscriptions of serious importance.

Considerable discoveries have been made in Scotland. The Scottish Society of Antiquaries, continuing, with the aid of the Hon. J. Abercromby, their admirable researches into Roman Scotland, excavated the Roman site of Inchtuthill, near Delvine, ten miles north of Perth. Here they found a rectangular earthwork inclosing about forty-five acres, with indications of wooden buildings inside it, a few bits of Roman pottery and a "second brass" coin, which has been pronounced by competent authority to be probably an early issue of Domitian; it is little worn, but badly weathered. Outside this earthwork are other Roman vestiges, and, in particular, a stone bath-house—40 by 130 feet in area—which closely resembles the little bath-houses found so often outside Roman forts. The importance of the site is that it commands the valleys alike of the Isla and the Tay, and therefore controls the ways from Aberdeen and from the central Highlands to Perth and the south. I have elsewhere suggested, as a working hypothesis, that the remains may date from the campaigns of Agricola, with which the one coin found seems to coincide. The

Society also excavated in the South-West of Scotland, at the alleged "camp" of Rispaïn, hard by Whithorn, but I understand that no Roman remains were discovered here. Further, I have to notice a find made at Falkirk: a large stone, over 4 feet high, sculptured in high relief, with a scene that is often represented on Roman military tombstones, with small differences in detail—a rider brandishing a sword and shield drives his horse over a prostrate foe, a naked barbarian, with shield and short sword. The object is said to have been found last December 3 feet below the surface, about 100 yards from the forts at Camelon, which the Society recently excavated, and is, I am told, in astonishingly good preservation. The technique and details of the sculpture are peculiar, and perhaps more than peculiar.

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,  
March 2, 1902.



## Two Sketches in Catherington Church, Hants.

BY J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

**T**HE figure of St. Michael weighing souls, illustrated at Fig. 1, is painted in a deep brown on the north arcade of the nave at Catherington Church, Hampshire. There is nothing new, perhaps, in its treatment, but, at the same time, the example is of much interest. The central figure of St. Michael is wonderfully full of vigour, and he grasps his sword in a manner typical of the avenging power of God against the evil depicted below him. His habit is distinctly ecclesiastical of the fourteenth century, consisting of the albe, with amice and orphrey; the girdle worn about the waist is rather unusual. The balance—the awful balance of life and death—is seen just above the knees. To one extremity clings an imp, endeavouring to

claim the soul of the dead by lending his weight to the arm—an attempt frustrated by the intercession of the Blessed Virgin. Such is the simple reading of this vigorous painting designed to teach the illiterate of the avenging power of God, and the intercessory power of the Holy Mother.

The other sketch (Fig. 2) shows a Calvary attached to the north-west angle of the north



FIG. 1.

chapel. It is of Norman date, and much weathered; its position is not altogether conducive to its proper preservation. Had the cross been re-erected in the churchyard to serve its original purpose, then one would have had less cause for complaint; but to affix such a valuable object to the angle of a wall seems to utterly destroy its meaning—a meaning which surely is as powerful now as in the twelfth century. The fragments as

they stand are some 8 feet in height, so that when complete in all its parts, the Calvary could not have been less than 12 feet high.

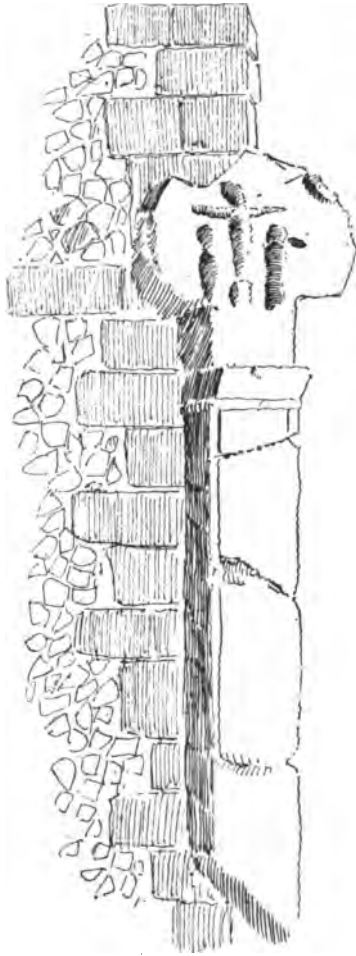


FIG. 2.

The fragments were found in the churchyard some distance underground, but a careful search failed to produce the steps or base.



## Scalds and Troubadours : A Voyage from the Orkney Islands to Palestine, anno 1152.

By J. G. FOTHERINGHAM.

**I**N the very laudatory address delivered by the Arctic explorer Nansen, on the arrival of the Duke degli Abruzzi at Christiania, from his recent polar voyage, an appropriate allusion was made to the early voyages of the Scandinavian Vikings. These latter were, in fact, the hardy pioneers in early navigation, which art sprung up and was cultivated among them through natural causes, amid the exigencies of their surroundings. The high snow-clad mountains of their native peninsula were often inaccessible, so as to debar them from all intercommunication, had it not been that the numerous inland fiords provided them with an equivalent means of locomotion. Hence, instead of roads and the use of waggons, they had these numerous waterways, and, being provided with boats, they acquired great dexterity in their direction and management. The sea formed the only patrimony among these toilers of the deep. From it, as fishermen, they drew their subsistence, and became inured to the hardships of such a calling. The poet Ovid gives a much similar account of the origin of seafaring habits and the art of navigating by a knowledge of the stars, as such was developed in the earliest ages among the Greeks in their archipelago :

Pater. . . .  
 . . . Moriensque mihi nihil ille reliquit  
 Præter aquas; unum hoc possum appellare  
 paternum.  
 Mox ego, ne scopulis hærerem semper in isdem  
 Addidici regimen dextrâ moderante carinæ  
 Flectere, et Oleniæ sidus pluviale capellæ  
 Taÿgentemque Hyadasque oculis Arctonque  
 motavi,  
 Ventorumque domos et portus puppibus aptos.  
*Metamor.*, Book III.

But it was not only on their inland seas that the Northmen exercised their skill in boating; such was put to a severer test among the numerous outlying islands on their wild and exposed coast, and more especially in their attempts in ocean navigation. It is interesting to remark, in the accounts of their early

efforts in sea-travelling, the amount of weather lore they had acquired through minute observation of all the changing features of sea and sky. The flight of birds—both land and sea birds—was also important to them while at sea, as indicating the proximity of land. It was not uncommon for them before embarking to have two or three ravens dedicated to the gods in their pagan temples, which they took on board their ships with them, so that when they required to learn something of their position at sea they allowed one of them to escape, trusting to the instinct of the bird to find its way to land, and noting whether it flew away in their direct course or whether it flew backwards, or if it returned again to the ship. The set of the sea and its changes of colour were also signs for them to go by. King Alfred, in one of his Saxon poems, gives the following bit of weather-lore derived from such experience :

So oft the mild sea,  
With south wind,  
As gray glass clear  
Becomes grimly troubled.

When one thus takes into account the very limited knowledge and the scanty means at the command of the Northmen in their early expeditions, one cannot but admire their innate courage and power of endurance, which alone enabled them to accomplish such important results. At a very early period they had discovered the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and the continent of North America, on each of which points they had established colonies. During the latter part of the ninth century they had also obtained definite possession of the North of Ireland and an equal part of the North of Scotland, with the adjoining islands of Orkney and Shetland.

Some of the Norwegian Earls who ruled over the Orkneys and the North of Scotland were very distinguished men. Among the most remarkable of them was Earl Ronald, who was canonized in 1192. He was a native of Agdir in Norway, and his name was originally Kali. His mother was a sister of Earl Magnus (St. Magnus) of the Orkneys, who up till 1115 had ruled there conjointly with his cousin, Earl Paul, each of them holding half of the group of islands. But at the date mentioned, Paul, having killed Magnus, had

seized on the entire possession. Young Kali, in his home in Norway, was instigated both by his father and mother to try and regain possession of the half-share of the islands that had previously belonged to his uncle Magnus. His mother even advised him to change his name from Kali to Ronald in order the better to ingratiate himself with the inhabitants of the islands, as she stated that Ronald Brusison, a previous Earl, had been one of the most popular of all the Earls of Orkney, and that it would bring him good luck. The suzerain, King Sigurd, of Norway, confirmed to him the grant of the half of the islands that had been held by his uncle. In trying to assert his claim in opposition to Earl Paul, he had a long and severe struggle, and suffered more than one serious reverse. At length he made a vow that if he were ultimately successful he would build a church at Kirkwall more magnificent than any existing in the islands, and dedicate it to St. Magnus. He ultimately obtained his wish, in 1136, and shortly thereafter he laid the foundation of the cathedral of St. Magnus, in Kirkwall, that still remains as a memorial of both uncle and nephew.

Earl Ronald became subsequently famous as a warrior and a scald, or poet. He may very well be considered a characteristic type of that intrepid and adventurous people who, having wrested Neustria from the feeble grasp of Charles the Simple, of France, made a stepping-stone of it later, to enable them to plant their power and might in England. The Northmen were no doubt regarded by the Franks and other Southern nations at this time as ruthless barbarians, against whose fury prayers were to be addressed to Heaven. It is useless to state that such opinion was groundless, as the Northmen, even at this early period, were quite as advanced in the arts of civilization as their neighbours. No doubt, their only point of contact with these neighbours was the sword's point, and this was certainly not the best means of enabling them to appreciate or judge of each other. And even at a later period, when, through the course of events, they were brought into closer contact with such neighbours in France and England, it was as a dominant race, obliged at all hazards to maintain its hold on the nations it had subjugated. The power

of repression they were thus obliged to exercise could not but have tended in some measure to their detriment by fostering sentiments of oppression, and even cruelty, among them.

But, without following up this too general point of view, it may be better to consider the character of Earl Ronald as a scald, and not as a warrior. In him courage was not ruthless force; it was tempered with a large amount of humane and generous enthusiasm. He was considered to be very courteous and affable to his inferiors. He is farther described as being of middle stature, well built, with light auburn hair, and as being very handsome. His speech seems to have turned almost naturally into verse. When even quite young he acquired a great facility and a high reputation in the scald's art of alliterative versification. The first part of the metrical series termed *háttotal*, written by him about the year 1145, still exists. It is not easy to convey in any translation the ideas embodied in scaldic verse. The exigencies of the alternative rhythm obliged the poet to be often diffuse, and rendered his expressions far-fetched. The coined epithets that he delighted to employ are, therefore, not easily conveyed in another language, and sometimes even they are not very intelligible. The following is given as a very literal translation of one of his early efforts:

At the game-board I am skilful;  
No fewer than eight arts I know;  
Runic lore I well remember;  
Books I like—with tools I'm handy;  
On the snow-shoes I am nimble,  
As with bow, or with oar;  
And also an adept am I  
On the harp and in making rhymes.

As a proof of his proficiency in the latter art, he is said to have been joint author of a rhyming dictionary, which Torfeus states to be still extant in the library of Upsala. The following anecdote related of him will help still further to show his affable and generous character, and testify that what he stated of his knowing how to use an oar was not an idle boast.

"It happened one day, south in Dunrossness Bay, in Shetland, that a poor old peasant remained long standing beside his boat while all the other boats had rowed out to sea as soon as they were ready. Thereupon there

came to the peasant a man with a white cowl on his head, who asked him why he did not row out to the fishing as the other boats had done. The peasant replied that his crew had not yet come. 'Peasant,' said the man with the cowl, 'wilt thou that I row with thee?' 'That I will,' said the peasant, 'but I must have my boat's share, for I have many bairns at home, and I strive to provide for them as I best can.' They then rowed out towards Dunrossness Head and Hund Holm. The roost, or tidal current, was very rapid where they were and the eddy strong; they proposed to remain in the eddy and to fish out of the roost. The man with the cowl sat in the bow of the boat and rowed with a pair of sculls, while the peasant fished and bade the former to take care that he did not let the boat be drawn into the roost. To this the cowed man paid little heed, so that a little later they found themselves in the roost and carried away by the current. Thereupon the peasant became sore afraid and began to cry. But the cowed man said to him, 'Be quiet, peasant, and do not cry, for the hand that let the boat into the roost will be able to pull it out again.' He accordingly rowed out of the roost, on which the peasant was very glad. They next rowed ashore, and the peasant asked the cowed man to divide the fish; but the latter said he might divide them himself, and that he would not take more than a third part of them. There were many people come to the landing-place, both men and women and many poor people. The cowed man gave all his fish to the latter, and was preparing to go away, but on leaving the beach, while climbing over the low cliffs or *brakes*, the ground being slippery from recent rain, he missed his footing, stumbled, and fell off the cliffs. The woman who first observed his tumble laughed much at his appearance, as did also the other bystanders, whereupon the cowed man remarked: 'The girl mocks much at my uncouth dress, and laughs more than becomes a maid. Early this morning I went to sea; few could know an Earl in a fisher's garb.' He then went away, and afterwards it became known that the cowed man had been Earl Ronald. The saying, 'Few could know an Earl in a fisher's garb,' became subsequently a well-known proverb in the islands." Earl Ronald, while on a visit to King



Ingi, in Bergen, about the year 1150, met a Norwegian named Eindredi Ungi (the younger), who had arrived there the previous summer from Constantinople, where he had long been engaged in military service, probably in the well-known Værangian body-guard of the Greek Emperor, which was formed of Northmen with some Saxons who had left England after the Norman Conquest. The Earl entered much into conversation with Eindredi, and inquired of him about things in the East, so that one day this latter remarked to the Earl that it seemed strange to him that such as he did not desire to go there, where they would be honoured above all others. On hearing this remark several of the Earl's followers spoke of the project, and advised the Earl to take the leadership in such an expedition. Erling, one of the counsellors of the Norwegian King, made a speech in support of the proposal, wherein he stated that he would consent to join the party of the Earl if he would agree to be their chief. And as many men of note seemed eager to undertake the journey, the Earl consented to it. It was thereupon resolved that none of the subordinate members of the expedition should have larger ships than those of thirty benches, and that no one but the Earl should have an ornamented ship.

Earl Ronald returned home to the Orkneys in the autumn. On his departure King Ingi gave him two long and very fast ships, specially built for rowing. Those the Earl named *Fifa* and *Hjalp*, and embarked on board of them with a large quantity of costly presents that he had received from friends in Norway. But a storm broke out shortly after their departure, and both ships were dashed to pieces on the coast of Shetland, near Gulberwick. The men were all saved, but the most of their stores were lost. The Earl, says the saga, bore himself, as usual, like the bravest of the brave. The power of the tempest seemed to have inspired his muse, as all he said was in rhyme. Having taken a gold ring from his finger, and while toying with it, he sang the following:

Thus I hang the hammer-beaten  
Hand-ring from my rounded fingers ;  
Thus I thrust my finger through it :  
So the nymph of crashing waters  
Threw me joyful in a rock-rift  
Thers to hang on by my fingers.

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The Shetlanders were glad to receive the Earl, and when they inquired of him about the voyage, he replied :

Both my ships on beach went crashing,  
While the surges swept my men off ;  
Sore tormented by the billows  
Were the friends of *Hjalp* and *Fifa*.  
Certainly this misadventure  
Of the danger-seeking rovers  
Will not soon be quite forgotten  
By those who there got such a ducking.

The mistress of the house where he had found shelter having brought him a fur cloak, he held out his hand to receive it, and laughingly sang :

A shrunken fur-coat here I shake,  
Surely 'tis not ornamental :  
In the ship-field roll our clothes—  
Field too fast wherein to find them ;  
All the young sea-horses we there left  
Lately decked in splendid garments,  
As we drove our masted steeds  
To the crags, across the surges.

(To be concluded.)



## A North Country Album.\*

**M**R. FOTHERGILL'S *Album* contains a most varied collection of sketches of the signs, signboards and sundials in North Yorkshire and Durham, character sketches, studies of animal and bird life, picturesque landscape, old buildings, and the like. Much of the contents hardly comes within our scope, but there is still plenty of matter of interest to the antiquary. The sketches, we may say at once, though varying greatly in value as regards their subjects, and though occasionally of somewhat unequal merit, are as a whole most graphic and striking, and are excellently reproduced. The coloured frontispiece is charming. An unusual feature of

\* *A North Country Album*, by George A. Fothergill, M.B. With 140 illustrations by the author. Darlington: W. Dresser and Sons, 1901. Oblong 4to., pp. xxii, 126. Price 6s. net.

The illustrations to this notice are reproduced by the courtesy of the author.

the collection is the inclusion of several old inn bill-headings of bygone days, which are decidedly quaint.



SIGN OF THE "FOUR ALLS."

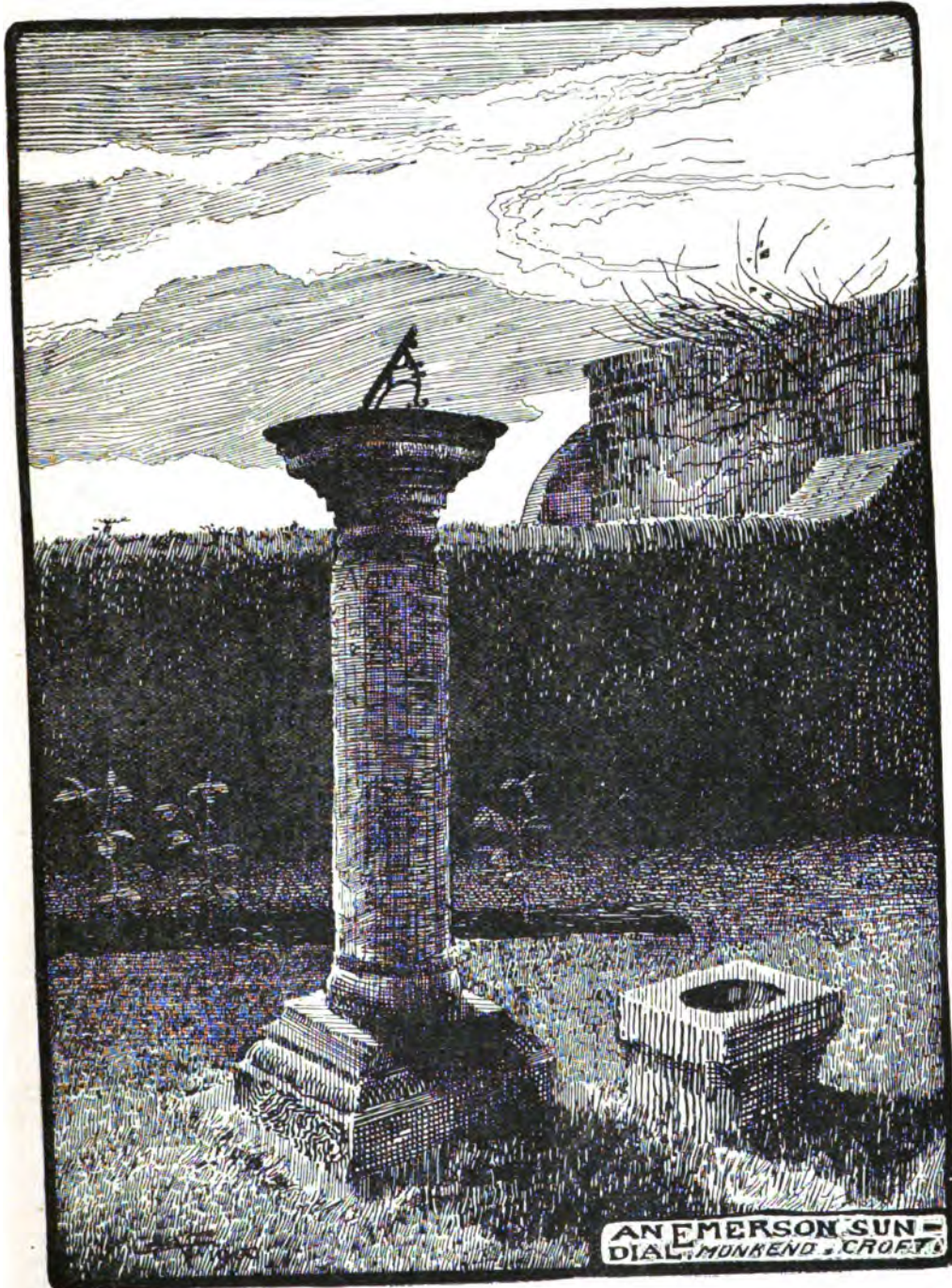
The signs and signboards shown are in great variety, and not a few of them are

commonplace enough; but others give pleasant glimpses of old doorways, and of the picturesque fronts of ancient houses. The sign of the Four Alls, shown on this page, is found in many parts of the country. Mr. Fothergill's example is from the village of Ovington. There is a house with a similar sign by the roadside on the way from Market Drayton to Newport, Shropshire. Some years ago, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, speaking in the House of Commons, referred to an inn sign called the Five Alls, the "Lord Chancellor who pleads for all" being added to the four already named. But we have never seen an inn with such a sign, nor have we found it anywhere recorded.

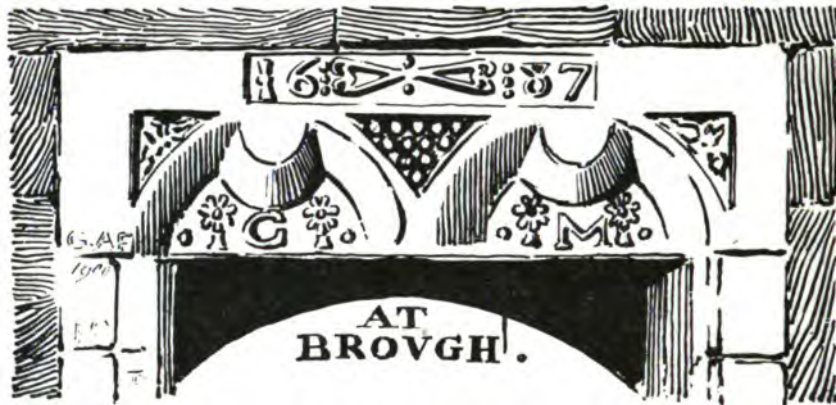
Some of the miscellaneous sketches are very attractive. The old house at Richmond, Yorkshire, shown on p. 109, reminds us of the late William Morris's delightful Kelm-scott retreat. A sketch of an old doorway in Petergate, York (p. 27), shows beside the door a quaint flambeau or link extinguisher of a scoop-like shape, unlike the few London examples still to be seen in St. James's Square and a few other places in the West End. The character sketches on pp. 43 and 113 show that Mr. Fothergill is master of the effective line. The back view of the farmer on the former page, in which the effect is produced by a very few lines, suggests the art of Mr. Phil May.

The illustrations reproduced on the next page but one show the top of an old dated doorway at Brough, and the old Blackwell Mill at Darlington.

At the end of the *Album* are given a few examples of sundials. One ancient specimen, fixed in a corner of the mill at Blackwell, is made of wood, and has no figures at all on its face. The dial at Monkend, Croft, shown on the next page, is by William Emerson, an eccentric character, of whom Mr. Fothergill gives a full and interesting account. Emerson, born in 1701, was the son of a schoolmaster, worked as a stonemason, wrote largely on mathematical subjects, and besides all his physical, scientific, and literary work, managed to indulge pretty frequently in heavy drinking-bouts. He and his pupil Hunter put up a number of sundials in the villages of Hurworth and Neasham, and of these Mr. Fothergill shows three. It is certainly curious



AN EMERSON SUN-DIAL  
MONKEND CROFT



DATED DOORWAY.



BLACKWELL MILL.

that none of these Emerson dials are figured in Mrs. Alfred Gatty's well-known book.

The letter-press throughout the *Album* is adequate on the whole, though the author's English is shaky. Such a sentence as "There are fashions in signboards like in everything else" fairly sets one's teeth on edge, and it is to be regretted that the Introduction is disfigured by such misprints as "nomme de plume," "Cambden Hotten," and "Rox-burge Ballads." L.

## Thatched Churches.

BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 73.)



STRONGLY incline to the opinion that reed thatch for church roofs was largely brought into use in the Middle Ages, not primarily on account of any acknowledged superiority, but as offering the least possible weight for

walls to sustain, which walls were often known to rest upon soil of the most treacherous description. The particular localities where thatched churches are found offer strong confirmation of this. It is not improbable, as we have suggested, that in isolated cases the introduction of an elaborate timber roof, taken, for example, from one or other of the despoiled monastic houses, necessitated a covering which, like reed thatch, possessed the essential qualification of lightness. It is noticeable that thatch-covered churches occur (or rather formerly occurred) in groups in reed-producing districts, and here the marshy state of the ground may often have found suitable provision in aid of the sustenance of the church walls.

An excellent insight into the process and cost of "reeding" a church may be gained by turning over the leaves of many an old book of church accounts. The following entries, which are extracted from the church accounts of the parish of Stockton in Norfolk, will be of some interest :

	£	s.	d.
1626-7			
It. pd to Mr. Stone . . . for twoe loads of reed for the Church . . .	1	6	8
It. for bringing it to the stath by water . . . . .		2	4
It. for stathage . . . . .			4
It. to the Boweman for his fees	1	0	
1627-8			
It. for reeedinge the Church . . .	15	0	
* * * *			*
1634-5			
It. reed for the Church . . .			xx
3 fathoms . . . . .			
It. layd out to the thatcher for rushes & bindings & broaches w <sup>ch</sup> he used to roove the Church w <sup>th</sup> all & for wages . . . . .			xv
1686-7			
Itm. pd Mr. Harvy for 155 fadum of Reed for y <sup>e</sup> Church	4	15	6
Itm. for feryng of y <sup>e</sup> Reed from Saint Olves (St. Olaves) . . .	1	0	0

I shall not attempt to give a complete list of remaining thatch-covered churches, owing to the difficulty of attaining accuracy in its compilation. It must be deemed sufficient to mention the following as now or formerly displaying thatch as a roof-covering either for

the entire church or parts thereof. Several that are here included have, I am aware, disappeared during the last thirty or forty years. At one time these thatched churches were far more general, but fire and decay, not to mention the influence of the Restoration movement, have jointly contributed to the partial extinction of the special feature that distinguishes them, while in addition the difficulty of maintaining the thatch in a satisfactory manner must continue to prove detrimental to its existence.\* And notwithstanding the warm commendations of the thatched church *per se* which we sometimes hear from those who would scorn the use of thatch for their own dwellings, a sense of propriety and the fitness of things is so far observable that the desire for its continuance is diminishing in proportion as a quickened reverence for the house that should be "exceeding magnificent" increases.

## NORFOLK. †

Acle.  
 Barningham, Barton Bendish (St. Andrew), Belton, Beechamwell, Billockby, Blo' Norton, Brampton, Bridgham, Broome, Buckenham (Old), Burgh St. Margaret, Burgh St. Peter, Burlingham.  
 Chedgrave, Claxton, Clippesby, Coltishall, Crostwick, Croxton.  
 Eaton, Edingthorp.  
 Filby, Forncett St. Mary.  
 Geldeston.  
 Hackford, Hales, Halvergate, Hassingham, Heckingham, Hempstead, Horning, Horsey, Horsford, Horsham St. Faiths.  
 Ingworth.  
 (?) Kempston, Kirby Bedon.  
 Larling, Lessingham, Limpenhoe.  
 Mautby, Marlingford, Melton (Little).  
 Norwich (St. Etheldred).  
 Ormsby.  
 Palling, Paston, Potter Heigham.  
 Reedham (name derived from the extensive growth of reed in the marshes), Rockland.

\* In some districts the facilities for constructing roofs of this character have greatly diminished of late years, and the consequent difficulty of reinstating them has proved too serious an undertaking for many a parish.

† It is interesting to observe that the "Sedge," the "Rush," and the "Reed," are all represented in Norfolk place-names.

Salhouse, Scoulton, Seething, Shelfanger, Shouldham, Sisland, Sloley, Somerton (West), Stockton, Stokesby (re-roofed with thatch in 1856), Swafield.

Thime-cum-Ashby and Oby, Thompson, Thorpe (next Haddiscoe), Thorpe (next Norwich), Thurlton, Thurton, Tivetshall (St. Margaret), Trimmingham, Thugarton, Thwaite (St. Mary).

Wacton, Walsham South (St. Lawrence), destroyed by fire 1827, Waxham, Wheatacre (All Saints), Wickhampton, Woodbastwick, Worstead.

Middleton.  
Pakefield.  
Ringsfield, Rushford, Rushmere (St. Michael).  
Sapiston Shipmeadow (until 1856), Stuston.  
Theberton, Thelnetan, Thornham Parva.\*  
Uggeshall.  
Westleton, Weston.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Coveney.  
Rampton.  
Stanton, Long (St. Michael).



EDINGTHORP CHURCH, NORFOLK.

## SUFFOLK.

Ashby.  
Barnby, Barsham, Belton, Blundeston (removed in 1849), Bramfield, Butley.  
Coney Weston, Cove (North), Cove (South), Covehithe.  
Elveden (until 1869), Eriswell.  
Freckenham (until 1870), Fritton.  
Gorleston, Gisleham.  
Hawstead (until 1780), Herringswell (until 1869, when the church was destroyed by fire, caused by overheating a chimney passing through the roof, which ignited the thatch), Hepworth, Hinderclay (until 1842), Hopton.  
Icklingham (All Saints), Icklingham (St. James), Ixworth Thorpe.  
Kirkley.  
Leiston, Livermere Magna, Lound (until 1826).

Stuntney.†  
Thetford St. George (near Ely).

It is not a little remarkable that in this fen county there should be so few thatched churches. An examination of county gazetteers, etc., for the past fifty years furnish no other instance than those mentioned.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

Markby.  
Rigsby.  
Somersby.

We fear the experience of incumbents of thatched churches would tell against the re-

\* This church has a low tower, which is thatched as the church is) with reed.

† Early in the last century the tiles were taken off and a roof of thatch substituted, but the thatch is no longer there.

tion of this particular form of covering. In a certain sense the thatch may be regarded with pleasurable satisfaction as an uncommon feature, but, writes an East Anglian Rector, whose successor has been instrumental in removing the thatch, "I cannot blame him, for it was at best a *fearful joy*, and an endless trouble and expense. Every year it required dressing down by a skilled workman to remove moss and dirt, and this made a great litter. But the worst part was the havoc made by starlings and sparrows; they pulled out the reeds by 'armfuls,' and new reeds were costly and difficult to get. Only one man in the neighbourhood could patch the old work with new reed; an ordinary thatcher was of no use at all. One year, in despair we dressed the roof with tar, and it not only soaked in, but through, and made the interior of the church almost unendurable. If the present Rector, a man of great taste and of conservative tendencies in architectural matters, could wisely have retained the thatch, I am sure he would have done so."

This is by no means a solitary instance. Another East Anglian Rector tells a like tale of painful experience. His ancient thatch-covered church, the successive Rectors of which had for generations been largely non-resident, was to a great extent at the mercy of a churchwarden, a warm advocate for the retention of the thatch,\* who, moreover, virtually assumed absolute control over the church fund, to which he in no way contributed. In his attention to the thatch he wrought incalculable mischief and damaged the fabric. Had not this official's motions been checked still further harm would have been done. The church, rendered by the agency of the thatch "warm in winter," must needs be heated. To this end, on his own initiative, a hole of considerable dimensions was thrust through the great thickness of the nave wall (piercing an interesting contemporary fresco) in order to admit a large flue-pipe, which was thereby brought into such close contact with the thatch that the very reeds were blackened and made rotten by the

\* I have heard it gravely suggested that it is in the interest of a parish to retain the thatch covering the church, seeing that it facilitates the presence of a skilled thatcher and is thus advantageous to the farmer and his class!

smoke, imperilling the safety of the structure. By the same irresponsible instrumentality, with a view to stay the havoc wrought by birds, the thatch was besmeared with a thick coating of tar. Not only did this expedient fail to correct the abuse, but for a very long time the congregation suffered from a singularly inodorous atmosphere. To make matters worse the tar poured down the sides of the ancient walls, and one of the fourteenth-century buttresses of the chancel was considerably injured.\* The presence of thatch thus became provocative of what it may be hoped was only a new evil and a solitary instance. Be this as it may, the safety of an historical building ought not to be placed in jeopardy. The retention of a highly inflammable material (rendered doubly so by a coating of tar) that at best offers the singularly slight advantage of picturesque effect, and of rendering the church "cool in summer and warm in winter," clearly ought not to be defended in the face of so great a danger. Sparks from a flue or threshing-machine, or over-heating,† or the discharge of a gun, etc., not to mention lightning, have often led to the destruction of a thatch-covered church, which, but for the dry and rotten roof material, would have been spared. Only very recently a Suffolk church, in the Diocese of Ely (Hepworth), that had been long thatched with reed from the neighbouring fens along the line of the Little Ouse and the Waveney, was completely destroyed by fire caused by the ignition of the roof timbers, which were in contact with a stove chimney. This led to the firing of the thatch, and from that moment the church was doomed.† It must have been a truly piteous sight to see the blazing thatch falling down into the burning building from the flaming roof, thus hastening its complete destruction. In A.D. 1590 the church of Charing, co. Kent, was burnt down owing to the discharge of "a birdinge peece . . . which fired in y<sup>e</sup> shingells, y<sup>e</sup> day being extreme hott and y<sup>e</sup> same

\* Another dangerous device was to shoot at the birds, as they appeared upon the thatch, with an utter disregard of consequences.

† The heating apparatus, etc., we need to remind ourselves, is the invention of modern times. A thatched church had not of old this danger to contend with.

shingells very dry."\* Needless to say, in the case of a thatch-covering the danger would have been far greater.†

It is with no desire to be rid of "hoary antiquity" that this paper is written. Those who are acquainted with the writer will acquit him of any such design. Neither would he willingly delete one single page from so cherished a monument as that presented in the structural history of an ancient parish church, written as it is by the finger of time at the instigation of the church's benefactors. Yet, without conventional bias, pledging himself to no man's ideas, or to a particular theory, be it ever so recent, popular or *diquish*, he would plead for the removal at any fitting time, after mature consideration, of what he cannot help regarding as a feature of some interest, but one which it would be well to regard as a thing of the past.



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

### A ROCK-HEWN WINE-PRESS.

**T**HE photograph here reproduced of an ancient rock-cut wine-press, discovered on Mount Carmel, was recently taken by the writer. The Palestine mountain-sides are studded with rock-tombs, and many old wine-fats and cisterns are also to be found intact. This particular wine-press is situated just above the town of Haifa, near the foot of the mountain, and in the midst of vineyards.

In olden times the grapes were placed in the higher part of the press and there trodden until the juice ran down a shaped gutter into the reservoir below. The wine-fat is no longer hewn out of the rock, for the owners of vineyards are usually Mohammedans, who may not make wine out of their grapes. But in

\* Oak or beechwood shingles are used in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hants for covering churches far less than formerly.

† Insurance Companies of course require a much higher premium in the case of a thatched church.

some districts in Palestine these ancient wine-presses are still used by the natives for



pressing grapes whose juice is boiled and stored away for winter use as "dibs," or grape honey.

MARGARET SHIRLEY.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE concluded yesterday a two days' sale of works of art and antiquity from various sources, including the following articles: A white shaped Lambeth dish, with coat-of-arms, and inscribed "Unto God only be honour and glory," £17 (Harding); another, with coat-of-arms, and dated 1654, £17 (Harding); a Lambeth nest of three cups, with entwined handles, dated 1661, £17 10s. (Harland); a Lambeth wine-bottle, inscribed "Claret," and dated 1651, £20 (Phillips); another, inscribed "Welcome my friends," and dated 1661, £19 (Wolverton); and a plain Fulham brown ware mug, with engraved silver rim, and a very fine embossed silver medallion portrait of King William III., £16 10s. (Rathbone).—*Times*, February 26.



MESSRS. HODGSON AND CO. included in their sale last week: Reeve and Sowerby's *Conchologia Iconica*, 20 vols., £80; Curtis's *British Entomology*, 8 vols., £13; *Microscopical Journal*, 1861-97, £42 5s.; Sander's *Reichenbachia*, 4 vols. (3 in numbers), £14; Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, 102 vols., £34 10s.; *Alpine Journal*, 1864-93, £24 10s.; Kipling's Works, *édition de luxe*, 21 vols., £12 15s.; South Kensington Museum Catalogues,



7 vols., £12; Frankau's Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints, £16 10s.; Pitt Rivers's Excavations in Cranborne Chase, etc., 6 vols., £9; Hentzner's Journey into England, presentation copy from Horace Walpole, £9 10s.; Milton's Paradise Lost, with the seventh title-page, 1669, £14 10s.; and Paradise Regained, with the rare "Licensed" leaf, £14. The sale also included an autograph letter from Charles Lamb and one from Shelley, which realized £10 5s. and £11 respectively.—*Athenaeum*, March 1.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS sold yesterday a small collection of Old English porcelain, including numerous Chelsea groups and figures of high quality, the property of Captain Reiss; also choice examples of English and other porcelain, old French and English decorative furniture, and objects of art from various sources. By far the most important lot in the sale occurred among some miscellaneous property, and consisted of a pair of Chippendale mahogany chairs, with open backs with pierced vase-shaped centres, elaborately carved with scroll foliage, flowers, shell, and gadroon ornament, on carved cabriole legs, the seats covered with damask. For this lot bidding was started at 50 guineas by Mr. Letts, who, however, gave up the contest when the bidding reached 500 guineas, the two final competitors being Mr. Partridge and Mr. Duveen, the former of whom became the purchaser at 1,000 guineas. That is, we believe, the record price for Chippendale chairs, the nearest approximate price being 780 guineas paid at the Connop Hall sale, near Reading, in 1898; but these were State chairs, with silk needlework coverings.—*Times*, March 1.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE concluded yesterday a two days' sale of coins and medals, including the properties of the Rev. H. L. Nelthropp, Mr. W. Dymock, Mr. J. L. André, and Mr. L. Eades. The more important lots were: A gold gulden of Berne (1601), a medalet struck at Berne under the Helvetic Republic—both fine and rare—and a Basle ducat (1471), £31 (Schulman); gold Early British stater of Antedrigus, very fine and extremely rare, £14 15s. (Spink); another of similar type, but with minor variations, also fine and very rare, £18 (Spink); William IV. pattern crown, 1831, a brilliant specimen of this rare crown, £9 5s. (Spink); naval general service medal, three bars—Copenhagen, 1801; Trafalgar, Algiers—awarded to William Nave, £18 (Weight); Victoria pattern five-pound piece, 1839, by W. Wyon, £9 2s. 6d. (Weight); and Henry IV. London groat of light coinage, Mint mark, cross *patté* on both sides, £7 10s. (Ready).—*Times*, March 5.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WE have received the *Transactions* of the Thoroton Society for 1900, which contain a varied collection of papers and documents. An account of the VOL. XXXVIII.

summer excursion of the society includes a paper on Syerston Church and descriptions of the ancient chapel, now disused, at Elston (the home of the Darwin family), with its fine twelfth-century doorway, of which an excellent picture is given, and of Sibthorpe village, where are a mediæval dovecote and a church, which has an interesting example of an Easter sepulchre and other features worth noting. Mr. G. W. Staunton contributes a well-illustrated paper on "Staunton and the Staunton Family," appended to which are a number of quaint medical and cookery receipts taken from seventeenth-century MS. books preserved at Staunton Hall. The prescriptions for snail-water, for remedies for convulsions, epilepsy, and so forth, Mr. Staunton calls "unique surgery notes"—a singularly inappropriate description, for they are not surgical, and are very far indeed from being unique. Old receipts for "snail-water" and other repulsive preparations abound. Notes on Cotham and Hanton—where the church is of great interest, and contains a richly ornamented Easter sepulchre (of which a fine illustration is given)—and on Newark, complete the *Transactions* proper. The remainder of the volume is composed of a brief but interesting and well illustrated paper on "Jettons, or Nuremberg Counters," and a reprint of the Catalogue of Portraits, Miniatures, etc., exhibited at the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, in December, 1900, which has already been noticed in these columns. Finally, there is the first part of the "Domesday of Inclosures" (*temp.* Henry VIII.), giving text and translation. The whole volume is well illustrated, and does the society much credit.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*January 30.*—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Vice-President, in the chair.—The Rev. G. H. Engleheart was admitted a Fellow.—The Rev. H. D. Rawnsley exhibited a number of stone implements found lately on Derwentwater, upon which Mr. C. H. Read submitted some descriptive and critical remarks.—Mr. J. G. Waller read some remarks on part of an early *tabella* of whale's bone, found at Blythburgh, Suffolk, and exhibited by Mr. Seymour Lucas.—Mr. R. Blair communicated a report as local secretary for Northumberland.—The Rev. A. E. Sorby exhibited and presented photographs of an alabaster tomb, with effigies of a knight and lady, in Darfield Church, Yorks.—Mr. C. H. Read exhibited a carved ivory mirror-case of the fourteenth century. This has every appearance of being the fellow of one exhibited to the society in 1808, and engraved in vol. xvi. of *Archæologia*, the ownership of which is at present unknown; it was again exhibited at the Bristol meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1851 by a Mr. Loscombe.—Mr. M. Browne, local secretary, exhibited a number of miscellaneous antiquities found in Leicester and neighbourhood.

*February 6.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—The President exhibited, and read a paper descriptive of, a number of familiar letters ad-

dressed to Lady Litchfield by James, Duke of York, and Charles II. The President also exhibited a summons to the coronation of William and Mary, and letters of dispensation from attending the same for the Earl and Countess of Litchfield.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope exhibited a number of lantern slides of selected examples of English armorial seals.—*Athenæum*, February 15.

February 13.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. Philip Norman, treasurer, read a paper on the destroyed Church of St. Michael, Wood Street. This was a church of early foundation, and was one of seven in the City dedicated in honour of St. Michael. It stood on the west side of Wood Street, with Huggin Lane on the south. From his will, made in 1422 and proved in 1429-30, it appears that John Broun, saddler, left a vacant piece of land (previously occupied by a house) immediately west of the church for the purpose of enlarging it and adding a belfry. The mediæval structure was partly burnt in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. On the final destruction of the church in 1897-98, the lower part of the fifteenth-century tower built on Broun's land was found almost intact, and it appeared that for the body of his church Wren had utilized the former foundations. Among interesting relics which came to light were specimens of fourteenth-century glass in good preservation and encaustic tiles. Mr. Norman showed views and relics of the ancient building, and pointed out that its ground-plan resembled that of the destroyed Church of St. Martin, Outwich. It had a square east end, and most likely a south aisle of the same width as the tower. He also said a few words about the recently destroyed Church of St. Michael Bassishaw, which had preserved mediæval remains of almost equal importance.—Mr. C. Pretorius read a short report as local secretary for North Wales, with special reference to the excavation of some early graves in Anglesey. He also exhibited three pretty examples of embroidered purses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—*Athenæum*, February 22.

February 27.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. Read exhibited a Saracenic glass goblet of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, stated to have been found at Aleppo on the site of a palace of the Khalif Harūn al-Raschid. It was pointed out how nearly it resembled in form and method of decoration the famous "Luck of Eden-hall," and the glasses of the same manufacture in the museums at Breslau and elsewhere, known as "St. Hedwig's glasses."—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope exhibited and presented casts of an impression of a third Great Seal of King Stephen, appended to an undated confirmation charter granted to Rochester Priory. Mr. Hope argued that the names of the witnesses suggested that the charter was issued while the King was in Normandy in 1137, and that the seal, of which that at Rochester is at present the only known impression, was probably made for the King's use when absent from England. Mr. Hope also read a note on the first Great Seal of Henry III., calling attention to the fact that not only was the date of its first use in November, 1218, recorded on the

Close Roll for that year, as was well known, but there were entries recording payments to Walter de Ripa, the goldsmith, for the silver of the seal and for making it. It was thus possible to associate with a beautiful example of the seal-engraver's art the craftsman who wrought it and the price paid for his work.—*Athenæum*, March 8.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—February 5.—Mr. Thomas Blashill, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mrs. Astley exhibited a very elegant glass goblet of Venetian manufacture in perfect condition, believed to be of the fourteenth century, and the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley two snuff-boxes, one of silver, the other of copper, the lids having figure subjects in high relief, Flemish in character, probably of late seventeenth-century date.—Mr. Patrick submitted for exhibition, on behalf of Mr. Sanders, of Bristol, an article called a "riff," an instrument for sharpening the scythe, made of cross-grained oak, greased on each side and powdered with a coarse grit-sand, very hard. It is an interesting survival of an ancient type still in use at the present day in the district of Glamorgan, which was once the domain of the "Kings of Gower." The grit-stone sand is found in the neighbouring hills, but those who know where to find it keep the deposits a secret, and when a sufficient supply has been obtained the place is covered up.—The chairman remarked that a somewhat similar instrument, but differing in shape, is still used in Yorkshire, but is there called a "strikel."—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., gave some particulars of the little known but one of the finest specimens of a fortified ecclesiastical building in Great Britain—"Eweny Priory, Glamorgan," the history of which is so well given in the valuable work just published by Colonel Turbervill.

February 19.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., hon. treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. A. R. Goddard, of Bedford, exhibited a piece of Roman mortar found near the site of the Roman villa which has just been unearthed in Greenwich Park.—Dr. Winstone exhibited an elegantly-shaped, wrought-iron, ornamental two-branch candle-holder, 7 inches high, the branches measuring 3 inches across from centre to centre, said to have been found in the Thames, together with some ancient keys, which were also exhibited. In the churchwardens' accounts of the royal parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields from the year 1525 to 1603 there are numerous entries of receipts for lights at funerals, the first entry being fourpence for small lights at the burial of a child. It was thought that the branch in question was for the purpose of holding the small lights used on such occasions.—Mrs. Collier read a paper upon "St. Christopher, and some Representations of him in English Churches," which was illustrated by several engravings, etchings, and coloured prints. It seems that St. Christopher may claim the distinction of being more frequently represented in cathedrals, abbeys, and churches in this country than any other saint, excepting only St. Mary the Virgin. So far as

Mrs. Collier's researches have gone she has discovered as many as 183 representations of the subject in various parts of the country, chiefly as wall-paintings. The paper dealt at length with the history, authentic and apocryphal, of the saint, and pointed out the cause of the great popularity he received, although for the first few centuries after his death he was treated with comparative neglect. Apparently there were not many churches dedicated to St. Christopher; there was, however, one in London, in Threadneedle Street, which was pulled down to make room for the Bank of England in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In the discussion which followed the paper, Mr. Gould, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Compton, the Chairman, and Mr. Goddard took part, the latter remarking that the churches at Bartlow in Essex and Llantwit in Wales are dedicated to St. Christopher.



ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.—*February 25.*—Dr. Perceval Wright, M.A., in the chair.—Mr. F. E. Ball, M.R.I.A., read a paper on "Rathmichael, co. Dublin, and its Neighbourhood, better known as Shankhill," illustrated by an excellent series of limelight views. Mr. G. Coffey, M.R.I.A., followed with a paper on "A Pair of Brooches and Chains of the Viking Period recently found in Ireland."



At the February meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bart., in the chair, Dr. D. Christison, secretary, gave an elaborate paper, copiously illustrated by lantern views, on "The Carvings and Inscriptions on the Kirkyard Monuments of the Scottish Lowlands," which have hitherto attracted little attention. Had it not been for a praiseworthy monograph on the mural monuments of Crail, by Mr. Erskine Beveridge, and incidental revelations in Mr. Rae Macdonald's heraldic papers, we should be quite ignorant of the character and appearance of the Lowland monuments of the post-Reformation period. The epitaphs and inscriptions upon them, however, had been dealt with in local memoirs, and more extensively for the north-eastern counties by the late Andrew Jervise. The present paper gave the results of investigations during the summers of the last six years, chiefly in the counties of Perth, Fife, Angus, and Mearns. The second paper, by the Earl of Southesk, K.T., LL.D., Vice-President, was entitled "Douglas, Percy, and the Cavers Ensign," and was read by Sir James Balfour Paul in the unavoidable absence of the author. In the house of Cavers, Roxburghshire, there is preserved a remarkable relic known as the Percy pennon. It is a flag of green silk, now about 12 feet long by 3 feet wide at the one end, tapering to the other end, which seems to have been forked, but is now incomplete. Its colours and devices are faded and indistinct, but they still show a saltire, two hearts, a lion passant, a tall cross, above which is a mullet, the motto "Jamais Arreyre" in Old English letters, and

several mullets on the remains of the forked tail or fly. Tradition regarded it as the pennon of Sir Henry Percy, captured from him at or before the Battle of Otterburn, in 1388, by James, second Earl of Douglas, who fell in the fight; but there were other variants of the tradition, and there had been much discussion on the collateral questions of whether the devices on the banner were those of Douglas or of Percy, or of both families mingled, and if so, whether Douglas badges were imposed on a Percy ensign, or Percy badges on a Douglas ensign. The object of the paper was to examine the several hypotheses and reply to these questions. The conclusions from the examination of the whole evidence were that the flag was a standard and not a pennon, and that it belonged to a Douglas, but more probably to a Douglas of the Angus branch than to a member of the earlier family.



At the meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on February 11, the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, M.A., read an interesting paper on the "Life and Work of the Venerable Bede."—At the March meeting on March 4, Mr. H. M. Wood, B.A., gave some interesting particulars of and extracts from the Monkwearmouth parish registers. Unfortunately, the old local registers were destroyed by a fire which took place in 1790; but Mr. Wood was able to quote from a list of burials from 1617, and from the Hilton papers dating from 1658 to 1723. An interesting quotation from the marriages was that which was solemnized on June 8, 1762, between the ancestors of Earl Grey—Charles Grey, of Howick, and Elizabeth Grey, of Southwick.



At the February meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, the Rev. Bryan Dale presiding, Mr. Harry Speight read a paper on "An Old Yorkshire Family and the Siege of Derry, 1689," which was devoted to an attempt to trace out the Yorkshire connections of Governor George Walker, whose signal services at the Siege of Londonderry had made his name famous. It had, Mr. Speight stated, been supposed that this worthy was connected with the family of Walkers of Bingley, who built Gawthrop Hall, but after minute investigation he found no evidence in support of that supposition. He quoted a large number of records which led him to the conclusion that the father of the famous Governor of Derry was associated with Wighill, near Tadcaster, and Kirk Deighton, near Wetherby.



The NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES met on February 26, Mr. R. Welford in the chair.—Lady Edith Compton-Thornhill presented to the society, through Mr. Jos. Oswald, some fragments of a pre-Conquest cross-shaft from Carham Hall, with interlaced ornamentation; two copies of Hodgson-Hinde's volume of the *History of Northumberland*; and one gold and six or seven silver coins ploughed up from time to time at Carham. Through Mr. Oswald, Mr. R. Y.

Aynsley, of Gosforth, presented an eighteenth-century flail from Nottinghamshire. The following objects were exhibited and closely inspected: By the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A., of Durham, *Corpus Doctrinale Christiana*, by Philip Melancthon, MDLXXX. The book bears on its title-page the autograph of Bishop Morton, of Durham; by Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., two Styrian hunting-axes; by Mr. D. A. Holdsworth, an indenture of a fine in Hilary term, 12 Elizabeth (with curious embellishments), quoted in Mr. Welford's paper on local muniments; by Mr. John Ventress, a sketch from a rubbing of a stone door-head (dated 1599), removed from an old building in Elswick Park, and now in the grounds of Sir W. H. Stephenson, Elswick House; and by Mr. Thompson, of Woodburn, a curious wooden pen-case, with reservoir for ink and space for quill. Mr. Richard Welford read the second instalment of his paper relating to muniments of the town of Newcastle, in which occurred the names of persons who filled conspicuous places in local history. Mr. John Thompson, of Bishop Auckland, sent some notes on Stanhope Bridge, which were read by the secretary. The original portion dated, it seemed, from the early part of the fifteenth century, and evidently withstood the great flood of 1771, which swept away so many of the Wear bridges, probably owing to its foundations being built on the rocks. The widening of the bridge was carried out in 1792, and the cost would probably be defrayed by a rate or "cess." In 1837 the bridge was repaired by the county, new parapets being then built. Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., contributed some "Proofs of Age of Heirs to Estates in Northumberland," and Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., a "Note on the Discovery of a Portion of a Roman Altar at Bywell." Mr. W. W. Tomlinson read a paper on "The Duke of Wellington on a North-Country Waggonway."



At the last council meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held on February 18 at the Guildhall, Gloucester, there was a large attendance, Sir Brook Kay, Bart., presiding. This society is in full activity, and twenty-one fresh names were proposed and duly elected, of which seventeen were nominated by the hon. secretary for Bristol. Canon Bazeley (hon. general secretary) presented a capital report, and the hon. treasurer's statement was a simple one—a balance of over £1,100. The first part of the *Transactions* for 1901 (vol. xxiv., part i.) was issued in January, and the second part may be expected at the end of May. The spring meeting will include a visit to the typical Somerset churches of Yatton, Wrington, and Banwell; and the headquarters of the summer programme, extending as usual over three days, will be at the old-world town of Tewkesbury. These are sure to be attractive meetings.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

TRACES OF THE ELDER FAITHS OF IRELAND: A FOLK-LORE SKETCH. A Handbook of Irish Pre-Christian Traditions. By W. G. Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A. Many illustrations. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1902. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. xx, 405; xvi, 438. Price 30s. net.

It is difficult to see what useful purpose these ponderous volumes will serve. "The writer's object," he tells us, "has been simply to discharge the useful but humble rôle of presenting to the general reading public, in condensed form and popular shape, the many sides of a great subject." It is well to be told this, because otherwise no reader would guess that the author's object was condensation. What his idea of expansion may be passes the wit of man to divine. He begins by quoting the sarcastic advice lately given to "authors treating on Irish subjects, not to omit commencing their essays from the starting-point of the Biblical Deluge, so that no fact, direct or collateral, in the matter under consideration, might escape notice." So far from being put out of countenance by a rebuke too often well deserved, he "goes one better" than most Irish writers, "and the subject is opened somewhere in the early Glacial, or perhaps the Tertiary period." Nor are the collateral facts any more neglected than the direct ones; and he exhausts his ingenuity in dragging in anything and everything that can be imagined to have the remotest connection with the Elder Faiths of Ireland. What the Glacial period and a good many other things about which he chatters have to do with the Elder Faiths of Ireland, even in Mr. Wood-Martin's own view, may be gathered from the fact that it is only on p. 342 of the first volume that he proposes to "commence our examination of the traces of the ancient beliefs of the Irish." But if the reader indulge hopes that he is at length coming to the point, he will find himself mistaken. No serious attempt is made to unravel the difficulties of Irish mythology. The author has not made up his mind whether the Irish gods were deified mortals or "the nature-gods of the primitive Aryan family." He feebly touches the question, and goes wandering off again to the Emperor Vespasian, the banks of the Jordan, and his own verses.

Mr. Wood-Martin, however, is a man of industry. He has read widely, and is by no means destitute of an intelligent appreciation of the results of modern criticism. Unfortunately, his notion of presenting "in condensed form and popular shape the many sides of a great subject" is to fling the contents of his note-book pell-mell upon "the general reading public." If he had given his authorities categorically for every statement his book might have been of some use. His readers could then have sifted out the wheat (and there is wheat) from the chaff. He has of set purpose refrained from

giving them the means of doing this, partly because "it seemed too pedantic," partly from the fear of expanding the book into inconvenient bulk. The result is that it is rarely possible to check his assertions. And since he quotes indiscriminately from works of all grades in the heirarchy of scientific authority and works of no authority at all, nothing can be relied on. The omission of exact references naturally leads to carelessness in citation of the very names of the writers referred to. J. F. McLennan, to whom institutional archæology owes so much, is almost unrecognisable as "Dr. MacLellan." The late Mr. W. C. Borlase always figures as "Borlace"; and, though repeatedly mentioned, his work on the dolmens of Ireland is positively omitted from the portentous bibliography which concludes the second volume, and only appears in the list of errata.

Mr. Wood-Martin's fear of inconvenient bulk is surely ironical. The volumes are printed on heavy glazed paper, in order to provide for innumerable illustrations, of which it may safely be said three-fourths are absolutely worthless or irrelevant. Many of them are purely imaginary. Many are reproductions from various popular magazines and from books long out of date. These might easily have been omitted with benefit to the reader. But, then, so might more than half the text.

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OXFORD STUDIES. By John Richard Green. Edited by Mrs. J. R. Green and Miss K. Norgate. Eversley Series. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.* 1901. 8vo., pp. xxxii, 302. Price 5s.

Oxford is a happy city that its *genius loci* should receive the homage of this delightful, if unpretentious, volume. Green's patriotic affection for "the storied past" of the English nation as a whole is here seen in miniature in the passionate piety in which he revered the history of his own birthplace. The result of his exploration of city records and the very journals and news-sheets of forgotten days, was the creation of a bundle of essays, for the republication of which we are duly grateful to Mrs. Green and her co-editor. Her biographical introduction, and the ample notes and index with which the volume ends, are a fit setting to the "Studies" themselves. To Green, who did not so love the University that he was blind to the more remote antiquities of the town, Oxford always remained the place where, "in its very system of training, the old and the new worlds are brought together as they are brought nowhere else." He found a multitude of instances to illustrate the conservatism of its two-sided life. And although the lively pictures of the eighteenth-century undergraduate—such as the sketch of the rapid metamorphosis of a bumpkin "freshman" into the "fop" collegiate, and the scenes of gaiety on the Merton terrace, or of revelry in "the High," will delight every Oxonian—there is plenty of pleasure here provided for those who are not sons (or daughters) of *Alma Mater*, but who love all memorials of the past. The fact is that even in these slight sketches, mostly penned in his early days for an Oxford newspaper, Green has thrown the charm of his literary power and art over his subject. He not

only records that the town preceded the 'Varsity, or that "the Jewish settlement began the cultivation of physical science in Oxford," but he makes us perceive the fuller and inner significance of these facts. The tale of Dr. Hyde, who gave the first great impulse to Oriental studies, but was obliged "to burn his unsaleable books to boil his kettle with," suggests at once the days when learning was much pursued for its own sake. With this guide, whose romance is drawn from the records of daily history, one moves in "Oxford of the first Georges, to see what men lived then, and what manner of life theirs was; to listen to their disputations, to smoke a pipe of Virginia with them in the common-room, or chat over a bowl of punch in the coffee-house." One meets in their youth men who lived to be famous and forgetful, perhaps, of the pranks and foibles of their college days. We are reminded how old Hearne remembered an old man whose memory included the Royalist traditions of 1640, and Charles, "a thin man, of a little picked beard and little whiskers." There are a thousand and more points of true antiquarian lore, whether of topography, nomenclature, and manners, or even of dress and the merest actual anecdotes, which make up this "patchwork." "Oxford during the eighteenth century" fills the bulk of the book, which closes with the daintiest essays on "Young Oxford" and "Oxford as it is." We beg leave to guess that the vivacious, saintly scholar, whose too early death called for his own epitaph that "he died learning," took a peculiar delight in the research and compilation of which this fascinating little volume is the long-delayed result.

\* \* \*

SHROPSHIRE HOUSES, PAST AND PRESENT. Illustrated from drawings by Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A. With descriptive letterpress by the artist. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1901. Demy 4to., pp. xii, 50 (with fifty colotype plates). Price 21s. net.

The late Mr. Stanley Leighton was an enthusiastic as well as a discerning antiquary, and at the time of his much-regretted death had made with his own hand admirable drawings of nearly every old house in his county, which it was his intention to publish in sets. The handsome volume before us contains the first fifty drawings, and at the time of the author's death, was complete and in the hands of the printer. We trust that the welcome of which it is assured may encourage those who have the charge of the author's drawings and manuscripts to issue at least some further part of the ample material which Mr. Leighton had accumulated. Of the houses included in this volume few are of very great age. Only eight date from before 1500, five are of the sixteenth century, and six of the seventeenth. But among the oldest is the quaintly picturesque mansion of Pitchford, with its striking black-and-white walls, resting on a stone foundation and surmounted by a stone roof, from which rise red-brick chimney-stacks of delightful design. A much smaller but very interesting specimen of a mediæval house is The Moat Hall, Stapleton, which has been used as a farmhouse for very many years. Fine examples of

old "black-and-white" timbered houses are Park Hall, Marrison Hall, and the Tudor part of Albright Hussey. A charming example of the Elizabethan house is Plowden, built by the lawyer of proverbial celebrity. But to name all the attractive homes here pictured is impossible. The volume, which is only the first of a possible six, shows how rich the County of Shropshire is in fine houses, not only of mediæval and Tudor date, but of Georgian and later times. Every possessor of the book will feel grateful to the late Mr. Leighton for these beautiful fruits of his pencil, and will deeply regret the untimely end of his labours. The letterpress, it should be added, is adequate and accurate, though we have noticed one or two unfortunate misprints; on p. 3, for example, 1743 in line 3 should be 1443.

\* \* \*

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS, OR THE WELSH PEOPLE. By Rev. John Evans, B.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1901. Large 8vo., pp. viii, 414. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Evans' narrative covers the whole period from the dawn of history to the close of the nineteenth century. The last two chapters, relating respectively the general history and the religious history of Wales from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, are too brief to give more than an outline of their subjects, but they provide a very useful summary of the modern history of the Principality. Mr. Evans treats with great fulness not only of the mediæval period, but of the earlier times preceding the Norman Conquest of England, to which Mr. Edwards, in his book on Wales recently noticed in these columns, allotted so scant a share of space. He writes with judgment and sobriety—qualities eminently needed in dealing with a subject which has been so confused with myth and so distorted by the play of exaggerated national feeling; but his philology is weak and rather antiquated. Mr. Evans is specially to be commended for the attention he pays to the national literature. The book is satisfactorily produced, and there is a fair index.

\* \* \*

LIVES AND LEGENDS OF THE EVANGELISTS, APOSTLES, AND OTHER EARLY SAINTS. By Mrs. Arthur Bell. Many plates. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1901. Square 8vo., pp. xiv, 284. Price 14s. net.

We notice that this volume is to be followed by a companion dealing with "The Fathers of the Church, the Great Hermits and other Early Saints," and we infer that Mrs. Bell's purpose is to supplement the classical work of the late Mrs. Jameson with a record of later discoveries and the more accurate and adequate illustrations which the technical reproduction of to-day can supply. In the present volume, which is handsomely got-up and embellished with fifty plates drawn from schools as diverse as those of Fra Angelico and Holman Hunt, we are carried as far as the end of the third century of that Christian era, whose chief personages are portrayed. Mrs. Bell, whose pages exhibit an abundance of affectionate and diligent research, disclaims any praise

for being an initiator in her field. We occasionally wish for less prolixity (though there is a full index), and are inclined to think that the summary biographies could have been given (as in the case of St. Paul, even) more shortly and with a stricter adherence to recorded and historical facts. For, after all, students of history will turn elsewhere than to a volume like the present for this part of the subject. The merit of Mrs. Bell's volume is of another kind; with a due sense of "the evolution of popular belief," she makes it her chief business to trace this or that life, with its web of actual facts and its woof of legendary embellishment, in the records of fine art. Here she is on firmer ground, for she is, if we may courteously say it, no tyro in art-criticism. Mrs. Bell has gone far and wide for her "instances," and has wisely included in her always appropriate illustrations many relatively unknown masterpieces, such as the "Cenacolo," by Andrea del Sarto, and the charming "Madonna," by Francesco Bianchi, in the Louvre. Those readers who may seek some information concerning the accessories of the saints and their portrayal in art, will not be disappointed. We may instance the nimbus or halo surrounding the head, and sometimes the whole figure, of a saint; as Mrs. Bell rightly explains, this is not peculiar to Christian art, though she does not point out its probable and curiously prosaic origin in Greek statues and statuettes. She does, however, demonstrate what will surprise many, that, so far from it being applied only to the saints, it has been given to the prophets, to King Herod (in the Greek Menology), and even (by Giotto) to Judas. St. Paul, too, sometimes wears it even as early in his career, as portrayed by pious painters, as at the martyrdom of St. Stephen.

\* \* \*

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION AFTER THE RESTORATION. By Gerald Berkeley Hertz, B.A. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1902. 8vo., pp. 160. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is a very readable and instructive little book. It does not contain anything very new, but it treats the familiar events of the fifty years which followed the restoration of Charles II. from a new standpoint—from the popular view, that is, of what was considered national duty and interest. What Mr. Hertz calls the "people's idea of politics—the idea of the private citizen and unrecognised pamphleteer"—this is the aspect of history of which this essay treats. Mr. Hertz's footnotes and references show that he has diligently examined the usual contemporary sources, but we think he might have drawn with advantage more illustrations from the poets and dramatists. The history of public opinion after the Restoration is practically the history of the development—half or more than half unconscious—of the influence of trade and business considerations on international relations. This development as affecting our relations with the Dutch in Charles II.'s time, in producing first a succession of wars and later an alliance, forms perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Hertz's essay; but the whole of the little book, which is well printed and nicely "got up," is well worth reading.

NOTES ON STAFFORDSHIRE PLACE-NAMES. By W. H. Duignan. London: Henry Frowde, 1902. 8vo., pp. xx, 178. Price 4s. 6d. net.

In few directions has modern scholarship worked a more complete revolution than in the study and interpretation of place-names. Early writers of local history, and others who followed in their footsteps, made the most marvellous shots at the etymology of names; and, indeed, the days of guessing are by no means over. The labours of the late Dr. Taylor, Professor Skeat, and others, have scotched the snake of empiricism, but have not killed it. Mr. Duignan's little book is a valuable contribution to the comparatively small amount of serious work that has yet been done on the subject of place-names, and may be warmly commended to the notice of students. The author knocks on the head sundry long-cherished traditions and derivations of the "fairy-tale" order—see, for instance, the able note on "Lichfield" (pp. 91-95)—as every serious writer on names is bound to do; but he is never dogmatic where there is reasonable ground for doubt. We particularly appreciate the candour with which he prints Mr. W. H. Stevenson's opinions on certain disputed derivations, in several cases where they are in direct opposition to his own. Only those who have paid any attention to researches and studies of this kind will be able thoroughly to appreciate the amount of hard and conscientious labour which has gone to the making of Mr. Duignan's valuable little book.

\* \* \*

We have received the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution* (Washington, D.C.) for 1900, a substantial volume of over 800 pages. Besides the annual reports, accounts, lists, etc., there are, as usual, a large number of valuable scientific papers; but only two or three of these touch on archaeological matters. There is a translation of a paper by Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch on "Discoveries in Mesopotamia," which does not contain anything very new, but is illustrated by some fine plates of photographs from slabs in the British Museum. Another translated paper is on "Ancient Desemers, or Steelyards," by Hermann Sökeland, illustrated by numerous sketches. There is also a capital contribution on "Chinese Folklore and some Western Analogies," by Frederick W. Williams.

\* \* \*

Two interesting and well-illustrated booklets are before us. One, on *Dundee Market-Crosses and Tolbooths*, reaches us from the city on the Tay. It is written and published for private circulation by Mr. William Kidd, who has been in business in Dundee for fifty years, and who issues this attractive brochure in celebration of his completion of half a century of business life. We are interested to observe that Mr. Kidd has a *History of Ancient Dundee* in the press. The other booklet is an addition to the very useful series of "Homeland Handbooks" (paper 6d., cloth 1s.). It treats of Dawlish, Devon, and its neighbourhood, and is written by Miss B. F. Cresswell. Like its predecessors, it is very well illustrated, and is in every respect satisfactory.

\* \* \*

Among the pamphlets on our table is a scholarly paper, issued by the Cambridge Antiquarian

Society, by Dr. M. R. James, on *The Verses formerly inscribed on Twelve Windows in the Choir of Canterbury Cathedral* (Macmillan and Bowes, price 2s.). Dr. James reprints the verses (which have appeared in type more than once before) from the earliest MS. authority—a roll now in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, the writing in which Dr. James attributes to the early part of the fourteenth century. The editor prefixes an introduction, and adds tables showing the probable arrangement of the contents of each window, with a note on the position of the windows. All ecclesiologists will value this pamphlet.

\* \* \*

The *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (January) offers its readers an unusually varied bill of fare. Specially interesting are papers on "The Cranogues of Lough Mourne," by Mr. G. E. Reilly; "Wooden Articles found in Peat Bogs," by Mr. W. J. Knowles; "The Church of Nendrum," by the late Bishop Reeves; and a note on a recent find of "Ancient Irish Bronze Trumpets," by Mr. F. J. Bigger. Mr. Dix continues his notes on "Ulster Bibliography," and other notes and papers complete a well-illustrated and most satisfactory part of the *Journal*.

\* \* \*

We give a warm welcome to the new monthly, *The Country* (Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co.; price 6d. net), the first number of which (March) is before us. All subjects connected with rural life, including archæology, are to be treated from a literary point of view, and if future issues are as good as this first number, the success of the venture is assured. The name of the publishers is a guarantee of beauty of production, and among the contents—more than two dozen items—are papers on "The Farm Sale," by Charles Marriott; "My Rectory Garden," by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A.; "John Parkinson," by A. F. Sieveking, F.S.A.; and "Sundials." The illustrations are excellent, but we wish a more convenient size of page had been chosen.

The *Genealogical Magazine* (March) has for frontispiece portraits (from the original in the possession of Lord Yarborough) of Mary Tudor, younger daughter of Henry VII., and her second husband, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The contents include papers on the families of Hicks, Holbrow, and Moutray of Seafeld and Roscobie; and notes on "Cockades," and "How to Deal with Difficult Questions of Pedigree." The most noteworthy item in the *Architectural Review* (March) is a fine plate of part of the tapestry recently discovered in strips attached to the wall behind the pictures in the long gallery at Hardwick Hall, and since skilfully put together at South Kensington. The fragments have been found to make a homogeneous set of four hangings, of which the first is reproduced in the plate before us. The number also contains a beautifully illustrated paper on "Avallon and Vézelay," by S. N. Vansittart.

We have also on our table the *Architects' Magazine* (February); *The American Author* (January); the first number of *La Nuova Parola* (January), a new illustrated review issued from Rome (Via del Mortaro, 23); and *Sale Prices* (February).

## Correspondence.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the review of my little work in December's number of the *Antiquary*, it is stated that the term "furred amice" which I used in reference to the Prior's cloak was "not quite correct," as the word should be "almuce," and this should not be confounded with the linen amice.

I distinctly mentioned that this was so, but allow me to state that it was not incorrect to use the term "amice" when describing the cloak, for "amice" and "almuce" are used interchangeably, together with various other spellings, such as "amyce," "amys," "amyse," all of which meant a loose wrap or cloak.

"A palmer's amice wrapped him round."

(SCOTT: *Lady of the Lake*.)

The word "almuce," which your reviewer says I should have used, is also applied to a furred hood having long ends hanging down the front of the dress, something like the stole worn by the clergy from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries for warmth when officiating in the church during inclement weather.

You may say "furred amice" or "furred almuce," just as you prefer to write it.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

Dublin,  
January 18, 1902.

We submitted this letter to our reviewer, whose reply follows:

"I must allow that I expressed myself unguardedly in supposing that Mr. Butler did not distinguish between the amice, which he rightly terms a sacerdotal vestment, and that garment of religious and of clerics more commonly called an 'almuce.' My objection was rather to the practice of many of even our best English dictionaries in ignoring the use of the latter characteristic term. That both the one and the other mean a shoulder-piece so adapted as to serve for a head-covering is well known. But there is great doubt whether the two words come from a common root. The valuable Cassinese additions to Ferraris' great work, while admitting that 'amictus' or 'amice' is Latin in origin, consider reasonable the derivation of 'almuce' in its various forms from the Teutonic (*mutze*=head). Again, he notices a supposed derivation of 'almutium' from *armus*, the Latin for shoulder. However it may be, the ambolagium, anagolagium, old forms of the word 'amice,' have certainly nothing to do with the almuce. It should particularly be noticed that in ancient ceremonial use both the amice and the almuce were at times worn together. Thus, in the twelfth century, when Canon Benedict wrote his *Ordo*, he directs that the

Pope on Maundy Thursday, having the amuce over his albe, and over that again his dalmatics, should take off his chasuble and cover his shoulders and head with the almuce.\*

"Pope Innocent III. (early thirteenth century) directs the wearing of two shoulder-coverings, one under the albe, which he calls an 'amice' (*amictus*), tied before the breast with two strings or *ligulis*, to be spread over the shoulders of the Pontiff; the other, to which he gives the name of 'orale,' in hood form, assumed after the albe, but thrown back over it under the dalmatics.†

"As an ecclesiastical vestment the linen amice, described as a *sindon*, was probably introduced in the seventh century. The early Pontificals give a special prayer to be said when it was put on. Canons and monks alike wore it; but it never was an efficient or practical head-covering, except when held in its place by a monk's hood. Now Canons and other clergy equally needed a covering for the head, as birettas and so forth were unknown. Some appear to have attempted the adoption of a monastic cowl or hooded dress. Amalarius (ninth century), in his Rule for Canons, inveighs much against this practice. As a substitute the Canons appear to have taken refuge in the furry and warm almuce. Later it has been looked upon as a special distinction of the higher clergy. The Roman Congregation of Rites frequently legislates on the subject. It is never of linen, as the true amice is bound to be. When not used as a hood, it is never spread over the shoulders as the latter is, but invariably carried loosely on the arm. Lastly, it is of its nature an outer garment, the true amice, on the contrary, being a part of the under apparel."

\* "The wearing of the almuce over the albe was a very old custom (see the first, third and fifth of the *Ordines Romani*). It is now obsolete, except at Milan, in the churches of certain regulars, and, if I mistake not, in some of the Eastern rites."

† "I do not say this is a true almuce, but the Pontiff, learned in liturgical matters, plainly refuses to call it an amice."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



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 He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii. sc. 3.

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of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk.*

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*Rector of Rampton, Cambridge, Hon. Mem., late Hon. Sec., of the  
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cation of all matters of Archæological and Antiquarian  
interest, more particularly relating to Scotland.



# The Antiquary.



MAY, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

A CURIOUS story comes from Paris. A M. Christiani, a reporter of *Le Matin*, sought to prove the laxity of the watch kept over the art treasures in the Louvre by spending four hours in a sarcophagus after the closing of the museum. He would have remained overnight and come out next day had not his *huissier*, who had consented to accompany M. Christiani to certify to his presence in the sarcophagus, become conscience-smitten and betrayed him. The adventurous reporter came with a bulky portfolio containing a blanket and provisions. Just before closing time, 5 p.m., he jumped into his sarcophagus, nodded to the departing *huissier*, and made himself as comfortable as possible for the night. His reflections were interrupted at 9.15 by the arrival of a patrol. On being brought before the police commissary, he was sternly rebuked for playing such practical jokes. The story is held to show that too much attention has been devoted to the danger of fire in the Louvre, and not enough to proper watch and ward against thieves or malicious persons, who might easily secrete themselves on the premises, as did the *Matin's* reporter.

A meeting was held at Bristol on March 21, at which it was resolved, according to newspaper reports, to form a society, to be called the "Bristol Society of Antiquarians." When a lady once addressed Crabb Robinson as an "antiquarian," he replied sharply that he was a noun and not an adjective; and we must confess to sharing the diarist's dislike of the use of "antiquarian" as a substantive,

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although Dr. Murray's *Dictionary* shows that the word has been so used since the time of James I., when Philemon Holland translated Camden's *Britannia*, and wrote of a "Senate of Antiquarians." Apart from this question, however, we should have thought that with so admirable a society as the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society already in existence, the formation of another organization was hardly unnecessary.

The story of a curious discovery was told in the Consistory Court on March 22, when the Rev. D. W. Duthie, Rector of Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk, applied for a faculty to remove a small font from the parish church in order to replace it by a large and ancient font which had been found in a cottager's garden at Eye. A local clergyman discovered the font, which had been used for many years as a huge flower-pot. Nobody knew where it came from. It is apparently of the sixteenth century, and is decorated in the Gothic style, being in admirable preservation. Mr. Duthie purchased the font for £5. The Chancellor ordered that the citation be issued.

Among the curiosities and relics at Groot-schur, the Cape home of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, is a very interesting collection of treasures unearthed in the Zimbabwe ruins, including a wooden bowl with the sacred crocodile and the signs of the Zodiac carved upon it, links of an ancient slave-chain, and a copper coin of the reign of the Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius.

We much regret to record the death of Mr. Cadwallader John Bates, M.A., of Langley Castle, Northumberland, a well-known figure in northern antiquarian circles. Mr. Bates wrote a history of Northumberland for Mr. Elliot Stock's series, as well as a history of mediæval Northumbrian towers, and was one of the foremost in the work of producing a county history of Northumberland, undertaken by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, of which he was vice-president. Mr. Bates bought a fourteenth-century castle at Langley from the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners, and spent an enormous sum in restoring it. He died on March 18, at the early age of 49. Two days later died

R

Mr. Cecil Brent, F.S.A., aged 74, also well-known in days gone by in the antiquarian world. His brother, John Brent, was the author of *Canterbury in the Olden Time*, and, working jointly, the two brothers made many extensive discoveries of weapons, jewellery, and other relics in Kentish Saxon cemeteries. Mr. Cecil Brent had a private museum of great interest, wherein most of his finds and collections, including a remarkable array of pilgrims' signs, were housed.



The Société des Bibliophiles François at Paris, says the *Athenæum*, has in hand the publication of a whole group of manuscripts of St. Augustine's *City of God*, illuminated by artists of the middle and end of the fifteenth century. Numerous reproductions, taken from the manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and those of the Hague, Nantes, Mâcon, etc., will be included in this important work. The volume is expected at the end of this year.



In the March number of *Blackwood* Sir Herbert Maxwell had an entertaining paper on the "Regalia of England and the Honours of Scotland." Writing of the Coronation Stone, the essayist concluded that "the Scottish Coronation Stone was no more than an ordinary boulder, chosen by chance for the inauguration of some early Pictish kinglet, whence it acquired an exoteric dignity, to be enhanced by each successive coronation. Could there be a kindlier foothold for myth and mystery? We are driven to conclude that its first and last migration was when Edward I. carried it off, intending to obliterate the last outward and visible signs of Scottish independence. . . .

"Probably the stone taken to Westminster was but the fixed seat of a throne with steps, like the Marmorne Stuhl of Charlemagne, whereon the German Emperors used to be crowned. This may still be seen at Aix-la-Chapelle, a plain seat of white marble on five steps, said to have been covered with plates of gold on the occasion of a coronation. With some such design in view, King Edward, having landed his booty from the Tay on the banks of the Thames, commanded a bronze chair to be made for its reception, and this

was begun at once by an artificer named Adam; but the King afterwards altered the order into one for an oaken chair, possibly out of consideration for the priest, who was directed to sit therein what time Mass was celebrated in the Confessor's chapel. Walter the Painter, being occupied at the time in decorating the Painted Chamber, was employed to paint and gild the chair, and to supply two small leopards as supporters, and thus, in the words which Shakespeare puts in the mouth of Richard III., was

A base foul stone made precious by the foil  
Of England's chair.

This identical chair still encloses the stone, though it has suffered occasionally at the hands of upholsterers when some Court official deemed it too shabby to form part of a coronation ceremony, and submitted it to a coat of varnish."



A Hastings correspondent writes: "A strange blending of the old with the new is to be seen in Priory Road, West Hill, Hastings, and the attention of the antiquary cannot but be arrested by the singular sight. On every hand are evidences of modern times, but at the entrance to a house called 'Bladon' have been erected the ancient gates which admitted many thousand visitors to Battle Abbey. They date back many hundred years, and are still in a good state of preservation; but the seal of time is evident upon these relics not only by their general appearance, but from the fact that the moulding, where the hand naturally rests to open the gate, has been smoothed somewhat by usage in the centuries that have gone. From the footway can also be seen the old windows from the banqueting-hall of Battle Abbey, built into the otherwise modern house. Of further interest is the fact that at the side of the window stand two solid and rarely met with figures of lead. They are assumed to be part of four, symbolical of 'earth, air, fire, and water.' The two representing 'fire' and 'water' are excellently preserved. They are of considerable value, and ought to find a permanent home where they can be inspected and studied, for of their antiquity and great rarity there is not the least doubt. Other treasures to be seen include a

couple of stone lions from the old abbey at Robertsbridge. If any of our American cousins over for the Coronation are in an annexing mood they will find something here, close to the battlefield of Hastings, sufficient to arouse curiosity in their minds and envy in their breasts."



The *Builder* of April 5 and 12 contained an interesting paper on "Ancient Circular Churches," with diagrams. We agree with the writer in thinking that the circular portion of the Pantheon of Rome "was probably added to the splendid portico of an earlier square temple, which possibly was the only portion completed or preserved"; but we should be disposed to date the building of the rotunda a little later than "the reign of Hadrian in A.D. 125."



Mr. E. V. Methold's *Notes on Stevenage* is being republished. The book contains an account of Stevenage in years gone by, from notes collected from old documents, old vestry books, and other sources, with a good description of the inns and the posting days. The account of the place is written up to the present time, and the book is now illustrated, which gives it an additional interest. It is issued at 1s. 6d. (postage 2d.), and can be obtained from J. W. Hart, High Street, Stevenage, or from the Author, Walkern Road, Stevenage.



Dr. Leonard Cave, chairman, and Mr. Frank Loomes, hon. secretary of the Fotheringhay Relic Committee, Archæological Society, Peterborough, write jointly, stating that "all that remains of the historic Castle of Fotheringhay is one fairly large but shapeless piece of dressed stone and concrete, that rolled from the Castle keep which crowned the summit of the mound near-by when the Castle was dissolved about 1630. This is being considerably reduced year by year, and if not protected there will be shortly little left. The Peterborough Archæological Society is prepared to erect about it a light iron railing with inscription, and to keep such in repair in perpetuity if funds are forthcoming. Subscriptions will be received and acknowledged

by Mr. R. H. Hughes, National Provincial Bank, Peterborough; Mr. J. W. Bodger, Peterborough; or by the chairman and secretary."



The Mayor of Kingston-upon-Thames, Dr. Finney, intends to celebrate by various festivities, including a symbolical procession, the thousandth anniversary of the Coronation in Kingston, on Whit-Sunday, 902, of the Saxon King, Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great. Dr. Finney is an ardent antiquary, and signalized his former mayoralty by the unveiling of a window in the Council-chamber of the Town Hall to commemorate the seven hundredth anniversary of the granting by King John of the borough's first recorded charter.



The Rome correspondent of the *Times* reports, under date April 3, that Signor Boni, Director of Excavations in the Forum, has made another discovery of unusual interest. It has long been his conviction that the sub-soil of a part of the Forum contains the necropolis of the founders of Rome, and that, given the Aryan origin of those founders, the character of the tombs must be in accordance with the Aryan custom of cremation. Critics have displayed much scepticism concerning this theory, as also concerning the traces of Aryan development which Signor Boni has detected in the Forum; but he has once more silenced their objections by producing the object whose existence they had doubted or denied. On April 2 he discovered a prehistoric tomb, believed to date approximately from the eighth century B.C., containing a large urn, or *dolium*, of black ware full of calcined bones, and several reticulated, egg-shaped vases, besides a bowl and a cup with horned handles like those found in the *terremare* of the Bronze Age. The tomb is situated in the bed-clay some 12 feet below the level of the Sacred Way, opposite the Regia, and close by the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.



*Apropos* of the foregoing note, we may mention that the *Pilot* of March 29 contained an article of some length admirably summarizing the results obtained by Signor Boni since he

began the present excavations in the Forum, on a very modest scale, in November, 1898.



At the annual general meeting of the Surrey Archæological Society, held at Guildford in March, it was stated that the excavations at Waverley Abbey had been continued with very interesting and important results. The chief work had been on the foundations of the Pulpitum and portions belonging to the monks' stalls, and on those of the Infirmary Hall, where the bases of the pillars of the north and south arcades had been discovered *in situ*, and for the most part in excellent condition. The chairman, Lord Middleton, remarked that, unfortunately, they were still compelled to appeal for donations to the Special Excavation Fund, as, in spite of a recent munificent grant from the Society of Antiquaries of £25, there yet remained a deficit of more than £50.



The Bodleian Library proposes to celebrate its Tercentenary next October. The proceedings will probably include a formal reception of the guests by the Vice-Chancellor in the evening of October 8, a ceremony in the Sheldonian Theatre in the morning of the 9th, an inspection of the library, and a dinner in the evening. It was on November 8, 1602, that, by the munificence of Sir Thomas Bodley, the present foundation was thrown open to the public. We can hardly say that it rose from the ashes of its predecessor, for hardly even ashes of the former library were left to rise from. Incredible as it now seems, the collection founded by Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, about 1450, had been completely broken up and dispersed after an existence of about a century, and the University either could or would do nothing to repair the loss. It was at his own private expense that Bodley undertook to refit the bare walls of Duke Humfrey's library, to stock it with books, and to endow it with funds. The reading-room as it now appears is not very different from what it was when erected in 1610 by Bodley.



An interesting discovery of prehistoric ornaments is reported from a place some distance to the east of Melk, on the Danube, midway

between Linz and Vienna. While looking for fossils, etc., among some broken rocks on a low hillock (the so-called "Watch Hill"), a lad named Max Syrutschek found, in a layer about 4 feet deep, a spiral-shaped bracelet, coated with patina, 6 centimetres in diameter. Continuing cautiously to dig, he found another bracelet of a similar kind, five finger-rings in good preservation, several parts of a thin spiral that had been used as a necklace, some bronze implements with holes bored in them, and fragments of bones. But the most valuable article is a fibula, or clasp, which served to hold the cloak together over the breast. It consists of a disc 7 centimetres in diameter, on which concentric circles and counter-hatches are engraved, and a pin 16 centimetres long. Remarkable also are seven human teeth, covered with patina, and possessing an intense green shimmer. All these articles belong to the Bronze Period, and the find is of particular interest, because this is the first of its kind in the neighbourhood of Melk. The whole collection has been presented to the town museum by the youthful finder. Further excavations will be carried on under the direction of the authorities.



Home discoveries include the exposure at Alnwick Castle, by the sinking of flagging, of the ancient moat way and the massive masonry work on which the drawbridge rested, together with a dungeon beneath the old guard chamber. Restoration work at Claverley Church, near the road from Wolverhampton to Bridgnorth, has brought to light Norman frescoes which apparently represent a battle scene. At Enfield a number of Roman remains—coins, fragments of pottery and jewellery, and a mutilated statuette—have been unearthed during the construction of a new road. Lastly, there has been turned up on the Castle Estate at High Wycombe, Bucks, a small gold pendant of Anglo-Saxon make. The Curator of the Coin Department of the British Museum has identified it as being of late seventh-century workmanship, and is of opinion that it was made in this country of native gold.



The *Sphere* of April 19 contained eight capital views of the Roman city at Timgad in Algeria, now being excavated by the French Government—a veritable Algerian Pompeii.



## Minster Church, Kent.

BY DOM H. PHILIBERT FEASEY, O.S.B.



HE Church of St. Mary\* at Minster in Thanet has been pronounced by Sir Stephen Glynne—a careful student, and a no mean judge of Kentish ecclesiastical architecture—to be unquestionably one of the very finest churches in the county. This is a distinction in full accord with the ancient dignity this church formerly possessed as the mother of all the churches in the Island of Thanet—that is, the mother-church of the three equally fine old churches of St. John the Baptist at Margate, built A.D. 1050,† and made parochial in the thirteenth century; St. Peter's, enlarged A.D. 1184; and St. Lawrence's, made parochial A.D. 1275.‡

From the statements of the Canterbury chroniclers we gather that *everything* in the shape of buildings disappeared in the ravages of the Danes. Not only ecclesiastical but domestic edifices, they say, were swept away, not one stone being left upon another, save the shrine (*feretrum*) of the glorious virgin St. Mildred,§ which was still apparent at Minster, according to Elmham, in his day, A.D. 1414.

After the departure of these marauders, the inhabitants, returning again to their homes and places of abode, would naturally set about rebuilding, necessarily in a small and poor way on account of their poverty, and amongst the first of these labours would be a small parish church. This would be extended and beautified as time went on,

\* This dedication to St. Mary forms now the only remaining trace of the once existing monastery of Minster founded in the middle of the seventh century by Queen Ermenburga, who upon assuming the religious habit took the name, as Abbess, of the Lady Eva (Domina Ebba = Dompneva).

† Mockett, *Journal*, p. 9.

‡ The date of the division of the country into parishes is a matter of uncertainty. Camden ascribes such a division to Archbishop Honorius, circa A.D. 630; Sir Henry Hobart, to Lateran Council A.D. 1179. In early times and until made independent of Minster, these churches would be served by regular priests from the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury.

§ *Hist. Mon. Sci. Aug.*, p. 220.

although it is to be questioned whether a church of any great consideration was here until the manor, with its church, passed into the care of St. Augustine's Abbey.

In this sense of church building and beautifying, the great monastery at Canterbury was the greatest benefactor of Minster, the whole of the present Church of St. Mary being due to that architectural and religious zeal of its monks to which, almost without exception, every church affiliated to their abbey testifies.\*

It is extremely difficult to understand exactly what remains (if any) there were, for Joscelyn speaks of buildings as existing when Abbat Elfstan came to take the body of St. Mildred: "Ælfstan . . . in Tanetum beate Mildrethe *hospicium* . . . die pentecostes peruenit."†

On the next page he says that the Abbot with a chosen band of monks and knights "glorioso Mildrethe Ecclesiam tanquam suam capellam intrat. Hostia intrinsecus diligenter obfirmat et quasi cuncta sibi in manus data exultat." Nevertheless, on a subsequent page he describes the ruinous state of the building thus, "templum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli," after the Norman Conqueror had ordered Thanet to be laid waste.‡

The Canterbury, or rather the St. Austin's, chronicler, Thomas of Elmham, who wrote circa 1414, would seem to connect the site of the existing parish church with that of the minster anciently attached to the monastery, founded in honour of the Virgin Mother of God, in or about the year 670, by the royal widow Ermenburga, afterwards known by her religious name of Dompneva. Dompneva, he says, founded her monastery of virgins in the southern part of Thanet,

\* Harl. MSS., 3908, 62a; Cott. MS. Vesp. B., xx., 174b.

† "De hinc conuenientes tecta monasterii beate Mildrethe restaurant; quod tamen ad pristinam dignitatem nequaquam ultra conualuit; sed quod pridem ter uiginti aut amplius sanctimonialium pollebat caterua, deinceps duorum aut trium clericorum plebeia erat parrochia. Jamque ibi hesperie Mildrethe factum [est] uesperie ut apud amantissimum patronum Augustinum renascenti surgeret soliferum mane."—Harl. MSS., 3908, fol. 55b; and Cott. MS. Vesp. B., xx., fol. 170b.

‡ *Ibid.* 3908, 72a; Vesp. 18a.

<sup>1</sup> Omitted in Harl. MS.

near the water, in that place where now stands the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin. This statement he confirms further on when he says: "The Church of St. Mary in Thanet, which was then where now the parish church stands."\*

The interior measurement of the church, which is cruciform, and has a Norman tower at the west end of its nave, is  $160\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length from the west wall of the tower to the east wall of the chancel, and 85 feet 1 inch from north to south in the crossing of its transepts. The total width of the nave, including the aisles, is  $49\frac{1}{2}$  feet; that of the chancel 21 feet 10 inches. The chancel itself is 52 feet 9 inches long; the transepts, of unequal dimensions, are: the north  $19\frac{1}{2}$  feet (north to south) long, and 22 feet 9 inches deep (east to west), and the south 18 feet 5 inches (north to south) long, and 23 feet deep from east to west.

In the opening years of the eleventh century the Danes had, by a bold stroke, made themselves masters of Britain. Canute had succeeded his father, Sweyn, on the throne, and, embracing Christianity, had set about with all the fervour of a new convert to repair the damage done by his pagan ancestors to the ecclesiastical edifices of his kingdom.

In all probability the majority of these buildings had been principally composed of wood. This would account for their easy destruction and complete disappearance in many instances from their original situation. But now, under the new order of things, the art of working in stone and lime would be employed in the reconstruction, and we may well believe that the church at Minster, as one of the most important of such buildings, would share in the good work. However, be this as it may, to this period archæological experts attribute that part of a church which extended to the westward beyond the present edifice, and to the eastward some 26 feet from the present position of the tower.

\* "... undavit in eadem terra cœnobium virginalē, in parte australi ejusdem insulæ, prope aquam, in honore Dei Genitricis Mariæ, in illo loco ubi nunc est ecclesia parochialis ejusdem Dei Genitricis et Virginis remanens." . . . "De templo Sanctæ Mariæ in Thaneto, quod tunc fuit ubi nunc parochialis ecclesia remanet."—*Hist. Mon. Sci. Aug.*, pp. 215, 218.

Upon the site of the earlier original westward building a Norman tower rises in four stages (three of which are pierced with round-headed windows) to a height of  $61\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The dimensions of the exterior base\* are 22 feet 2 inches square, on the interior  $14\frac{1}{4}$  feet square, within the battlements, from north to south 19 feet 6 inches, and from east to west 18 feet. The walls, which at the base appear to be nearly 4 feet thick, become less solid as they ascend, the west wall of the belfry-loft being 3 feet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and that of the east 3 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. These walls are supported by shallow buttresses in three stages, with Norman strings continued across them. On the north and south sides they stand within 3 or 4 inches of the angles, but on the western side they are placed further from the angles of the tower.

The parapet of the tower is embattled and crowned with a leaden-covered spire of good proportions, 41 feet in circumference at its base. The summit was formerly finished off with a globe carrying a great wooden cross, covered with lead; over this was placed a vane, and above that another cross of iron.

About the year 1647 one Richard Culmer, "a furious bigot to his conceits," having got the sequestration of Minster Vicarage upon the refusal of Dr. Casaubon to take the Covenant, deeming the adornments of the spire as monuments of idolatry, hired two persons of the parish to demolish them, he himself, by moonlight, fixing the ladder for their ascent from the square of the tower to the top of the spire.

Sixty-nine interior stone steps, rudely formed, broken and irregular, lead up into the bell-chamber, which contains five bells, one ancient and four of the Caroline period, the particulars of which are as follows:

The first and oldest (without date) bears an effigy of a priest in the posture of prayer, and after it the monogram of the donor of the bell, with the inscription in Gothic lettering:

**Holy Mart pray for Vs.**

Its dimensions are 3 feet  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; weight, 16 cwt.; note, F.

\* The insertion of Roman bricks in the lower part of the tower has been taken by some as an indication of the existence of a Roman temple on the site now occupied by Minster Church.

The second is inscribed :

WILLIAM AMBROSS, IOHN GRANT, C. W.  
[Churchwardens?]  
THOMAS PALMAR MADE MEE ; 1660.

Dimensions, 3 feet 2½ inches ; weight, 12 cwt. ; note, G.

The third :

IOSEPHVS HATCH ME FECIT ; 1626.

Dimensions, 3 feet ½ inch ; weight, 10 cwt. ; note, A.

The fourth :

*ioseph hatch made me ; 1636.*

Dimensions, 3 feet 11½ inches ; weight, 22 cwt. ; note, E.

The fifth :

IOSEPHVS HATCH ME FECIT ; 1636.

Dimensions, 2 feet 10 inches ; weight, 8 cwt. 2 qrs. ; note, B.

Attached to the tower (the tower in reality is built on to it) is a turret—7 feet 7 inches square—built of rough unwrought stone without string-course or other kind of ornament, the top being finished off with a four-sided conical capping of stone. Quoins of wrought stone are simply recessed in the south-west angle for about one-half of its height. Seventy-nine rough stone steps (about 2 feet 1 inch broad, with, on an average, an 8-foot riser), ending abruptly, lead to its summit—strong evidence of a greater proportion of height than it at present possesses. Four rectangular slits light the interior ; these, like the four doorways, two in the east wall\* and two in the north, being roughly formed. The only entrance to the turret is from the south aisle, the quoins of its north-east angle being visible from the nave. The passage-connection between the turret and the belfry-loft is of the rudest kind, running northward, westward, and northward again through the north wall of the turret and the east wall of the tower.

From the belfry-loft a large window of Norman features gives a view into the nave, into which the tower opens by a Norman arch 22 feet 2 inches high from floor to soffit, the exact length of each side of the base of the tower. Immediately above the

\* One of these is set at some feet above the existing roof of the south aisle.

arch is another square coloured window of thirteenth-century date, displaying some emblems of the Passion, the crossed Spear and Sponge, with the Crown of Thorns in the centre.

This turret, possibly a veritable fragment of the foundation of Dompneva (Ermenburga, A.D. 670), is without doubt the nucleus about which the rest of the earlier church grew up. In general appearance it is almost identical with the round stair turret of Brixworth Church,\* an ancient erection on the basilican plan, which was positively erected about the year 870 as a protection from the Danes.† Its staircase is furnished with the same (defensive) rectangular slits, and its masonry is as rude and its herring-bone work of the same primitive type as that at Minster. Moreover, its only entrance is a door inside the church. Competent students believe that both the newel and steps of the Minster turret are not those originally built, but subsequent restorations. For one thing, the newel (7 inches in diameter) is of a different kind of stone from that of the steps, while the workmanship is of a more finished description ; and for another, the very rudeness and ill-placement of the steps would go far to sustain the statement made by some, that they were brought from the ruined turret attached to the manor-house hard by, and introduced here to save the expense of new ones.

By the mere fact that a series of ten steps rise above and beyond the present upper door, giving a rude and primitive entrance into the bell-chamber, a clear indication is given that at one period the height of the turret was much greater than it is at present. They end abruptly. The leads of the south aisle are reached by a makeshift of external projecting steps, the whole being capped with flint and slabs.

NAVE.—Entering the church by the west door under the tower, the visitor finds himself in the earliest, and consequently oldest, portion of the edifice, called, for want of a better designation, the SAXON CHAPEL. The limit is marked out by the two westernmost

\* The turret at the east end of St. Peter's, Oxford (*circa* A.D. 1180), has a similar finish to that at Minster.

† See Watkins' *History*, p. 50.

arcades, which extend from 26 to 30 feet eastward from the site on which the present Norman tower stands. During the general restoration, which took place in the year 1863, the foundations of a cross-wall, 5 feet in thickness, and running from north to south, was discovered beneath the floor-level of the nave, at the line of junction where the present arcade walls are united with the later Norman additions.\* This foundation wall was in all probability that of the east chancel wall of the original eleventh-century, or probably earlier, church.†

Thus we have our probable first Minster Church, lighted by fair-sized, round-headed, clerestory windows, moderately splayed, whose blocked-up outlines can still be traced, cut through by the early Norman arch, above the piers of the north and south arcades respectively.

Upon the extension of the church in the true Norman period these walls—14 inches thicker than those of the three continuing eastern bays—which now support the two western arches, were pierced by arcades and the windows blocked up. In point of time the south wall was the first to be thus treated, and finished with the addition of a south aisle (10 feet 3 inches wide), the north wall being left unchanged until a further extension was deemed necessary, when that, too, was similarly treated by the attachment of a wider north aisle (12 feet 5 inches) with more extensive bays. This supposition of a later addition is supported by the appearance of the early (*circa* A.D. 1160-1170) dog-tooth moulding which ornaments the three easternmost arches of the north arcade, as well as by the transitional character of their pier-caps and responds, the south having only the billet and chevron ornament with pier-caps of an early character.

A comparison of the two arcades shows that, while the walls and detached piers are of similar thickness in both cases, the spans of the four arches on the north side vary from 10 to 10½ feet, those on the south

\* This junction with the thinner nave arcade walls presents a curious and unsightly set-off by the cutting away of the piers as seen in the south aisle.

† It is suggested it may have been basilican in plan, with semicircular apses, as at Lyminge and Reculver.

being somewhat less than 10 feet wide. Commencing from the west, the northern arcades span 9 feet 6 inches, 10 feet 4 inches, 10 feet 6 inches, 10 feet 5 inches, and 10 feet, the corresponding spans on the south being 9 feet 10 inches, 9 feet 10 inches, 9 feet 6 inches, 9 feet 10½ inches, and 9 feet 10½ inches. The windows in the aisles, bereaved of their original tracery in 1817, are modern insertions after old models. The ashlar stones which formed the mullions of some of these old windows may be seen capping a wall outside the village.

The nave (109 feet by 23 feet, including tower) is finely divided into five bays of round-headed arches of several periods, excellently restored, the three easternmost (7 feet 5 inches circumference) on each side being much more ornate than the two western ones (9 feet 5 inches circumference). The short and massive piers are of primitive type, with the round abacus, decorated on the south side by a zigzag and billet, and on the north by what is termed the dog-tooth moulding. The huge pier on the south side, standing at the line of junction of the old and new churches, shows the great difference in the thickness of the walls (3 feet 6½ inches and 2 feet 4½ inches), and the clumsy amalgamation of the imposts of the piers at the extension of the nave eastward. The two capitals of these westernmost piers differ from the rest, having the fleur-de-lis ornament.\*

(To be concluded.)

## The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

### V.



THE Second Route gave us a very circuitous course north-westwards, the sum of the stages between London and Carlisle being 383 miles. In the Fifth Route we are in worse case, with a total of 443 miles, the cause

\* Tradition has ascribed them as the handiwork of William of Sens, who was at this time engaged upon his rebuilding of Canterbury Cathedral after the great fire in 1174.

being unusual indirectness in the earlier part of the way. However, it is not our business to construct routes according to our preconceived notions of what such a people as the Romans ought to have done, but to interpret the text before us, viz. :

Item, a Londinio Luguvalio ad		
vallum ... ..	mpm. ccccxliii.	
Cæsaromago ... ..	mpm. xxviii.	
Colonia ... ..	mpm. xxiii.	
Villa Faustini ... ..	mpm. xxxv.	
Icinos ... ..	mpm. xviii.	
Camborico .. ..	mpm. xxxv.	
Duroliponte ... ..	mpm. xxv.	
Durobrivas ... ..	mpm. xxxv.	
Causennis ... ..	mpm. xxx.	
Lindo ... ..	mpm. xxvi.	
Segeloci ... ..	mpm. xiiii.	
Dano ... ..	mpm. xxi.	
Legeolio ... ..	mpm. xvi.	
Eburaco ... ..	mpm. xxi.	
Isubrigantum ... ..	mpm. xvii.	
Cataractone ... ..	mpm. xxiiii.	
Levatis ... ..	mpm. xviii.	
Vesteris ... ..	mpm. xiiii.	
Brocavo ... ..	mpm. xx.	
Luguvalio ... ..	mpm. xxii.	

According to my measures, *Cæsaromagus* is Billericay. The discoveries here strengthen the allocation. It appears to be the station marked *Baromaci* in Peutinger's *Tabula*, the mileage attached to it, twelve, being the distance in Route IX. between *Cæsaromagus* and *Canonium*. Writtle and Chelmsford, the selections respectively of Mannert and of Talbot, Burton and Lapie, are too far from London, and Reynold's Widford is open to the same objection. Camden, who in this case was following the record, seeks *Cæsaromagus* in the neighbourhood of Brentwood, inclining towards Burstead. Gibson sees no objection to going through Epping Forest. The Romans, however, had no love for sylvan glades. He goes for Dunmow, followed by Baxter, both with much philological argument to show that *mow = magus*. There can be no doubt that this district, outside the forest, had divers Roman dwellings, and Gibson gives an important note on a road between Dunmow and Colchester. As to the latter, it is hardly necessary for me here to identify it with *Colonia*, the *Colonia Camulodunum* of Tacitus. With *Camulodunum*, as apart from *Colonia*, and with what seems to be the earlier road between London and Billericay,

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I hope to deal when I come to Iter IX., when I shall not be so much pressed for space.

In order that we may have some prospect for locating the stations which appear under the names of *Villa Faustini* and *Icinos*, it is necessary first to say a word about *Camboricum*. It has been alleged lately that the fifth Iter is "a purely fancy route, invented to allocate Camboricum at Cambridge."\* In that case the invention must have had a prophetic element, as the text now given is from two eighth-century MSS., one at Vienna and the other in the Escorial. It is clear also that *Camboricum*, not *Camboritum*, is the true reading. The only text which adopts the latter version is the 1511 transcript of two lost codices mentioned in my first chapter. From this was printed the *Editio Princeps*, the authority of which sufficed for Camden, who has been able to influence the majority of his successors, and much etymological ingenuity has been expended on Celtic interpretations of the supposed name. Were we at liberty to alter the figures of the text, many a difficulty would be obviated.

But these measures are not to be tampered with. Inconvenient as they may seem they, and not others in the place of them, demand our interpretation. There cannot be the slightest doubt that *Lindum* is Lincoln. The mileage between *Colonia* and *Lindum* is 151, whereas the distance in a straight line is some 60 miles short of this. Such an apparent discrepancy has no lack of parallels in other routes. Consider now our position at *Colonia*. We have come from the south-west; east of us lies the sea; westward is a short and easy way which destroys our mileage. We are perforce driven northward, and pursue our course over the Stour at *Ad Ansam*, or Stratford St. Mary, a station on Route IX. We pass the Gipping by some ford north-west of Ipswich, possibly Bramford, and after a while are on the fine old road from Ipswich to Norwich, which appears to be roughly indicated in Peutinger's *Tabula*,† identical

\* Mr. H. F. Napper in the *East Anglian*, N.S., viii. 85.

† Two points appear to indicate that the sheet of the *Tabula* with which we are concerned is later than the text of the British part of Antonine's

with neither of our Antonine routes; but passing through *Ad Taum*, Caister-by-Norwich, to the north coast of Norfolk, where, if we may at all depend on the drawing, it terminates at *Brannodunum*, Brancaster, a station of the *Comes Litoris Saxonici*.

Now, as nearly as may be at thirty-five Roman miles from Colchester, by the way indicated, is the village of Stoke Ash, abounding in Roman remains, for which I would venture to refer to my *Suffolk*, Chapter II. The name *Villa* is not inconsistent with such a settlement in the forest as would now be called a *hacienda* in Mexico or Central America. Of the ten places in the Itineraries distinguished by this name, seven are in North Africa, one in Britain, one in Cappadocia, and the other between Rome and Rimini. The suggestion which I have made that the name *Villa Faustini* was derived in a jocular spirit from Faustinus's *Villa* at Baïæ, of which we have so bright a picture in one of Martial's epigrams,\* is based on the fact that Martial was one of the most generally read writers of the time, and that through his epigram *Villa Faustini* had become a "household word," just as now the traveller through suburban villadom sees *Abbotsford*, *Rookwood*, etc., on the gate-posts.

Among other objects found at Stoke Ash were fragments of beautiful Arretine ware, and a coin of Crispus, the unhappy son of the Emperor Constantine. Years before these discoveries Lapie, whose work on the Itineraries was published at Paris in 1845, guided only by the recorded distances, placed *Villa Faustini* at Little Thornham, close by Stoke Ash, where to the best of my knowledge no Roman remains have been found. The place of the find is just below the White Horse Inn, and the other side of the little stream was used as a burial-place. My friend Mr. H. Watling mentions some vessels containing calcined bones inverted on a square tile discovered here.

Itinerary: (1) London, though indicated in the *Tabula*, is not named, and we know from Ammianus Mazcellinus (xxvii. 8; xxviii. 3) that its name had been changed by A.D. 368 to Augusta; (2) Boulogne is "nunc Bononia," though in Antonine it keeps its old name Gessoziacum.

\* iii. 49.

The next stage, eighteen miles, carries us in my belief to Ixworth, or hard by, the station to which the word *Icinos* is allotted in the Itinerary. The direct distance between Stoke Ash and Ixworth is about twelve miles, and again we are driven north to account for our mileage. It seems to me that the road delineated in Peutinger's *Tabula* was at the time of the Antonine Itinerary in the course of formation—at least, as far as Yaxley—that here Route V. worked round westward, so as to reach Ixworth by Botesdale, Wattisfield, and Stanton; and that the great coach-road mainly represents it. Thus the eighteen miles would be accounted for.

It was in November last that some confirmation of this part of Iter V. was found at Wattisfield. The Messrs. Watson, potters, of this village, were on the search for clay at a point south of this main road, overlooking Cork Wood. Just below the surface the spade turned up pieces of bone and broken necks and bases of pots, undoubtedly of Roman make. The ground is now levelled again, and soon a crop will be growing on the spot, but it is hoped that the owners will kindly consent to the site being marked out, with a view to further excavation in the autumn.\*

The Roman remains at Ixworth are of high importance, and the labours of Mr. Joseph Warren are recorded by himself in the *Proceedings* of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.† It is now half a century ago since the discoveries made in his time. He had been resident in Ixworth more than thirty years, and during that period he gathered up the local traditions and chronicled the excavations intrinsically of great note, and possibly the precursors of others. The small silver coin of Cunobellinus, bearing on the obverse CVNO in a wreath, and on the reverse CAMV under a pegasus, now in the British Museum; the bronze fibula, with a silver coin of Septimius Severus; the large round vase found in front of the Abbey; the silver coin of Caligula, with many other objects, are noted in his local map, with the exact positions of

\* My attention has been drawn to this by the Rev. E. Farrer, F.S.A., Rector of Hinderclay.

† i. 74, etc.

each find. Their widely-scattered sites show that the settlement cannot have been insignificant. Most notable is the large hypocaust, first unearthed by the plough in November or December, 1834. The plan of the building was oblong, forming a chamber 33 feet by 20 feet, with an apsidal west end. The floor of the sudatorium was supported by ninety-seven pillars, as usual about 14 inches high, and their ruinous condition shows that the place must have been destroyed before it was covered over. Among the flange-tiles, *tesserae*, etc., was found a piece of a vase, with a human face, engraved in the article to which I have referred. These traces of the Roman occupation extended into Pakenham and Stowlangtoft, and more items have been added since Mr. Warren's days. It is, I think, five or six years ago that a denarius of the Emperor Tiberius was found in the fork of the roads from Ixworth to Pakenham and Thurston.\*

Next we have thirty-five miles from *Icini* to *Camboricum*. To pass over etymological suggestions, the nature of the country between this and Lincoln compels us to bend south-west, for north-west of us lies the "never-ending fen." What we now name the "Isle of Ely" and "the parts of Lincoln called Holland" must have been a terror to road-makers at the beginning of the third century. There is no getting away from Cambridge, or, at least, from its vicinity, for those who know the district. That indefatigable antiquary of the last generation, Mr. Warren, found clear indications of the road across three fields at the back of Puttocks Hill, near Redcastle Farm. I would conjecture that it passed into Bury by the East Gate and out at the West Gate, dipping somewhat south of the ridge on which stand Barrow, Gazeley, etc., and finally striking into Wool Street for *Camboricum*. The present Bury and Newmarket Road, which leaves Bury by Rigby Gate, according to Gough,† seems to have been made—in part, at any rate—within his memory.

Hitherto the general consent of anti-

\* Recorded by the Rev. C. W. Jones, Vicar of Pakenham.

† See *Suffolk Traveller*, p. 400.

quaries has identified *Camboricum* with Cambridge. Mannert's "prope Littleport" could never have proceeded from one who knew the district, for Littleport is cut off from the Suffolk uplands by Mildenhall Fen and Burnt Fen, about the worst district for road-making in East Anglia, as the engineers of the Eastern Counties Railway found it about sixty years ago. That Cambridge was occupied by the Romans cannot be doubted. Camden mentions "the great number of Roman coins found near the bridge," and Professor Babington, in the second edition of his *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, has given an ample catalogue of objects discovered in various parts of the town—coins from Nero to Honorius, urns, embellished pateræ, bronze armillæ, etc. The Castle, the Bridge, Sidney Street, Barnwell, Trinity Hall Garden, Park Street, have all yielded the evidence of relics; and whatever may be the date of the timber foundation of the bridge described by the contractor, Mr. A. Browne, in his letter to Mr. Bevan, the engineer, in 1823, it has a parallel in the piling discovered at Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth, the *Gariannonum* of the *Notitia Imperii*, by Mr. Harrod, the well-known Norfolk antiquary. There is certainly a difference, the Cambridge timbers being contiguous, whereas those at Burgh Castle are 1 foot apart, with clay, chalk, and mortar rammed in. Yet there is one difficulty in assigning the *Camboricum* of the Itinerary to Cambridge, the distance to *Duroloponis*, which surely must be Godmanchester, being twenty-five miles. It seems to me that Grantchester was the *Camboricum* of the Itinerary, and that during the period of activity, in the beginning of the third century, the settlement went a little further down the river, carrying the old name with it. In that case we may adopt Professor Babington's route—go from Red Cross on the Wool Street (*Via Devana*, however expressive a designation, is only a recently-formed name), by Trumpington to Grantchester, where the remains of a fort are carefully described by him. At this point we will pause, hoping soon to pursue our journey by Lincoln to the north-west.



## The Dragon of Deerhurst.\*

By E. SIDNEY HARTLAND, F.S.A.



THE West of England possesses few more enchanting spots than the old-world churchyard of Deerhurst. To sit under the old yew-tree on a sunny summer afternoon, to gaze up at the ancient tower of the church and listen to the birds in the elms a little way off, and to the lowing of the cattle in the neighbouring meadows, when all other sounds save the

turies; and we may well believe that it witnessed the Norman Conquest, as it unquestionably heard the clash of arms, the shouts of defiance, the cries of despair, and the pæan of victory on that bloody field by Tewkesbury, which finally seated the House of York upon the English throne. Two stones catch the eye as we gaze upon it, rough-hewn and strange in form, and beaten, perchance, by the westerly storms of nine hundred years. One is placed above the low doorway, and the other above a window higher up. They still bear some uncouth resemblance to the head of a mythical monster, and the



DEERHURST CHURCH, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

hum of a passing bee are still, is to be transported into another and a happier world—so peaceful and serene is the place, and so far does it seem from all that can vex or disturb the quiet current of thoughts that glide gently on like the silent lapse of the Severn at our back. The tower before us lifts a plain, stern front, which offers hardly any ledge or nook to be caught by the teeth of Time. So it has stood and looked forth across the green and fertile valley for cen-

lower one exhibits the broken remains of open jaws. A similar stone is also placed over a doorway at the eastern end of the church. Nothing whatever is known about these stones. Probably they were part of the conventional ornamentation of what is called the Saxon period. But there is a story concerning a dragon localized at Deerhurst, and it is not unnatural to think that a connection subsists between the stones and the story.

The earliest authority for the legend is Sir Robert Atkyns, whose county history, first published in 1712, is entitled *The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire*. This

\* I have to thank Dr. Oscar W. Clark of Gloucester for his kind permission to reproduce the photographs used as illustrations to this paper.



portentous work, as a matter of fact, neither describes the ancient nor any other state of Gloucestershire. But in the age that produced the satire on the beginnings of true archæology embodied in the *Dunciad*, it passed for the work of an antiquary, as did a number of similar works relating to other counties, though that might well be when

in the parish of Deerhurst, to anyone who should kill the serpent. This was accomplished by one John Smith, "a labourer." He put a quantity of milk (as a later historian, Rudder, tells us, for the detail is beneath the notice of Atkyns), in a place frequented by the monster; and the brute having swallowed the whole, "lay down in the sun with his scales ruffled up. Seeing him in that situation, Smith advanced, and, striking between the scales with his axe, took off his head. The family of the Smiths enjoyed the estate when Sir Robert compiled this account, and Mr. Lane, who married a widow of that family, had then the axe in his possession."\*

It is an obvious reflection that Sir Robert might have taken the trouble to go and inspect the axe, might have described and tried to figure it; and then we should have had some data (not very trustworthy, perhaps, but still some data) for estimating its age and origin. But that was beneath the dignity of a county historian, and now it is lost for ever. True, the description of the axe would have thrown no light upon the provenience of the story; but it was at least a relic of antiquity preserved in the county, and conceivably of value to the county history. Nay, it might even have helped to show how the story came to be localized at Deerhurst. Failing the axe, we are thrown back upon the rude sculptures in the fabric of the church. Over the church door at Mansfeld, in Germany, is a statue of St. George, as he slew the famous dragon associated with his name. The legend current in the neighbourhood is that the saint was a knight named George, who was Count of Mansfeld. A hill near the town in the direction of Eisleben is called the Lindberg, the abode in former days, it is said, of a *Lindwurm*, or dragon, to which the inhabitants of the town were compelled to give a maiden every day. Soon there were no more maidens to be found in the place but the knight's own daughter. Rather than give her up, he rode forth, encountered and slew the monster, an exploit for which he was created a saint and honoured with a statue.† Now, nobody can doubt that the



DEERHURST CHURCH. DRAGON'S HEAD ABOVE WEST DOORWAY.

the *Dunciad* passed for poetry. Rarely and grudgingly does the pompous knight deviate from his dreary heraldry and endless genealogies. We have to be thankful for small mercies. One such is his mention of the Dragon of Deerhurst. The story is that the neighbourhood was plagued by "a serpent of prodigious bigness," which poisoned the inhabitants and slew their cattle. The people petitioned the King, and a proclamation was issued in response, offering an estate, then belonging to the Crown, on Walton Hill,

\* Atkyns (second edition, 1768), p. 202; Rudder, *A New History of Gloucestershire* (Cirencester, 1779), p. 402.

† Grässe, *Sagenbuch des Preussischen Staats*, vol. i., p. 460 (Story No. 502).

existence of the statue has rooted the story to the spot. The islanders of Sardinia have a St. George of their own, who was Bishop of Suelli. In the commune of Sant, Andrea Frius, a village in the province of Cagliari, is a tract called "The Plain of Blood," where grew a reddish plant, said to have been tinged by the blood of the dragon whom this very saint slew there.\* In this instance the coincidence of name between this good



DEERHURST CHURCH. DRAGON'S HEAD ABOVE WINDOW OF TOWER.

Bishop, to whom other miracles are ascribed, and the saint of the Catholic Church, has caused them to be confounded, and has laid the scene of the famous combat in the island. So we may conjecture that the coincidence of the stones in the church at Deerhurst and of a family in the parish bearing the plebeian name of Smith, and possessing an ancient axe-head whereof nothing was known, has stamped the legend with a local character.

But this does not account for the stones

\* *Rivista delle Tradizioni Popolari Italiane*, vol. i., p. 748.

themselves. Why should they have been placed in the church? The answer is that the church dates back to Old English (commonly called Saxon) times, and its ornamentation would be in accordance with the general art of those times. One of the most ordinary Anglo-Saxon sculptures is that of a dragon. All sorts of Anglo-Celtic work bear this figure; and the fondness for its reproduction seems to have been accentuated by the Danish invasions and conquest. It is therefore not to be wondered at that we find it in the church at Deerhurst.

If we go a step backward, and inquire why the dragon is such a favourite in Anglo-Celtic work, we find that the circle and the coil are some of the most common forms of Celtic design. The circle was probably the earlier, and the coil grew out of it in the course of artistic development, forming patterns whose beauty has never been exceeded by any human work. This, however, would hardly of itself account for the dragons' heads. But the English brought with them a mythic element, perhaps not wholly unknown before, which ultimately influenced the art of the country profoundly; and this element received a large accession of strength from the Scandinavian settlements of the ninth and tenth centuries. This mythic element consisted in the belief in a great world-serpent, and the stories concerning it and concerning another famous worm, Fafni, the guardian of the Niblung hoard. These worms are celebrated in a series of poems in the old Scandinavian tongue, the remains of which now extant do not go back, in the case of the earliest, beyond the middle of the tenth century, and in the *Prose Edda*, which is certainly of later date than the older strata of the poems. Allusions to the story of the fight with Fafni, or some other worm, occur in the English poem of *Beowulf*, only preserved in a single manuscript of the first half of the eleventh century. All these works were written down after the Norsemen and the English had come into contact with Christianity, most of them after Christianity had been adopted as the religion of the peoples among whom the legends were current. Most, if not all, of them are, therefore, contaminated by Christianity. But there is no reason to doubt that in their

main lines, at all events, the poems present to us not merely the legends themselves, but even the very words wherein they were recited long before the religion of Rome had penetrated the North.

That the story was domesticated in this country we have ample proof beyond the poem of *Beowulf*, for it is localized in many places. One of the most famous examples is that of the Pollard worm. Curiously enough, in all the versions of the tale that I have seen the worm is not a serpent, but a huge and savage wild boar. This boar, tradition saith, infested the woods of Bishop Auckland, and every effort to destroy it failed, the adventurers who had undertaken the achievement having all perished in the attempt. At length both the King and the Prince-Bishop of Durham, whose favourite residence was at Auckland Castle, offered rewards for its destruction. A member of the Pollard family, already an honourable and ancient one, rode forth in search of the monster, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in severing its head from the trunk.\* The rest of the story, and how the victor was defrauded of part of his reward, do not concern us here. A similar story was located at Sockburn, and used to be commemorated by the presentation by the lord of the Manor of Sockburn of a falchion to the Bishop of Durham on his first entry into his diocese. The falchion was said to be that with which the dragon was slain, and it was immediately returned by the Bishop to the lord.† Here, as perhaps in the original story of the Pollard worm, the foe is a serpent. Again, in Galloway there is a tradition of a snake which was accustomed to lie coiled around the Mote Hill at Dalry, probably the site of an early Norman palisaded fortress. The Lord of Galloway offered a reward for its destruction; but one of his knights was swallowed up by the monster, horse and armour and all, and another was deterred by evil omens. The adventure was then undertaken, as at Deerhurst, by a Smith, who devised a suit of armour for himself covered with long sharp spikes which could

be drawn in or thrust out at the wearer's will. The snake, of course, swallowed him whole, like his predecessor, but as he slipped down its throat he suddenly shot out his spikes, and rolled about violently; nor did he cease until he had torn his way out through the monster's carcase.\*

I need not enumerate all the places in this island which are the scenes of traditional dragon-stories. Most readers of the *Antiquary* can doubtless recall enough of them to prove the widespread localization of the story in England and Wales. I will only refer to the legend of the Lambton worm, which has some special points of similarity with the Galloway tradition. The worm in question was a creature caught by the heir of Lambton on the banks of the Wear one Sunday morning when fishing, and, to add to his iniquity, using very bad language. He threw it into a well, where it grew and grew until it outgrew the well and resorted to the river, lying coiled by night thrice around a neighbouring hill. Meantime, the heir of Lambton, having repented of his evil life and spent seven years in the wars, returned, and determined to rid the land of the curse his wickedness had inflicted upon it. A wise woman whom he consulted advised him to get his suit of mail studded thickly with spear-heads, and required him before going forth to the encounter to vow to slay the first living thing that met him on his way homewards, warning him that, if he failed to perform the vow, no lord of Lambton for nine generations would die in his bed. He met the worm, and challenged it to the conflict by striking a blow on its head as he passed. It turned upon him, and, winding its body around him, tried to crush him in its folds; but the spikes pierced it, and the closer its embrace the more deadly were the wounds it received, until with the flowing blood its strength ebbed away, and the knight with his good sword cut it in two. The severed part was at once borne beyond reach by the current of the river, and the worm, unable to reunite itself, was destroyed. The

\* *Academy*, October 17, 1885, communicated by Mr. Andrew Lang. Mr. Lang had described the creature's lair as a tumulus; but in a private letter to me he states that this was an error, and that the mound is the Mote Hill.

\* Henderson, *Folk-lore of the Northern Counties* (1879), p. 285.

† *Ibid.*, p. 284.

combat over, the knight sounded his bugle, the agreed signal of victory, which was to assure his aged father of his safety, and to warn the household to let loose his favourite hound to meet him and be slain in pursuance of his vow. The father, however, forgot everything but his son's safety, and ran to meet him. The heir of Lambton could not strike his father; and, though a second blast brought the hound to its death, he had broken his vow, and the curse lay upon his house for nine generations. It was finally worked out with the death of Henry Lambton, M.P., in his carriage, crossing the new bridge of Lambton on June 26, 1761.\*

The Lambton worm did not swallow its antagonist as the worm of Dalry did. But the worm of Dalry was not the first of these infatuated creatures—at least, it was not the first to be recorded; for Diodorus Siculus tells us that when Laomedon, King of Troy, had bound his daughter Hesione to a rock to be devoured by a sea-monster sent by Poseidon, Herakles undertook her deliverance, and sprang full-armed into the fish's throat, whence he hacked his way forth again, after three days' imprisonment, without a hair on his head. In modern times a similar story has been found in the Shetland islands, and is narrated in Sir George Douglas's *Scottish Fairy and Folk-tales*, to which delightful collection I venture to refer my readers.

The conquest of the dragon by attacking it from the inside is found in other traditions told by tribes as far apart as the gipsies of Transylvania and the Dakotas of North America. One of them has received ecclesiastical sanction, to the extent, at all events, of being incorporated in the *Golden Legend* and represented in stone in the sculptures adorning many sacred edifices. The heroine of the story is St. Margaret. We are told that she was flung into a dungeon, after tortures of the kind that churchmen, with equal piety and delight, ascribed to their martyrs and inflicted on their opponents. "And whilst she was in prison she prayed our Lord," says Caxton in his translation of the *Golden Legend*, "that the fiend that had fought with her, He would visibly show him unto her. And then appeared a horrible dragon and assailed her, and would

have devoured her; but she made the sign of the cross, and anon he vanished away. And in another place it is said that he swallowed her into his belly, she making the sign of the cross. And the belly brake asunder, and so she issued out all whole and sound." But at this point the pious author becomes critical. Notwithstanding the scene is authenticated by carvings in many ancient churches (Swannington in Norfolk and Bretforton in Worcestershire have been mentioned in recent volumes of the *Antiquary*)—notwithstanding it is confirmed by similar adventures of other lady-saints, such as St. Martha, St. Veneranda, and St. Radegund, he declares it to be apocryphal.\* It is clear there are limits to the belief even of a monk; the Devil cannot have been killed. It is impossible.

This is not the only incident of the story which illustrates the identity of human imagination throughout the world. Even if we hold that the legend has originated in some one place and travelled over vast spaces, and from people to people utterly unlike in culture and distinct in race, it is still the unity of thought of mankind which is chiefly manifested in this reception and adoption among such widely different nations. But the travels of a tale are in many cases quite impossible to show with any approach to probability. We may perhaps think that the fact that the hero of the adventure is a smith both in Gloucestershire and in Galloway argues that the tale has travelled from one to the other, or from a common centre, to be sought for in the old home of our Teutonic ancestors. It will be difficult to account on such principles for the parallel which another point in the legend of Deerhurst exhibits to a story found in the remotest East. Just as Mr. Smith gorges the monster with milk prior to despatching it, so Susa No, the Japanese Perseus, intoxicates with saki the eight-headed dragon who has come to take possession of the lovely maiden Inada. The dragon, having drunk the liquor, rolls over in a drunken sleep, and falls an easy prey to the hero's sword. The native character of the story is vouched for by the fact that the oldest

\* Jac. à Voragine, *Legenda Aurea*, cap. 93. As to the other saints, see Maury, *Légendes Piuses du Moyen Age*, p. 145; Wirth, *Dana in Christlichen Legenden* (Vienna, 1892), p. 24.

\* Henderson, p. 287.

poem in the Japanese tongue is ascribed to Susa No. It celebrates his marriage to the maiden thus rescued from the dragon's maw, and has caused him to be honoured as the inventor of the art of poetry.\*

The rescue of the lady introduces an element into the story of the combat with the dragon which I cannot here discuss, but which I have considered at length elsewhere.† I may just say, in conclusion, that whatever may be the origin of the story there is not a tittle of evidence that it is either an allegory of the conquest of evil, or a humanization of the daily victory of light over darkness, or of the conflict of summer and winter, tempest and sunshine. Nor is it a tradition of the saurian monsters whose remains are familiar in our geological collections. None of these monsters were contemporary with man. They had vanished ages before man appeared upon the planet. The birthplace of the dragons of tradition must be sought in quite a different direction. The solution of the problem will not be reached by mere speculation, but by a careful consideration of the mental characteristics and actual surroundings of the savage and barbarous peoples among whom such stories are found, or from whom they have been inherited as part of the folklore of civilized nations.



### Scalds and Troubadours : A Voyage from the Orkney Islands to Palestine, anno 1152.

By J. G. FOTHERINGHAM.

(Concluded from p. 113.)



HE Earl remained for some time in Shetland, and then returned to the Orkneys. During the Yuletide following he informed Bishop William and his chiefs that he intended to go to Jerusalem, and requested the Bishop

\* *Nihongi, Chronicles of Japan*, translated by W. G. Aston (Japan Society, 1896), vol. i., p. 52; Brauns, *Japanische Märchen* (Leipzig, 1885), p. 112. The story is to be found in many books on Japan. The Lambton worm also received a daily tribute of milk.

† *Legend of Perseus* (Nutt, 1896), vol. iii.  
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to accompany him, as he was a good Parisian scholar. The Bishop agreed to the Earl's request, as did also several of the chiefs present. The Earl shortly afterwards paid another visit to Bergen to see how the preparations for the proposed expedition were progressing, and while there took possession of the ship that had been specially built for him in view of the voyage, which was a very fine specimen of naval construction. All those interested in the voyage agreed to meet in the Orkneys in the autumn, and thence proceed to the Holy Land. All being prepared, they set sail from the Orkneys in the autumn of 1152, in fifteen ships, of which the following were in command: Earl Ronald, Erling Skukki, Bishop William, Aslok, Erlend's son, Guttorm, Magnus, Havard's son, Swein, Hroald's son, Eindredi Ungi, and others who have not been mentioned. From the Orkneys they sailed along the east coasts of Scotland and England. When off the mouth of the river Wear they encountered stormy weather, which Armod, a scald on board one of the ships, thus describes:

High the crested billows were,  
As we passed the mouth of Hvera;  
Masts were bending where the low land  
Met the waves in long sand reaches:  
The salt spray-drift blinded our eyes.

Continuing their course southward towards France, the saga relates nothing farther of their progress until their arrival at a seaport therein called Verbon, that has not hitherto been identified.

In order to judge of the route taken by the Northmen on this occasion, it is necessary to refer to those ordinarily adopted by them in their numerous expeditions. It will thus be found that from the earliest period of their incursions into Southern Europe they invariably preferred, when practical, to follow the course of large rivers. In so doing, they were no doubt actuated largely by strategical and other reasons. Such rivers were then the only existing highways. It was on them that towns existed where booty was to be had. If also they decided on founding settlements on any parts of the southern coasts, it was either near the mouths of such rivers or on islands or peninsulas adjoining that they did so, whereon they could best

fortify and maintain their positions. They thus, at one time or other, occupied on the south coasts of England the Isles of Thanet and Sheppey and the Isle of Wight. On the opposite side of the North Sea, Walcherin formed a rallying-point for them in their raids on the Meuse, the Escaut, and the Rhine; while on the west coast of France their settlements were found at the mouths of the Somme, the Seine, the Loire, and the Gironde. It cannot be doubted also but that their light rowing barques were better adapted for river than for ocean navigation. They, in fact, frequently took advantage of this to drag their ships on shore for considerable distances, so as to be able to re-embark at some other point. They did so at the siege of Paris. When unable to follow the river in its passage through the town, they landed and dragged their ships around it, and launched them again on the river above the town. Hacon also, during the last Norse invasion of Scotland, had his ships dragged across Tarbetness.

It has been stated that none of the ships of Earl Ronald's fleet had places for more than thirty rowers. A ship of such dimensions was at that time considered to be of moderate size. Harold Graafeld, King of Norway, about the middle of the tenth century, employed ships having eighty rowers each. These were considered to be royal ships and of the largest size. The Jomsviking saga refers to ships having sixty or seventy rowers as large ships, and mentions three of forty as being of ordinary size. Sigmund Besterson went on Viking cruises from the Faroe Islands with three ships having forty men each. Hence it is seen that the most part of the ships of Earl Ronald's fleet were of moderate size. And as the sequel will show, after having followed the coast of France to the mouth of the Gironde, they continued their course by going up that river, and thence to the Garonne, proceeding eastward as far as they found it practical, after which, having landed, they went on foot to the shores of the Mediterranean, and reached Narbonne. The Gironde and the Garonne form one of the most imposing waterways in France. The Northmen would have considered it a small feat for them to proceed beyond their source towards Narbonne by following some such

route as that now indicated by the *canal du Midi*.

The province of Narbonne (Narbonensis) was during the Roman occupation one of the most important provinces of ancient Gaul. It was contiguous to that which the Romans named specially their *Provence*, the name which that district still retains. The entire country situated between the Alps and the Pyrenees, that is bounded by the Mediterranean seaboard, differed much, not only in climate, but also in language and manners, from the rest of France. It had been so long associated with Roman civilization that on the decline of that power it still retained manners and customs more in common with the North of Italy than with the North of France. Hence the distinction that existed between the language spoken there, called the *langue d'oc*, in which were retained many characteristics of Italian, with that spoken in the north, and termed the *langue d'oïl*. The southern poets called themselves troubadours to distinguish themselves from those of the north, who were termed *trouvères*. The productions of the former contained many mannerisms, and were lacking in the naïve freshness and spontaneity that gave an attractive charm to those of the *trouvères*. The former resembled more those of the early Italian novelists, and were more valuable as being descriptive of their time, and not from their having any intrinsic merit either of invention or execution.

In this southern country of Provence the spirit of chivalry and knight-errantry found a very congenial soil. Both there and in Languedoc, under the influence of the troubadours, there existed tribunals termed Courts of Love. These consisted of an indefinite number of married ladies, presided over by a Princess or wife of a ruling Baron. Disputes arising from jealousy or rivalry between knights were often submitted to the decision of such female tribunals. There existed even a Code of Love, by which the proceedings of such courts were chiefly guided. This code, termed *De Arte et Reprobatione Amoris*, was written by Maistre André, chaplain of the Royal Court of France in 1170. Queen Eleanor, wife of Louis VII., and afterwards of Henry II. of England, presided over such a court. She introduced into Northern France

some of the dissolute forms of gallantry then existing in the South. Even when Queen of England, Bernard de Ventadour continued to sing her praises and address his verses to her. Her daughter Mary, wife of Henry, Count of Champagne, likewise presided over several courts of love, as did also Sybilla, Countess of Flanders, and Ermangarde, Viscountess of Narbonne.

This last-mentioned lady succeeded her father, Aymeri II., in the government of the province of Narbonne about the middle of the twelfth century. She seems to have had very decided opinions regarding woman's rights. While presiding on one occasion over a court of love, she was required to decide as to whether a lady, after having been in love with one knight and having married another, was obliged to turn away her first lover. She decided that the marriage bond did not exclude the former attachment unless the lady in question declared that she meant to abjure love for ever. Yet it was not only in such courts that she presided. She obtained from Louis le Jeune, King of France, her suzerain, a charter by which she was empowered to administer justice and preside in person in all the civil courts within her province. In 1167 she concluded a treaty with the Genoese. She also led an army against the Saracens. In 1182, at the request of Henry II. of England, she brought troops to the assistance of Richard, Duke of Aquitaine, son of Henry II., to aid in subduing the Barons of his duchy who had revolted against their King. Her Court, say the historians of Languedoc, was one of the most brilliant of that province. The Provençal poets were all well received and encouraged by her. Having been twice married, she retired from the government of her State in 1192, when she was succeeded by her nephew, Pierre de Lara. She died at Perpignan in 1197.

It is now necessary to return to the Northmen, whom we left sailing or rowing up the Garonne, and to observe that Fate, as in the case of Æneas, was thus leading Earl Ronald and his adventurous followers to the Court of the lady just mentioned, the Viscountess of Narbonne. It may be remarked that the town of Narbonne, at this early period, was one of the most important seaports on the

Western shores of the Mediterranean. It was then considered a rival to Marseilles, and must have been known by name at least to the Northmen; hence their wish to visit it. The sagaman, after stating their arrival at Verbon (Narbonne), continues the narrative thus:

"Upon their arrival they learned that the Earl who had governed the city had lately died, but that he had left a young and beautiful daughter named Ermingerd, who had charge of her patrimony under the guardianship of her noblest kinsmen. These latter advised the Queen to invite Earl Ronald to a splendid banquet, intimating to her that her fame would spread far if she gave a fitting reception to noblemen who had come from such a distance. The Queen left the matter to them, and when it had been resolved upon, messengers were sent to the Earl to inform him that the Queen invited him to a banquet, with as many of his followers as he himself wished to bring with him. The Earl received the invitation graciously, and selected the best of his followers to accompany him. And when they came to the banquet there was ample good cheer, nothing being spared by which the Earl might consider himself specially honoured. One day afterwards, while the Earl sat at table, the Queen entered the dining-hall attended by many ladies. She had a golden cup in her hand, and was attired in the finest robes. She wore her hair loose, according to the custom of maidens, and had a gold diadem on her forehead. She poured out wine for the Earl, and the maidens made music before them. The Earl took her hand along with the cup and seated her beside him, when they conversed together. Then the Earl sang:

"Lady fair, thy form surpasses  
All the loveliness of maidens,  
Thus arrayed in costly garments  
And adorned with precious jewels:  
Silken curls in radiant splendour  
Falling on thy beauteous shoulders,  
Divine goddess of the gold-rings,  
The greedy eagle's claws I reddened."

This last line has no seeming connection with the others that precede, yet it seems too expressive to have been merely added to make out the rhyme. It probably has some allusion to birds of prey that may have been near

the dove's nest, whose claws the Earl had reddened.

It is further related that the Earl stayed long at Narbonne, and was well entertained. He would seem also to have made himself popular with the inhabitants of the city, as they solicited him to remain and to marry the Queen, to which he replied that he would first complete his intended voyage, and that he would return there afterwards, when they might do what they pleased.

The expedition, on leaving, is said to have sailed round Thrasnes—a word that has a Norse ring, and which might very well be used to indicate the winding flat ness at the mouth of the Gironde. The wind being fair, the Earl and his men sat and drank, and made themselves merry. The Earl gave the following song :

Long in the Prince's memory  
Ermingerd's soft words shall linger ;  
Her wish is that we do ride  
The waters out to Jordan ;  
But soon the leaders of sea-horses,  
From the southern climes returning,  
Again shall plough their way to Verbon,  
O'er the whale-pond in the autumn.

Armod next gave his song :

Ne'er again shall I see Ermingerda  
From this time forth, if it be not  
That my fate be still propitious ;  
Many now her loss are grieving.  
Happy would I be were I able  
But one day to pass beside her.  
It would indeed good fortune be  
Once again her fair face to see.

And Oddi gave his :

Truth to tell, we two are scarcely  
Worthy of fair Ermingerda ;  
For this wise and lovely Princess  
May be called the Queen of Maidens—  
This the title that beseebeth  
Best the splendour of her beauty.  
While she liveth 'neath the sun-ray,  
May her lot be ever happy.

Their next landing was on the north-west corner of Spain, where they arrived five days before Christmas and where they proposed to pass their Yuletide. They there attacked a castle, which they captured after a good deal of fighting. They landed also in the Moorish part of Spain and obtained great booty. But a violent storm overtook them while the ships lay at anchor on this exposed coast ; great waves broke over them, so that

they had almost foundered. Then the Earl's muse is heard again :

Storm-tossed, but undaunted, I lie,  
While the cables hold together,  
And the tackle of the vessel  
Breaks not, as she breasts the billows.

A few days later they reached the Straits of Gibraltar, when the Earl sings again :

By an east wind breathing softly,  
As from lips of Valland (French) lady,  
Our ships are now wafted onward.

On reaching the Mediterranean, Eindredi Ungi took leave of the Earl and continued along the east coast of Spain with six ships towards Marseilles, whilst the Earl proceeded southward towards the African coast. When off the island of Sardinia the Earl captured a Moorish ship after a very severe fight. At Crete they delayed for some time, and at length reached Acre, where they landed with great pomp, of which Thorbiorn Swarti sang : " Oft have I with comrades hardy been in battle in the Orkneys, when the feeder of the people led his forces to the combat. Now our trusty Earl we follow marching gaily, with our bucklers before us, on this joyous Friday morning, to the gates of Acre." The scald's joy was short-lived. A disease broke out on board of the ships while here, and he, with others, died. A brother scald, Oddi, testifies to his memory thus : " Bravely Thorbiorn Swarti bore himself while we trod the seaking's highway ; now he lies low under earth and stones in that southern land of sunshine." Earl Ronald and his followers left Acre, and visited all the important places in the Holy Land. He and Sigmund Ongull bathed in the Jordan and swam across it. On their homeward journey they passed a part of the following winter with their countrymen, the Vaeringear, at the Court of Manuel I., successor to John Comnenus, who ruled the Byzantine Empire from 1143 to 1180. They were warmly welcomed by the Greek Emperor, and received munificent offers from him to enrol themselves among his guards. The leaders of the expedition left their ships on the shores of the Adriatic, and, after having visited Rome, they proceeded home overland to Denmark and Norway.

Earl Ronald was assassinated three years after—in 1158—in Caithness, by a man whom he had banished from Orkney for murder.



## An Unpublished Manuscript Map of the River Hull, Dated 1668.

BY THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.



**A** MOST interesting and valuable addition has recently been made to the collections in the Hull Municipal Museum, in the form of an unpublished map of the river Hull, on parchment, which has been presented by Alderman J. Symons, M.R.I.A. It is fastened to a roll of wood, is nearly six feet long, and fifteen inches wide. The map includes the area extending from the Humber to Nafferton and Frodingham Bridge, and shows the positions of all the villages, farmsteads, and watercourses adjacent to the river. The manuscript is particularly valuable, from the fact that it is of the time of Charles II. (1668), and is consequently amongst the earliest of its kind in existence which relate to the district. Near the centre is a quaint design, embellished with a curious coloured scroll-work, surmounted by two birds, one of which is obviously a robin. This contains many interesting particulars relating to the map.

Near to the above is the "Scale," which reads: "This (Draught) Contaynes 640 Perches, or two miles. Every inche contaynes one quarter of a mile, that is, 80 perches, or 440 yards. Joseph Osborne practitioner in Bridlington, Towne." This is surmounted by a representation of a pair of compasses, with Osborne's signature again, dated "March 27th, 1668." In another part of the plan is the following:

"If any one have a desire to have their Grounds Surveyed, or any Lord-ship inclosed, it shalbe carefullie, and honnestlie donn, by ye said Joseph Osborne, who professeth ye saide Art in Bridlington Towne, who lately lived in Kingstone upon Hull."

Naturally, the map has many points of interest. It is well coloured, blue representing the water (R. Humber, R. Hull, becks and clows), yellow representing roads, and red, houses. As a contrast churches are coloured blue. Curious crafts, with masts,

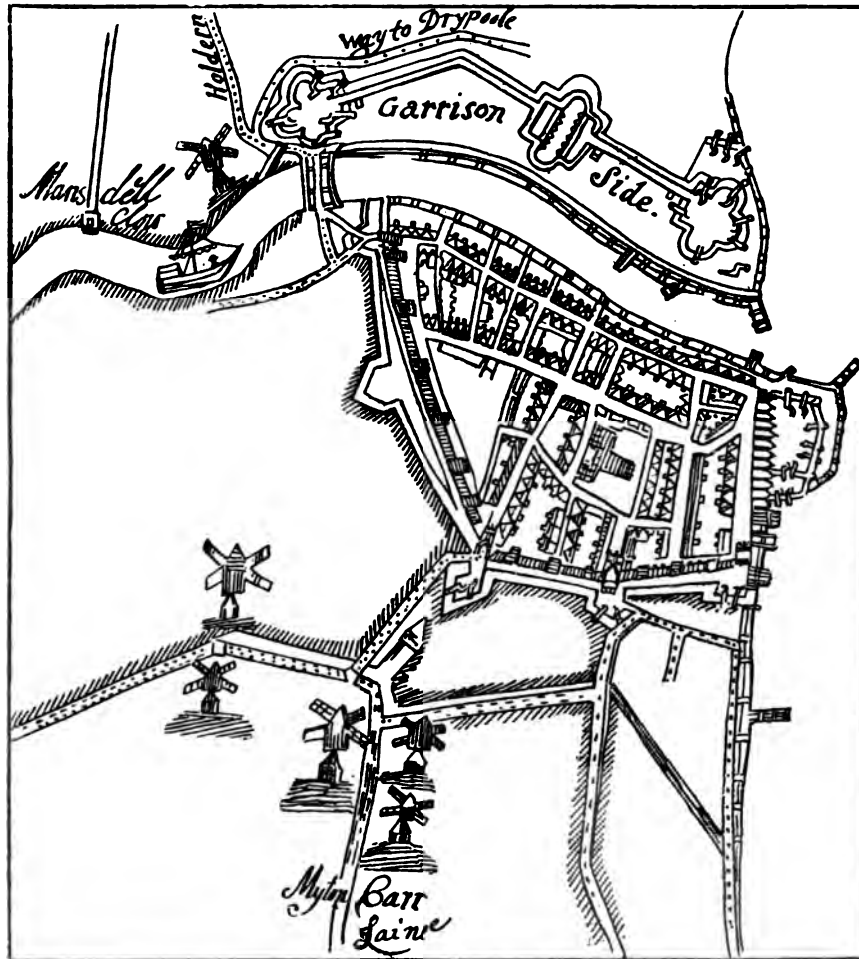
are shown in the river between the Humber and Waghen (Wawne), and numerous rowing boats beyond Waghen.

The plan of the town of Hull, at one end of the scroll, is worth a passing notice. It bears many resemblances to the drawing which occupies the corner of John Speed's Map of the East Riding, dated 1610. The fortifications which are shown on the manuscript map surrounding the walls of the town do not appear, however, on Speed's. Another published plan of Hull, of about the same date, was executed by Wincelous Hollar, a Dutch engraver. This was published in 1640, and as it is a plan of the town only it naturally contains greater detail than that of Joseph Osborne. Both Speed's and Hollar's plans show the walls of Hull surrounded by a moat, and as they were issued before the sieges of Hull (the first of which took place in 1642) did not picture the fortifications outside the walls, which apparently were erected soon after 1640—a period of great disturbance at Hull.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the fortifications shown on Osborne's plan are of some interest. They are strengthened by five bastions, three of which are on the western side, and two on the northern side. The bastions at Beverley Gate and Hessle Gate are each surmounted by two cannon, that near the Humber by three, whilst on the northern bastions cannon are not shown. It is possible that these bastions were covered by the Garrison adjacent. On the block-house at the north end of the Garrison there are five cannon shown, five on the magazine in the centre, and six on the block-house at the south or Humber end. Other guns are occupying positions on the Humber bank. On the west side of the river Hull the block-houses are shown, with several guns. These were situated in what is now Nelson Street. North Gate, Beverley Gate and Hessle Gate are delineated; the former was near North Bridge, Beverley Gate occupied the site of the present Whitefriargate Bridge, and Hessle Gate was near the west end of Humber Street, the name being still preserved in the present "Hesslegate Buildings." "Garrison Side" indicates the strip of land between the Garrison and the river Hull—a name which yet remains, though, with the exception of a

single turret built into the wall of a warehouse, the Garrison has entirely disappeared. A triangular green patch on the inside of the north wall indicates that the whole area of the "old town" (that is, the town now within the docks) was not covered by buildings in

ham. Some of these latter houses along the beck side still remain. Adjacent to this string of houses are the words "New Land"—now Newland. There were five windmills in the vicinity of Myton Carr Laine (Carr Lane). Judging from the drawings they were



Charles II.'s time. A similar area is shown on the earlier plans of both Speed and Hollar. There are no buildings marked near the outside of the town's walls, the nearest being at "Sculcoats Clow," on the Hull bank; at Hassell (Hessle), where the church is also shown; and on the south side of the road leading from "Stoneferry Towne" to Cotting-

built of timber, and each stood on a mound. Another windmill is shown near North Bridge, between "Mansdell Clow" and the Garrison. A working windmill in either of these positions would be a strange sight to-day.



## Note on the Early Use of Arabic Numerals in South German Inscriptions.

By WILLIAM E. A. AXON, HON. LL.D., F.R.S.L.



It is difficult to find in Great Britain undoubtedly authentic instances of the use of the Arabic numerals in inscriptions on houses, gravestones, etc., before the middle of the sixteenth century, although they were, of course, employed, but somewhat sparingly, at an earlier date in books and MSS. Apparently the Arabic numerals came into earlier use for mural and other inscriptions in South Germany. Without any systematic search I have noticed the following examples in Bavarian and Hessian towns at no great distance from each other.

In the porch of the Stifftkirche at Aschaffenburg is the gravestone, now placed against the wall near one of the doors, of "honestus Petrus Schecke," with the date 1443. In the interior of the church is the date 1483.

At Michelstadt im Odenwald, there is a curiously carved date on the woodwork of the Rathaus—1484. On the church is a date, probably intended for 1471. The town wall of Miltenberg was built in 1442, and in Wirth's *Chronica* there is an engraving showing an inscription with that date in very rudely-formed Arabic numerals. This inscription I have not been able to find. Nor can I trace the crucifix which in 1825 was removed from the ruinous Maria Kapelle to the Schulgarten by the Pfarrkirche. This had originally the two thieves as well as Christ, but the former had been broken off. This crucifix, Wirth says, had the date 1421. What the inverted v represents is uncertain, but possibly the archaic form of 4, with the loop broken off. A crucifix by the Pfarrkirche has some curiously shaped figures indicating a date of 1527.

At Amorbach the date of 1493 can be read on the wall of a Wirthschaft garden. On the Rathaus at Frendenberg is the date 1499.

In all these instances the figure 4 is in the archaic loop form long since abandoned in Europe.

## Thatched Churches—Additional Notes.\*

By THE REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.



O the list of thatched churches may be added the following, in localities far removed from East Anglia:

### CHESHIRE.

Rostherne (Nave).

### IRELAND.

There are, or rather were, thatch-covered churches (R.C.) in counties Galway and Mayo. Three of these buildings have now been converted into schools. Except in that part of the church immediately over the altar, where boards were nailed to the rafters, in no case was the roof ceiled within.

That the thatch-covered church was in former days synonymous with disorder, neglect, and all kinds of abominations, is pretty obvious from the once familiar lines, now rarely heard:

Thatched church, wooden steeple,  
Drunken parson, wicked people.

It has been gravely suggested, now that the reproach conveyed in the latter words can no longer be levelled with any force against parson or people, that the least they can do is to unite in wiping out the seeming disgrace that attaches to the church still content to retain so mean a form of covering as thatch. Blomfield, the Suffolk peasant poet, in his "Farmer's Boy" (*Autumn*, lines 82, 83) alludes to this feature exhibited in some churches in his neighbourhood in no unmistakable manner:

Mean structure! . . .  
The nude intelligence of poverty  
Reign here alone: else why that roof of straw?

In further confirmation of what I have already stated in regard to municipal ordering as to thatched buildings in the seventeenth century, I am able to give the following

\* These notes are supplementary to the paper on "Thatched Churches" in the *Antiquary* for March and April.

extracts from the Treasurer's accounts of Cambridge (A.D. 1619, James I.):

Item for sending for Mr. Weston to confer with the Vice-Chancellor concerning thatcht howses ... .. iij<sup>s</sup>.  
Item to Mr. Maior for a coppie of the orders of thatcht howses ... .. x<sup>s</sup>.

On June 2nd, 1619, the Privy Council, upon complaint made by the University that much casualty had happened by fire in the town . . . occasioned by houses or cottages thatched with reed or straw, ordered that all buildings were in future to be covered only with slate or tile, and that all thatched or reeded houses be tiled or slated, and that no stack of sedge, reed, fodder, or such-like stuff remain uncovered within fifty feet of any dwelling.

Doran's *History of Reading* furnishes us with a particularly interesting insight into municipal "ways and means" in a like direction, valuable not only on account of the early date of the order, but owing to the curious custom it illustrates and the forms in which the fine was to be levied.

A.D. 1443.—"The Mayor and Burgesses of Reading grant and order that from this time forward no barber open any shop nor shave any man after ten of the clock at night between Easter and Michaelmas, nor after nine of the clock at night from Michaelmas to Easter; but if it be any stranger or any worthy man of the town, he shall pay 300 *tiles* to the *Guildhall* as oftentimes as he is found guilty, to be received by the officers for the time being."

Soon after this John Bristol was fined 2,100 *tiles* for shaving seven persons contrary to the order, but the number was reduced to 1,200 *tiles* on account of his poverty.

The object of the fine being paid in *tiles* indicates, we may reasonably suppose, the determination on the part of the authorities to discountenance the general use of thatch, and substitute tiles, owing to the risk of fire, and probably with a view to mitigate the danger of infection.

I must not omit, in conclusion, to mention the very beautiful but sadly desecrated chapel of the Knights Hospitallers at Whittlesford, Cambs, as a reed-thatched building. Until the last few months this interesting structure

was in use as a barn; it is now a matter for congratulation that the chapel has, within the last few weeks, been entirely cleared of refuse. It is to be hoped that a current rumour respecting the sale of the chapel, together with the appendant Red Lion Inn (once a part of the Hospital of St. John), and the reuse of the elegant chapel for ecclesiastical purposes, may at no distant period be verified. The thatched roof—in splendid condition—might in this case be retained as a memorial of the desecration period through which this building has passed.



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE Sultan, after long negotiations, says the *Athenæum*, has at last given his consent to the projected excavations by the Danish expedition on the island of Rhodes. The expedition, which has been furnished at the cost of the Carlsberger Fund, and placed under the leadership of Dr. Blinkenberg, the archæologist, is to leave Copenhagen in May. The little city of Lindos, on the north-eastern coast of the island, which is rich in ruins and ancient buildings, has been chosen as the first centre of operations.



At Winchester, on April 2, the Earl Northbrook, on behalf of over 600 city and county subscribers, presented Mr. Alfred Bowker, ex-Mayor, with a silver statuette of Thorneycroft's colossal statue of King Alfred, in recognition of his services in connection with the recent millenary. His two sisters, the mayoresses, were also given gold and jewelled bracelets. The statuette will be shown at the Royal Academy.



We are informed, says the *Daily News*, that, by the kindness of Mr. Henry Wagner, a most interesting manuscript has been presented to Eton College, being no less than a play written by Richard Porson when a boy at Eton, and performed in the long chamber. This "tragi-comi-operatical farce," to use the quaint description on the first page, is entitled "Out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire." The *dramatis personæ* are as follows: Dr. Faustus, a conjurer; Satan and Lucifer, his familiars; Vulcan, a god, turned smith; Punch, servant to the Doctor; and Joan, Punch's wife. It is written in a firm and beautifully-formed hand, and must have been written about the year 1778, when Porson was eighteen. Mr. Wagner has given the MS. to the school, but as there is so little space, and the

facilities in the school library for the display of such curiosities are so few, the MS. has found a home for the present in the college library, where the Provost has given it a place.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 14th inst. a selection from the library of the Earl of Orford, among which were the following important books: Assemani de Pontifice Maximo post Obitum Clementis XIII. Eligendo Oratio, with arms of H. B. Stuart, called Cardinal of York, Romæ, 1769, £36; Germain Brice, Nouvelle Description de Paris, 4 vols., morocco, arms of Madame Adelaide, Paris, 1725, £24 10s.; Eikon Basilike, George Daniel's large-paper copy, bound for Charles II., 1649, £81; Cochlaei Antiqua Regum Italiae, Henry VIII. binding, Dresdæ, 1529, £51; P. Corneille, Rodogune, Madame de Pompadour's edition, with autograph letter, etc., Au Nord, 1760, £37; "Livres de Jeu" de Jean du Barri, MS., 1775-78, £19; Giov. Gioseppe di S. Teresa, Guerre del Regno del Brasile, old copy, arms of the Old Pretender and Clementina Sobieski, Roma, 1698, £30 10s.; Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, 14 miniatures, Sæc. XV., £120; Horæ Diurnæ cura Henrici Card. Ducis Eboracensis editæ, the Cardinal's own copy, in old red morocco, with his arms, Roma, 1756, £122; papers relating to the Birth of the Old Pretender, arms of James II., Gosford copy, £37; Le Jeune, Grammaire Française, with arms of the Old Pretender, Romæ, 1724, £50; Martialis Epigrammata, G. Tory binding for Francis I., Paris, 1540, £101; Protestations by Roman Catholics in the matter of the Popish Plot, Charles II.'s copy, 1682, £40; Psalmi Davidis, Henri III. binding, Paris, 1575, £56; Racine, Œuvres, 3 vols., arms of the Countess of Provence, 1767, £30; Sévigné, Lettres, 6 vols., MS. notes by G. Garnier, with arms of Madame Adelaide, Paris, 1738, £32; Stobæi Sententiæ, 2 vols., finely bound by Clovis Eve for Marguerite de Valois, Lugd., 1555, £126; Van Blarenberghe, Traité de la Cavalerie, s.d., £41; Æneas Vicus, Le Imagini, Grolier's copy, 1548, £162; Walpole's Reminiscences, illustrated with rare portraits, drawings, and autograph letters, R. Taylor, 1805, £148. Total of day's sale (217 lots), £2,281 2s. 6d.—*Athenæum*, March 22.

At Sotheby's yesterday an amazing sum was paid for a dilapidated little booklet, in the original yellow paper wrappers, entitled "The King and Queen of Hearts, with the Rogueries of the Knave who stole the Queen's Pies," dated 1808, and written by Charles Lamb for the publisher, J. Godwin. This is the only copy known to exist, and it sold for £222, probably more than its weight in £5 notes. A very good copy, but with some imperfections, of the first folio Shakespeare, measuring 12½ inches by 8 inches, realized the excellent price of £620. The sale included an extraordinarily fine series of ten fifteenth-century MS. illuminated Books of Hours, all beautifully illuminated with miniatures, initials, borders, etc. The highest price was paid for one of exceptional quality, with fifteen finely

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painted miniatures and other decorations; this little volume of 194 leaves of thin vellum measures only 5½ inches by 3¼ inches, and was purchased by Mr. Quaritch for £288. Two others fetched £146 and £106 respectively, whilst a fine copy of one of Verard's rarest Books of Hours, printed in 1506, and apparently the only perfect example known, was bought by Mr. Cockerell for £97. The day's sale realized £2,686 10s.—*Daily Chronicle*, March 20.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new part of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (vol. xxxi., part iv.) is as attractive as usual. The longest contribution is Mr. T. J. Westropp's full and able paper on "'Slane in Bregia,' co. Meath: its Friary and Hermitage," with a map and twenty-three illustrations. There is also the third and concluding part of Mr. P. J. O'Reilly's account of the "Christian Sepulchral Leacs and Free-standing Crosses of the Dublin Half-Barony of Rathdown," with a map and fifteen illustrations, including several striking examples of the use of neckless human heads in ecclesiastical architecture. One of these figures shows the pediment above the doorway of Clonfert Church, co. Galway, dating from 1167, from which project no fewer than twenty-three neckless heads. Other papers of varied interest are on "The King's and Queen's Corporation for the Linen Manufacture in Ireland," by Dr. W. R. Scott; "Inchiquin, co. Clare," by Dr. G. N. Macnamara, with pictures of the castle and the crannog; "Occupation of the County of Galway by the Anglo-Normans after 1237," by Mr. H. T. Knox; and "The Round Tower of Kilbannon," with two illustrations, by Mr. R. J. Kelly. Among the "Miscellanea" we note a description of a crannog island in a co. Clare lake, where the shrinkage of the water had laid bare much of the timber work, and so revealed the manner of construction.

We have received Part 57 (vol. xxiii., part ii.) of *Archæologia Æliana*, which contains the conclusion of the Rev. J. F. Hodgson's able and comprehensive treatise on "Low Side-Windows," with a number of excellent illustrations. Mr. Hodgson has not solved the mystery, but he has brought together a mass of valuable information, and has made some plausible suggestions. Other papers are on "Researches into the Origin of the Name Ogle," by Sir H. A. Ogle, Bart., who traces it to a probable "Gotho-Scandinavian" origin; "Local Muni-ments" (a suggestive topic), by Mr. R. Welford; and "The Boutflowers of Apperley," by the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, whose patronymic—originally spelt Bultflour or Bulteflour—seems to have been first used to designate a person who bolted or sifted flour. The part contains an admirably full index to the volume.

The first part of the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological Society for the current year, recently

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issued to members, contains the "Sequestration Papers of Sir Orlando Bridgeman," edited by the Rev. E. R. O. Bridgeman and C. G. O. Bridgeman; "Shrewsbury Gild Merchant and other Rolls of the Fourteenth Century," transcribed and edited by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater; "History of the Townships of Shelvock, Wikey, Shotatton, and Eardiston, in the Manor of Ruyton-XI.-Towns," by R. Lloyd Kenyon; "The Capture of Lord Thomas Grey in Shropshire," by William Phillips; and a paper on "Wearing the Bonnet in the Royal Presence," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. There are also several notes under the heading of "Miscellanea," which include a description of some Saxon and Norman coins minted at Shrewsbury, lately acquired for the Shrewsbury Museum, and some recently-discovered remains on the site of Uriconium. The part is a valuable one and full of interest.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—*March 6.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—Mr. Higgins exhibited a number of Italian plaquettes, chiefly of the fifteenth century, formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Henry Vaughan; also a fine copy of the Koran, written and illuminated at Medinah in 1555.—Mr. L. B. Phillips exhibited tickets of admission to Westminster Abbey and to the banquet in Westminster Hall at the coronation of George IV. in 1821.—Mr. W. B. Bannerman exhibited and presented an original impression of the Great Seal of George III. for Scotland.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Prince F. Duleep Singh, Sir Benjamin Brodie, the Rev. W. K. W. Chafy, and Messrs. A. C. de Lafontaine, P. Bevan, R. H. Edleston, G. C. Croft, W. Crewdson, H. G. Radford, C. S. M. Bompas, L. Weaver, and H. le Strange.—*Athenæum*, March 15.

*March 13.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. T. F. Kirby, Local Secretary for Hants, exhibited a number of documents relating to the Manor of Ropley, which was formed between 1390 and 1476 by throwing together a number of tenements and small properties acquired by purchase. The manor now belongs to Winchester College.—Mr. C. A. Markham, Local Secretary for Northants, read a report on the Eleanor Cross near Northampton, which has now passed into the possession and custody of the Northants County Council, in accordance with the powers conferred by the Ancient Monuments Protection Act (Extension) of 1900. Mr. Markham also reported the discovery of a number of moulded stones built up in the tower of St. Peter's Church, Northampton.—Sir J. C. Robinson exhibited a small book with gold and enamelled covers and engraved silver leaves, which he submitted was a rare example of such jewels, perhaps of French origin, and of a date not later than 1300.—Mr. C. H. Read found a difficulty in reconciling the appearance of the outside with that of the leaves within, as there

seemed to be a distinct difference in their respective dates.—Mr. Micklethwaite called attention to the form of prayer engraved on the leaves, which was not popularly in use in England before the sixteenth century, and not officially until somewhat later.—Sir E. M. Thompson expressed an opinion that the writing was not of the style of the thirteenth or any succeeding century.

*March 20.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. O. M. Dalton read a paper (illustrated by lantern-slides representing objects in various museums) on the Oriental origin of the early Teutonic fashion of inlaying jewels and ornaments with garnets and glass pastes. This style of jewellery might be traced from Egypt, through Assyria and Persia, northward to Western Siberia, whence it crossed the Ural Mountains into Southern Russia. Here it was adopted by the Goths, who transmitted it to the other Teutonic peoples. The most salient point in its history was its long connection with Persia, and its descendants were widely disseminated in Central Asia at the present day.—Sir G. Sitwell exhibited an unknown early edition of Clenard's *Institutiones in Græcam Linguam*, printed probably abroad in 1587, with the arms of Cambridge University stamped on the sides. It appears to have belonged to George Sitwell, of Eckington, who reached the age of eighteen years in 1587, and afterwards to George, Godfrey, and Henry Wigfall, the sons of Henry Wigfall, of Carter Hall, in Eckington.—*Athenæum*, April 5.

**ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**—*March 5.*—Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—Professor T. McKenny Hughes, F.R.S., F.S.A., gave a short sketch of the history of the "Early Potters' Art in Britain." He first explained the names which he applied to the various divisions to which he referred the successive types—British, Roman, Romano-British, Romano-English, mediæval—premising that these were quite arbitrary terms, which did not coincide exactly with either divisions of time or distinctions of race, and which, though they might overlap here and there in a greater or less degree, still possessed distinctive characters by which they could be recognised even when thrown together by the survival of the older after the introduction of the newer, or the accidental commingling of remains of different age. The pre-Roman or British ware, as it was commonly called, was of various type, as might be expected from the existence of so many different tribes in different parts of the country. He drew attention to the scarcity of British ware as compared with that of Roman date, and to the rare occurrence of any except with interments, and suggested that possibly this was more apparent than real, being partly due to the difficulty of determining the age of the plainer vessels used for domestic purposes, and the consequent reference of only the ornamented vessels to the pre-Roman age. The Roman ware was so much better and stronger that it was in time accepted almost everywhere, and the rude and perishable native pottery ceased to be made. In dating finds of pottery, the presence or absence of Samian ware was of

great importance, regard being had to topographical conditions. The various Scandinavian and German tribes pouring into the British Isles do not seem to have brought with them much pottery. For the burial of the dead they long continued to import and make their traditional cinerary urn, but for general purposes they adopted and carried on the manufacture of Roman ware. He quoted a passage from the Pontificale of Eegbert, the first Archbishop of York in the eighth century, to show that when those early English came under ecclesiastical discipline there was a regular form which was used to purify vessels that had belonged to their pagan predecessors, which proved that the better class of vessels which had belonged to the Romanized Britons was still in use among them.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Director S.A., read a paper on "Pawnbrokers' Signs in London in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." Money-lenders and borrowers of money have existed in all countries from the very earliest times, and instances were quoted from Ancient Egypt and Pompeii, and several examples were also given of Jews and other usurers in England who at a very early period were severely persecuted and punished for their evil practices. After the expulsion of the Jews from England in the reign of Edward I., no trace of them can be found until after the Reformation; but during this period the family of Corsini were settled as bankers in the principal cities of Italy, and they were invited over to England, and soon began to practice usury to even a greater extent than the had Jews done. In about the fourteenth century they were succeeded by the Lombards, who were merchants and bankers from the four Republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, and Venice, and founded their branches in Lombard Street. From these cunning and industrious people the business of the goldsmith, the pawnbroker, and the banker is descended through many generations to the present time. Pawnbrokers were established as a separate trade about the end of the seventeenth century, and only at the commencement of the eighteenth century did they begin to advertise their trade in the newspapers. The origin of the sign of the Three Golden Balls was attributed to the lower part of the coat-of-arms of the Dukes of Medici, from whose States and from Lombardy the old goldsmiths came. The most favourite signs adopted by the old pawnbrokers in London towards the end of the seventeenth century were the Bell, Blue Ball, Crown, Golden Ball, Seven Stars, Sun, Three Bowls, Three Blue Bowls, Three Cocks, etc. It is a remarkable circumstance that, out of the hundreds of signs of the houses of pawnbrokers from 1666 to 1731, only one occurrence of the Three Golden Balls used by a pawnbroker should be met with, and only one of the Three Balls; but of the sign of the Three Bowls there are a great number. But it appears that from 1754 to 1765 there was a tendency for the adoption of either the sign of the Three Golden Balls or Bowls, or Three Blue Bowls, to the gradual extinction of other signs. After 1765 pawnbrokers appear to have adopted generally the sign of the Three Balls,

golden or blue, as the sign of their trade, not as the sign of their houses, as these latter became known by a number.—In the discussion that followed, Mr. Greg, Mr. Mill Stephenson, Mr. R. G. Rice, Mr. Emanuel Green, and Mr. Wilson took part.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*March 5.*—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., in the chair.—Mrs. Collier brought for exhibition a beautifully-made Chinese "praying machine" of ivory and silk, also a mother-of-pearl cross, and an ivory carving, both about 150 years old.—Mr. Oliver exhibited an old map of London, dated 1723, and a finely-carved ivory triptych, *circa* 1650, the centre panel representing the "Descent from the Cross," after the celebrated painting by Rubens at Antwerp.—Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley exhibited a bronze or copper seal of the early fourteenth century, found recently in a field close to the church of Tatterford, near Fakenham, Norfolk. It is of Vesica shape, bearing the motto, *Mors Pelicani passio cristi.*—Mr. Cecil Davis exhibited a portion of a monumental brass, probably of the fourteenth century, and of Flemish origin. It presents the peculiarity of representing a group of children with eight faces being shown, but only six pairs of legs.—The paper of the evening was by Mr. Cecil Davis, the librarian of the public library of Wandsworth, and was headed "A Chapter in Local History, Wandsworth, 1545-58."—The parish of Wandsworth is very fortunate in possessing a set of records which are nearly complete from the year 1545, and they present a mass of most interesting and valuable information as to the habits and customs of the people of the sixteenth and following centuries.—The church of those days stood upon the site of the present one, the mediæval tower still existing, but outwardly cased in modern brickwork. From the records we learn that the tower was becoming dilapidated in Queen Elizabeth's time, as, on her last journey through the town, she noticed it, and gave orders to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and through him to the proper officials, to have it put into good order, which was done. The roofs of the nave and south aisle were tiled, and the gutter between them was remade in 1551-52 at a cost of 34s. 4d. The walls inside were plastered and covered with painted decorations. There were two rood-lofts in the church, with small and great candlesticks, the latter being termed "standes," also brass pots and bowls, and the sum of 7d. is recorded for keeping them bright. There was also a tabernacle over the stone altar, and there were thirteen images in the church. When the east wall was pulled down recently for the erection of the new chancel some portions of the earlier church were met with in the rubble-lining, including fragments of tracery and a damaged consecration cross. The order for keeping parish registers was issued by Thomas Cromwell in 1538, but the earliest mention in the churchwarden's accounts is under the date 1547-48, when the sum of 2s. (iis.) was paid "for Keping the boke of Weddings, Chrystenyngs and Burialls

for ij yeres." No trace of these registers remains, as the parish registers of Wandsworth only commence with 1603. Wandsworth was one of the thirteen churches in Surrey wherein two organs were found by the Royal Commissioners. There are many references to the sale of Church goods in Edward VI.'s reign, and in the next reign the parish is put to the expense of replacing some of them. Many also are the entries of payments made for the destruction of stained glass, for the pulling down of the rood-lofts, for the whitening of the church, and the putting out of pictures, etc.—Mr. Astley, Mr. Gould, Mr. Williams, Mr. Rayson, Mr. Patrick, and the Chairman took part in the discussion which followed this most interesting paper, and Mr. Davis was warmly commended for the care and accuracy with which he compiled these records of ancient parish life.

March 19.—The chairman, Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., and the hon. treasurer exhibited and gave some particulars of an interesting relic of the celebrated Admiral Sir G. B. Rodney. The relic consisted of a cocoonut-shell, mounted in silver and with silver foot, which, according to the Hallmark, is dated 1781, whereas the cup itself, most elaborately carved with representations of ships of war, fortresses, etc., is dated 1782, and apparently commemorates the defeat of the French and Spanish fleets near to Martinique, when Rodney, in the *Formidable*, broke through the French line, engaged the *Ville de Paris*, the Comte de Grasse's flagship, and compelled her to strike on April 13, 1782. It is probable the cup was at first only the plain shell, but mounted in silver as described, and that it was carved afterwards by some officer or sailor who had taken part in the action mentioned, and so dated 1782. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Gould, Mr. Compton, Mr. Rayson, and Major Frere took part, the last-named remarking that he possessed some war-medals referring to that particular campaign.

The annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Lewes on March 19, Canon Cooper in the chair.—The report showed satisfactory progress and commendable activity in several directions. The most important paragraph was that which referred to the Society's excavations, during the past year, of the site of the Great Infirmary at Lewes Priory, which are now practically completed. In addition to the remains of the chapel, which were uncovered in 1900, the great hall has been found. This building was 113 feet in length and 63 feet in width, and stood on the level platform south of the chapel and east of the great dormitory of the Priory. It was divided into a central portion with two aisles, from which the former was separated by two rows of four arches, each springing from massive piers. To the east of the great hall the foundations of the kitchen and other domestic buildings attached to the hall have also been uncovered. The result of these excavations has been the discovery of a perfect plan of a large Cluniac "farmery," and the Society is indebted to the owner, Mr. E. B. Blaker, and the lessee, Mr. F. G. Courthope, for the ready way in

which they met the views of the Society. The Society has also derived most valuable assistance from Mr. St. John Hope, who spent a week at Lewes in December and personally superintended the excavations during that period with Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., and the hon. secretary. After the report had been adopted and other business transacted, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the result of the Priory excavations, pointing out that the building, the foundation of which had been discovered, was evidently of the Norman period, and commenting specially on the remarkable massiveness of the place. Other papers read were by Mr. Reginald Blaker on "Ancient Cultivations," by Mr. P. M. Johnston on "Trotton Church and its Brasses," and by Mr. Garraway Rice on "Notes Relating to Iron Foundries and Ironwork from Sussex Wills." Mr. H. Michell Whitley had prepared a paper on "The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Andrew's, Lewes," but, owing to his absence, it was not read.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—March 20.—The Rev. Professor Cooper in the chair.—Dr. Thomas M. Bryce gave a descriptive lecture, illustrated with lantern views, on "The Sepulchral Pottery of the Stone Age in Scotland and its Affinities." The number of specimens of sepulchral pottery, he said, that could be referred to the Stone Age in Scotland was very limited. Until recently only four specimens were known. In the course of recent excavations he had been able to add twelve examples to the number. Dr. Bryce then described the Continental affinities of this pottery, with a view to determining the origin of the Stone Age culture in Scotland and the ethnographical relations of the primitive inhabitants of Scotland. The affinities of the pottery were with the pottery of Brittany, the Pyrenees, and the Spanish Iberian Peninsula, so that the relations of the pottery gave strong support to the Iberian hypothesis as to the origin of the early inhabitants of Britain. Another paper was by Mr. George Macdonald on an ancient coin recently found at Erskine, and Mr. Graham Callander exhibited a collection of stone implements from Aberdeenshire.

A meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on March 25, Professor Edward P. Wright in the chair.—Mr. Patrick J. O'Reilly, Fellow, read a very interesting paper on the "Coronation Stone at Westminster and the Lia Fail at Tara." He treated the subject in a very lucid and instructive manner. Mr. Francis Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A., read a very instructive essay on "The Battle of Rathmines." "Some Remarks on a Notice in *Revue Celtique* of Maurice O'Gibellan, a Fourteenth-century Canonist, in connection with his Knowledge of Ogam," a paper contributed by Henry F. Berry, M.A., M.R.I.A., Fellow, commanded much attention.

At a meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 8, Mr. H. M. Wood, B.A., exhibited copies of a poll-book for the city of Durham,



1678, and a poll-book for the county of Durham, 1679. Mr. John Robinson produced a patch-box of the eighteenth century, and Mr. C. L. Cummings showed a committment made at Bedlington in 1741. The most important feature of the evening was the reading of a paper on the life of St. Godric, the hermit of Finchale, by the chairman. This contribution was of a very interesting character, and provoked a discussion.

BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. —In February the President, Mr. Harry Speight, gave a paper on "Wordsworth and his Connection with Yorkshire," in which county he was married. In March Dr. Leadman, F.S.A., lectured on "Our Own County," with admirable illustrations of many of the most interesting abbeys, halls, castles, and churches in Yorkshire. On April 11 Mr. W. Claridge gave a lecture on "Education in Bradford before the School Board."



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF DOUGLAS. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., F.R.S. Many illustrations. London: Freeman and Co. 1902. 2 vols. 8vo., pp. xxxi, 293; xiv, 319. Price 42s. net.

We gather from an introductory notice by Mr. W. A. Lindsay, Windsor Herald, that these two exceptionally handsome volumes are the first of a series planned by the publishers to tell the story of "those families which have more especially contributed to the development of Great Britain and Ireland." The enterprise has begun remarkably well; in the Douglas family Sir Herbert Maxwell had a splendid theme, whilst, on the other hand, the family have been fortunate in their historian. To compress the annals of such a family as that of Douglas into some 600 pages is in itself no mean achievement, for to treat of them exhaustively would be to write the history of Scotland from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. But in these two volumes the descent of the principal families sprung from the original stock is accurately traced, whilst the part borne by the most prominent members of the house is graphically portrayed. Sir Herbert Maxwell has long ago proved that he was not only an accurate writer of history, but possessed of a pleasant and at times graceful diction; both these qualities are abundantly manifested in his tale of the number, the energy, and the versatile talents of the descendants of William de Douglas.

Chapter after chapter is full of stirring narratives of daring bravery or secret malice, of self-sacrificing

loyalty or the meanest of treachery, for in so high-placed and so numerous a clan it is not surprising to find that all kinds and conditions of men are represented. Herein can be found the stories of Brice de Douglas, Bishop of Moray, 1203-1222; of the abduction of Eleanor de Ferrers, of the sack of Berwick, and of the death in the Tower of Sir William de Douglas in 1302; of the "good" Sir James, who declared for Bruce, and died in 1330; of the invasion of England by Earl Douglas in 1380, and of the leading of the French into Cumberland by the second Earl in 1385; of the stirring life of Sir Archibald "the Grim," the third Earl; of the defeat of Hotspur Percy by Archibald Douglas, the fourth Earl, the Battle of Shrewsbury, his captivity in England (1402-1413), the "Foul Raid" of 1416, his service under the King of England and then as Lieutenant-General under the King of France, and his death at the Battle of Verneuil in 1424; of the murders of Douglas, the sixth Earl, in 1440, and the eighth Earl in 1452; and of the forfeiture of the Douglasses in 1455. The first volume concludes with the wretched work of the last half of the sixteenth century, the murder of Riccio, the flight of James Douglas, Earl of Morton, the conspiracy of Darnley, the election of Morton as Regent, his arrest for murder and his execution, and the treachery of Archibald Douglas. The second volume deals chiefly with the Earls of Angus, and chronicles such events as the fall of the Black Douglas in 1455; the deplorable career of Archibald "Bell-the-Cat," the fifth Earl; "the treaty of Blackness" of 1488, the murder of James III., his guardianship of James IV. and his renewed treason, and his death after the campaign of Flodden; the marriage of the sixth Earl of Angus with Queen Margaret, the murder of Cardinal Beaton, and the Battle of Pinkie; and the connection of this branch of the Douglasses with the murder of Riccio, and the events consequent thereon. The account of these Douglasses as successively Marquesses of Douglas, Earls of Queensberry, and Dukes of Queensberry, is continued until the Act of Union of 1706.

Sir Herbert Maxwell thus ends his chronicle:

"'What's in a name?' Much, it seems; for it has come to pass that we are inclined to expect more of one bearing that of Douglas than of people with less historic names. In these pages the virtues of individuals have not been inflated, neither have their foibles been screened nor their evil doings glozed. The record stands as the various actors left it. They suffered and they made to suffer; they served and they made others to serve. Now they rose to the highest levels of patriotism and loyalty, and anon sank to the dark and crooked ways of treason and dishonour. A masterful, purposeful, ambitious breed, their influence cannot have been for ill upon the destiny of their country, seeing what a large share of power lay ever in their hands; and no family has furnished more material towards the ideal of a Scottish gentleman."

The illustrations are, on the whole, remarkably good, both portraits and views of old castles, though some of the reproductions in the letter-

press are somewhat "woolly," lacking much in clearness. The plates of coloured shields will prove attractive to many. Of their accuracy there can be no doubt, for Mr. Lindsay, the general editor, is of the best type of historic heralds; but the vivid crudeness of the colours is anything but pleasing, and the use of gilding should have been eschewed.

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MONUMENTS OF THE EARLY CHURCH. By Walter Lowrie, M.A. With 182 illustrations. New York and London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1901. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 432. Price 10s. 6d.

This is the latest of the series of notable handbooks of archæology and antiquities, which is, we believe, edited by Professor Percy Gardner. It exhibits a thorough and scholarly treatment of its theme; both in general plan and mastery of detail it resembles more a German treatise than one written in the English tongue. Mr. Lowrie was formerly a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, and his object in compiling this volume has been to give a general view of the monuments (and *not* the literature) of the early Christian Church, from the second to the sixth century inclusive. As he well observes, "the interest of this period to the secular student lies in the fact that it represents the last phase of Græco-Roman art and civilization, and reveals at the same time a new artistic impulse which, after remaining dormant for centuries, was destined to germinate in another soil, and appear again in the more familiar art of the Middle Ages." He illustrates with an abundance of instances and of figures (ground-plans, buildings, furniture, paintings, vestments, etc.), from which we can accurately conceive the appearance of the early Churches at Rome, Ravenna, or Constantinople, the slow growth of the public worship of the first Christians. He describes the famous Catacombs from his point of view, and then, having brought the Christian congregations out of the time when they fearfully practised what to the civil power seemed for so long to be nothing more than *execrabilis superstitio*, he attacks his main theme—the Basilica itself, its position and form, its adjacent buildings, and its furniture. Much of the volume is naturally given to the examples of pictorial art, whether in painting, sculpture, mosaics, or the miniatures of manuscripts, by which our reconstruction of the worship of these early centuries is made possible. He gives a particular account, accompanied by fairly adequate illustrations, of the magnificent mosaics of the early fifth century, which are in the orthodox baptistery (S. Giovanni in Fonte) at Ravenna. Fig. 147 represents a curious miniature from the Vienna Genesis (fourth or fifth century): Rebecca is seen walking to the well, which is personified in the classic fashion (like the Elgin pediment-marbles from the Parthenon of nine centuries before) by a reclining female figure, so persistent is an art-type! A short but interesting chapter describes the eucharistic vessels of the period, with lamps, censers, amulets, and divers objects.

All the volumes of this series have been distinguished by their plentiful supply of carefully

selected illustrations. It is not Mr. Lowrie's fault that in some cases—*e.g.*, Fig. 138—the nature of the original makes reproduction by process-block very unsatisfactory. Red is a predominant colour in such monuments as these, and is a notoriously bad colour for photography.

A full but discriminating bibliography will be found of value by those who wish to pursue the subject in deeper study, and there is an excellent index.—W. H. D.

\* \* \*

THE TOWER OF LONDON. Vol. II: In Stuart and Hanoverian Times. By Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, F.S.A. With many illustrations. London: George Bell and Sons, 1902. 8vo., pp. ix, 191. Price 21s. net.

This completion of Lord Ronald Gower's book on the Tower is very welcome. The story of the fortress during Stuart and Hanoverian times is not quite so dreary a record of bloodshed and misery as in earlier days, but the dark passages are many. From Sir Walter Raleigh to the Jacobite lords of the '45 the axe and block were in frequent requisition. Lord Ronald gives a full account both of Raleigh's cruel end and of the executions in 1746. Lord Lovat was the last person beheaded on Tower Hill, or, indeed, in England; but a little later Earl Ferrers, the practically insane peer who murdered his steward, was imprisoned for a while in the Tower before being hanged at Tyburn. After 1746 the annals of the Tower were tolerably peaceful, and their chronicling does not occupy much space. There are several appendices dealing with special points, including the discoveries of recent years, and a list of the Constables of the Tower. The illustrations in this second volume, as in the first, are its greatest attraction. There are forty-two photogravure plates, twelve blocks, and a plan showing the recent discoveries in the Tower. Many of the plates are from contemporary prints, drawings, and etchings, including several by Hollar, and are admirably reproduced. The whole work is a readable account of a moving and eventful history, and the pictures can hardly be too highly praised.

\* \* \*

HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF WEXFORD: DUNBRODY ABBEY, THE GREAT ISLAND, BALLYHACK, ETC. Edited by Philip H. Hore. Many illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1901. 4to., pp. xxiv, 277. Price 20s. net.

Mr. Hore proceeds apace with his monumental task. This third instalment is occupied chiefly with the annals of the Abbey whose splendid ruins—among the finest in Ireland—still adorn the banks of the Barrow. After a description, architectural and topographical, of the remains, Mr. Hore traces the history of the Abbey from its foundation as a Cistercian monastery about the year 1175 by Hervey de Montmorency, Constable of Leinster, by the same admirable documentary method as was employed in the preceding volumes. Charters, Papal bulls, and grants of various kinds, pleas and petitions, and other documents, are given in abstract or in full, and, with sufficient commentary by the author, eluci-

date the history of the Abbey. A specially full account is given of the protracted lawsuits against the Templars in the latter part of the thirteenth century—costly litigation which reduced the Abbey to poverty. Dunbrody, with other religious houses, was suppressed by an Act of the Irish Parliament in 1537; but Cistercian monks seem to have occupied the buildings, more or less continuously, for a considerable time thereafter.

Among the numerous and excellent illustrations the colotypes of the Foundation Charter and of Strongbow's Charter and Confirmation are specially deserving of mention. The picture reproduced on this page gives a capital general view of the grand

Minister's Accounts relating to the place—which form its earliest authentic history—are here printed, and contain much matter of interest to the social historian.

There is a good index, and the book, like its predecessors, is handsomely produced.

\* \* \*

RECORDS OF YARLINGTON: being the History of a Country Village. By T. E. Rogers, M.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. 4to., pp. 118. Price 5s.

This is a re-issue, revised and enlarged, of a book originally published in 1889. Yarlington, or "Gerlington," as it is called in Domesday, is a



DUNBRODY FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

old pile from the north-west. The massive central tower, still in wonderfully perfect preservation, and the piers of the great west window are particularly noteworthy.

The latter part of the volume is occupied with the Great Island, Ballyhack, and St. Catherine's Chapel at Nook. The "Island," which is part of the parish of Kilmokea, is no longer insulated, the channel of the stream at Campile having silted up many years ago, the land being embanked and reclaimed. The founder of Dunbrody acquired the island by military service in the twelfth century. In the thirteenth it was in the possession of the Earl of Pembroke, and passed by marriage to Roger Bygod, Earl of Norfolk, some of whose

manor and parish in the quiet south of Somerset; but the interest of Mr. Rogers' work is mainly that of family history rather than of topography. The devolution of the manor, the passing of lands from owner to owner down the centuries, is fully and carefully traced. Mr. Rogers quotes in his original preface the dictum of a *Saturday Reviewer*, that "the dullest of all dull books is a conscientiously compiled parochial history"; but his book quite falsifies this rather absurd saying. Mr. Rogers is a thoroughly conscientious writer, and is careful to give chapter and verse for his statements; but he also writes well and pleasantly, and the result is that the work before us is far from dull. Associated with the history of Yarlington are the Montacutes,

the Poles, the Berkeleys, the Earths (of Wiltshire), and other families of less well-known names. Of all these Mr. Rogers has much of interest and importance to tell. His book is, indeed, a very thorough and good piece of work. An appendix contains a list of the incumbents of the parish from 1314 onwards, and a selection of the inscriptions on brasses and monuments within the church, and on tombs and headstones in the churchyard. Among the latter we notice several tributes to old and faithful servants. An *Index Nominorum* would have been a useful addition to the book.

\* \* \*

A CATHOLIC GUIDE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By Eric William Leslie, S.J. Many illustrations. London: Sands and Co. Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son. 1902. 8vo., pp. viii, 86. Price 2s. 6d.

Father Leslie takes an imaginary party round the Abbey, after recounting its early history and traditions on the way thither, and describes the building, its shrines and its monuments, its relics and its associations, from the Roman Catholic point of view. It is written simply and well, and will interest and be valued by many who are outside the Roman Communion. The illustrations, several of which are from the Islip Roll and from thirteenth-century MSS., are very good, and add much to the usefulness of a handy and nicely produced little book.

\* \* \*

The Wiltshire Archæological Society has recently issued a "Stonehenge Bibliography" number of its *Wiltshire Magazine*. The bibliography is the work of Mr. W. Jerome Harrison, F.G.S., who has here given his fellow archæologists the results of many years of labour. It contains notices of about 950 books and other publications relating both to Stonehenge and to Avebury, and appears to be thoroughly done. A complete bibliography, as every compiler knows, is an ideal difficult of attainment; but so far as we have casually tested Mr. Harrison's work we have found no gaps. Particularly useful are the few words he adds to most of the items, briefly indicating the nature and scope of the work catalogued. The bibliography will be found useful by all archæologists. It can be obtained from Mr. D. Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes, price 5s. 6d.

\* \* \*

Several other interesting pamphlets are before us. Mr. D. MacRitchie, of Edinburgh, sends us his *Hints of Evolution in Tradition*, an amplification of a paper read before the Anthropological Section of the British Association last September. These traditions of "half men," of pigmy and ape-like creatures, of brownies and elves, touch science and folk-lore at many points. Mr. MacRitchie, who has made the subject peculiarly his own, selects a few instances, which, as he very forcibly argues, go to show that the "various European nations still retain a confused memory of intercourse with races that were anthropoid rather than human." From Dr. W. E. A. Axon comes his paper on *The Story of Belfagor in Literature*

and Folk-lore, read before the Royal Society of Literature, which deals with the legend of the demon Belfagor, sent to earth by Pluto to investigate the truth of the complaint made by many souls of men condemned to hell that they owed their sad fate to their wives' agency. The story is of the sixteenth century, and Dr. Axon's very interesting paper treats of its variants and of its later appearances in various literatures. We have also a readable little paper by Major Coates, R.A., on *The Water-supply of Ancient Dorchester*—a water-course or aqueduct, the remains of which were first identified by the author as the probable source of supply in Roman times. The pamphlet also contains notes by Mr. W. Miles Barnes on Major Coates' discovery. Lastly, we have to acknowledge No. 6 of the Hull Museum publications—an interesting paper by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., on *Early Hull Tobacco-pipes and their Makers*, with many illustrations. The pamphlet is a valuable addition to the scanty literature relating to early clay-pipes, and is sold at the Museum at the nominal price of one penny.

\* \* \*

The most attractive paper in the *Reliquary* for April is on "The Hut Circles on Dartmoor," by Mr. R. Burnard, F.S.A. Dr. A. C. Fryer has a well-illustrated account of "Some Types of Cornish Fonts." Other good papers, and notes, and an abundance of pictures, make up an excellent number. In the *Genealogical Magazine*, April, Rev. H. H. Flower has a timely article on "The Dukes and Duchy of Teck." Another good paper is on "The Honours and Descendants of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough." The frontispiece is a portrait of Admiral Hicks, ob. 1801. In the *Architectural Review*, April, Mr. Halsey Ricardo's paper on "The Architect's Use of Enamelled Tiles" at once attracts attention. It is beautifully illustrated. Another admirable set of pictures illustrates an article on the work of Mr. G. F. Bodley, R.A. The frontispiece is a singularly fine drawing by Mr. J. Muirhead Bone of the "South Side of the Strand, West of Somerset House," as it appears at present, with a maze of excavations in the foreground. The *Essex Review* for April contains the fourth of Mr. Glenn's valuable papers on "The Dykes of the Thames," and the conclusion of Mr. Seccombe's lively account of Dick Turpin—history and legend.

\* \* \*

Other magazines on our table are the *County Monthly*, March and April (price 4d.), a capital miscellany of articles and sketches relating chiefly to the North of England; *Fenland Notes and Queries*, April, and the *East Anglian*, February and March, both excellent specimens of local periodicals; the *Architects' Magazine*, March and April; and the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, March and April, with, *inter alia*, a suggestive paper on "Human Figures in American and Oriental Art Compared."

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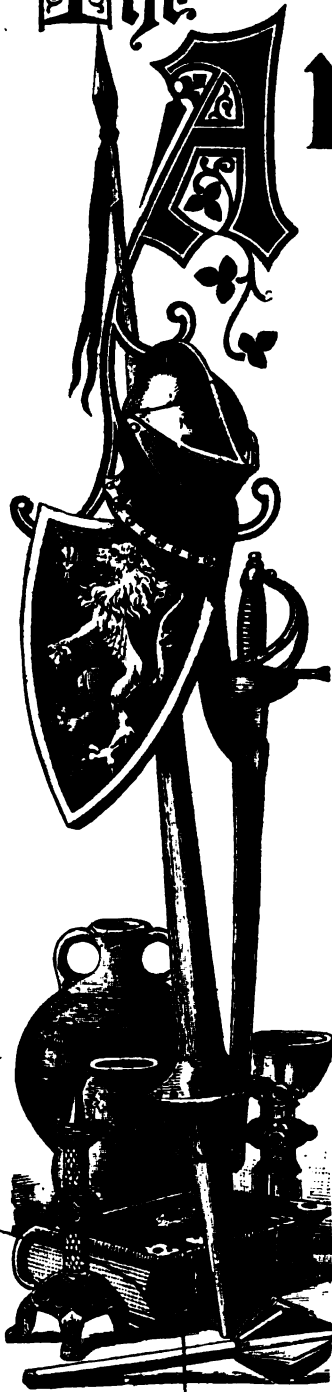
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# The Antiquary.



JUNE 1902

## Notes of the Month.

THE official order of the service and ceremony in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties was issued on May 2. Notwithstanding some alterations it is still of great length and is divided into nineteen sections. We can only make a few extracts. Section 3 deals with the "presentation of the sword and sword and the girding and oblation of the said sword." "Receive this almy sword brought you from the altar of God and delivered to you by the hands of us, the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy," the Archbishop will say, and the Lord Great Chamberlain will gird it about the King. The King's heels having been touched by the Lord Great Chamberlain with the sword, they will be restored to the altar. The King will gird the sword and offer it in the scabbard at the altar, and the peer who first receives the weapon will offer a price for it and having thus redeemed it will carry the sword naked before His Majesty during the rest of the solemnity. Section 10 gives the ceremony for the investing of His Majesty with "the Armilla and Imperial Mantle, and the delivery of the Orb." The King rings the armilla and Imperial mantle, or pall of cloth, are put upon the King by the Dean of Westminster, the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps. When the King sits down, the orb, with the cross, will be brought from the altar and delivered into the King's hand by the Archbishop, who will pronounce a blessing and exhortation. The "Investiture per anulum et baculum" forms Section 11. The ring, the ensign of

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King's dignity, will be placed on the fourth finger of His Majesty's right hand, and the Archbishop will then give "exhortation" of the Lord of the Manor of Westmynster, having been put on his knees will deliver the sentence with the cross and the King's right hand in the centre of King's power and honour and the sentence will be done with the King's right hand in the centre of King's power and honour. The Lord of the Manor of Westmynster will support His Majesty's right arm. The crowning of His Majesty forms Section 12. The Archbishop of Canterbury, standing before the altar, will lift the crown and after a short prayer, after which the Dean of Westminster will bring the crown to King Edward's chair, where His Majesty will sit and the Archbishop of Canterbury will place it reverently upon His Majesty's head. "At the sight whereof the people will nod and repeated songs cry, 'God save the King,' the Peers and the Knights shall put on their coronets and the trumpets sound, and by a signal given the great guns at the Tower are shot off."

When the Abbey is reopened to the public the coronation chair will be more an object of curiosity and interest than ever. For many Coronations it has been the custom to cover it with a cloth of gold, but ancient drawings and the remains of its fine work show that at one time it required no such covering. Its excellent workmanship is a credit to Walter of Durham, who finished it in 1301, and was paid according to the wardrobe accounts of Edward I. 100 shillings for its manufacture, with a further sum of 13s. 4d. for carving, painting, and gilding the leopards. A little later - Master Walter was paid £1 13s. 7d. for making a "step" at the foot of the new chair, in which is the stone from Scotland, in pursuance of the order of the King. The present step, like the lions, is modern.

The British Museum authorities have arranged in a number of cases at the north end of the King's Library a special Coronation exhibition. A collection of books, pictures, prints, manuscripts, and medals, having reference to past Coronations, has been placed on view, and is of great interest. A complete

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set of Accession and Coronation medals from the reign of Edward VI. onwards is shown, while the illuminated manuscripts are particularly attractive.

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 Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt have just returned from Egypt, says the *Athenæum* of May 3, after a remarkably successful season's excavations for the Egypt Exploration Fund. Two months were spent in the Fayûm, where they obtained a large number of Ptolemaic papyri, Greek and demotic. In one cemetery was found a number of crocodile mummies which were stuffed with papyrus rolls, like those discovered in 1900 at Tebtunis. The last part of the season was devoted to Hibeh, on the east bank of the Nile between Benisuéf and Minia. Here there proved to be an extensive cemetery of the early Ptolemaic period, and, as in the Fayûm, papyri had commonly been used in making the cartonnage of mummies. The importance of the Hibeh papyri in particular is expected to be considerable.

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 The legal rights of the public in the matter of access to Stonehenge still remain in dispute. The committee appointed by the Wiltshire County Council, consisting of the Marquis of Bath, Mr. Percy Wyndham, and Mr. Fuller, M.P., to investigate the question, has made its report. The three members arrive at different conclusions. The two former hold that the public have no right of way to the monument, Lord Bath going so far as to say that those who have gone to it are trespassers, which is surely a very extreme position to take up. Mr. Fuller, on the other hand, holds that there is a right of way, but that it would not be desirable to enter into a legal contest on the subject. Meanwhile a memorandum is to be submitted to the Wilts County Council which records a conversation between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, on the subject of the possible acquisition of Stonehenge by the Government. The Chancellor said that if Sir Edmund Antrobus could be induced to name a reasonable figure, and if by means of a subscription or otherwise the county of Wilts were able to raise the greater part of the amount, it

might then be possible for him to ask the Government to come to the assistance of the county.

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 In the course of excavating in the churchyard of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in connection with the Long Lane street improvement, now being carried out by the London County Council, a very interesting discovery has been made. At a depth of about 9 feet some fragments of pottery and of ornamental terra-cotta work were discovered in a heap, as if at some time or other they had been thrown together promiscuously. Whilst the pottery is Roman, the terra-cotta work, the ornamentation of which is peculiar, dates from the time of Henry VIII., in whose reign the art was introduced into England. Stow says that "almost directly over against St. George's Church was some time a large and most sumptuous house, built by Charles Brandon, late Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII., which was called Suffolk House." From Antony van den Wyngaerde's *View of London, circa* A.D. 1550, which contains the only representation of the house known, it appears that the mansion was built in the style of the early Renaissance, and it therefore seems very probable that the fragments in question had their origin in Suffolk House. Similar fragments, together with some crucibles, and what were supposed to be parts of the foundations of Suffolk House, were found some ten years ago, and were described by Mr. Earle Way at a meeting of the British Archæological Association early in 1892.

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 The newspapers have had much to say regarding the startling communication made by Professor Yves Delage, the well-known zoologist and physicist, to the Paris Academy of Science, respecting the relic called "The Holy Shroud of Turin," and preserved in the cathedral of that city. The results of researches made by Dr. Vignon, of the Sorbonne, and M. Colson, Professor Delage stated, go to show that the imprint on the shroud may be accurately described as a "natural photograph" of the body which was wrapped in it. The reddish-brown marks reveal a startlingly exact image of a dead body, which had been nailed by the wrists

and feet, had borne flagellation by Roman scourges weighted with lead, and had received a thrust in the side, while the head and face showed signs of wounds from thorns and of having been smitten. After due consideration, Dr. Vignon dismissed the hypothesis that the negative image on the linen had been painted by an impostor, on the ground that no mediæval artist could have executed or would have thought of attempting so extraordinarily realistic a presentment of a corpse, in which even the drops of blood were of the natural spherical shape, not conventionally designed in the form of tears. The problem, then, was how could the image have been produced on the

ence that the shroud of Turin bore the image of the body of Christ was not, of course, proven, the possibility of such a "natural photograph" having been produced under circumstances exactly similar to those of the burial of the Saviour was absolutely demonstrated. The Academy took the greatest interest in Professor's Delage's communication, but declined, on the ground that the matter was controversial, to follow his suggestion to appoint an official committee to inquire further into the question. The decision is to be regretted, for the subject is likely to give rise to unseemly squabbling. Pending further investigation judgment must necessarily remain suspended,



THE YARN MARKET, DUNSTER.

linen by natural causes? At this stage Dr. Vignon began the experiments referred to. He found that a corpse shortly after death emits ammoniacal vapours, and that the latter react chemically upon oil mixed with essence of aloes, the substance with which the shroud of Christ is recorded to have been impregnated. Dr. Vignon proved that a linen sheet smeared with this oil will reproduce with the exactness of a photograph the imprint of a body giving out the ammoniacal vapours, which permanently dye the linen a reddish brown. Professor Delage said that Dr. Vignon's experiments were strictly and scientifically conclusive as far as they went. While the further infer-

not the less so that Father Thurston, S.J., has given reasons of weight for doubting the antiquity and authenticity of the shroud.



The Homeland Association send us another of their charming little handbooks to the beauty spots of England. This, the eighteenth of the series, treats of *Minehead, Porlock, and Dunster; the Seaboard of Exmoor*, and is written by Mr. C. E. Larter, with additional chapters on various forms of sport by specialists, and a chapter on Cleeve Abbey by Mr. Gordon Home. The beautiful country, the interesting old churches of Selworthy, Minehead, Porlock, Dunster, and other places, the quaint towns and villages,

the various relics of long ago, are all well described. The illustrations are partly from photographs and partly from drawings by Mr. Gordon Home, the latter being to our mind much the better. By the courtesy of the publishers, we reproduce on the previous page Mr. Home's capital drawing of the picturesque Yarn Market at Dunster. It is an octagonal wooden building which was erected by George Luttrell in 1609. "The lichened slate roof," says Mr. Larter, "the white bargeboards, the plastered gables, and the great wooden posts upon which the little building stands, give it an appearance quite unusual and unique, with the exception, perhaps, of the Butter Market at Bingley, in Yorkshire." In one piece of the oaken framework still remains the shot-hole made by one of the cannon-balls fired when Dunster Castle stood a siege in 1646. The whole book is an excellent example of what a local guide-book should be. It is issued by the Homeland Association, 24, Bride Lane, E.C., at the price of 6d. net in paper covers, and 1s. 6d. net in cloth, with a map.

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Londonderry will be the centre for the principal summer excursion of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. The Cambrian Archæological Society will hold its summer gathering at Brecon and the neighbourhood from August 18 to 23.

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Mr. R. Carr Bosanquet, Director of the British School at Athens, has begun excavations on a promising Mycenaean site at Palaio-kastro, near Sitia, in Eastern Crete. Although it was not possible to devote any part of the Cretan Exploration Fund to this object—the sum raised being insufficient even for the completion of Mr. Evans's excavations at Knossos—the two explorers are working in concert, and the house at Candia which was acquired by the managers of the fund (of whom Mr. Bosanquet is one) is also at the service of the school.

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Various finds of interest are reported from different parts of the country. At Haverhill, in Suffolk, bones have been discovered which are said to be those of the skull of a mammoth, with a quantity of very large teeth in excellent preservation, and two immense

tusks, one 6½, and the other 4½ feet long, both, unfortunately, almost in a state of powder. A bust of Nero and some stone cists have been unearthed at Caerleon, and another stone cist near Dundee. The latter contained a male skeleton and a small iron ornament, variously reported to be a brooch, and the front part of a Roman helmet. In excavating for the foundations of a new school which is to be built in Bell Tower Close, Berwick-on-Tweed, partly on the site of the ancient rampart which was constructed after Edward I. sacked the town in 1296, the workmen have exposed part of the circular base of what is supposed to have been the broad stairhead tower. This formed one of the four towers on the north side of the wall, and was the one nearest the north or Edinburgh Road. It is in a line with the Bell Tower, which has been restored, and which is yet in a good state of preservation. The rampart on which these towers stood is now in ruins, and is outside of the Elizabethan fortifications, which still exist in excellent condition.

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During the work of laying out new golf-links at Sunningdale, near Camberley, on the Ridge Mount estate, an interesting discovery was made early in May. The contractors decided to remove a mound 10 feet high by 40 feet across in order to make a teeing-off ground, and this being done, the mound was found to contain ancient burial urns. The authorities at the Reading Museum were communicated with, and Mr. O. A. Shrubsole, F.G.S., the curator of the Geological and Anthropological Department of that institution, with the assistant-curator, went over to Sunningdale and found that three urns had been disinterred. Later, seventeen more were unearthed and removed, all of them containing calcined human bones. In addition the excavators found indications of two interments of ashes not deposited in any urn. The mound is supposed to be the remains of an ancient crematorium. The urns are all of rude British make, says Mr. Shrubsole, and may be ascribed to pre-Roman times. In the absence of any vestige of a weapon or ornaments the exact age of the burials cannot be determined with certainty, but from the shape of the mound, the care evidently

exhibited in the disposal of the dead, and the evidence of a village community, Mr. Shrubsole thinks we should not be far wrong in saying that they belong to the age of Bronze, and probably to a late rather than an early date in that age in this country. Most of the urns have been distributed, some going to the British Museum, others to the Reading Museum, to Oxford, and to the Louvre.



Important changes have been made recently in the Egyptian Rooms of the British Museum. The new arrangement will show in historical sequence, says a writer in the *Pilot*, examples of all the different modes of burial current in Egypt from the sand grave of neolithic times down to the painted and gilt *cartonnage* of the Roman period. Many of the wooden coffins here exhibited are inscribed with a text of the Book of the Dead, resembling that found on the coffin of Amamu already published by the Museum. As they extend from the Sixth to the Eleventh Dynasty, they form the earliest recension of that compilation known, and are only inferior in antiquity to the Pyramid texts which embody the same ideas, although couched in different language. The new texts contain many passages which differ materially from the corresponding chapters in the Theban Recension, and throw much curious light upon the evolution of Egyptian thought. It is claimed that this collection of typical burials has no parallel in any European museum, and it certainly reflects the highest credit upon the enterprise and industry of the Museum authorities.



Athens correspondents report that the Archæological Committee has decided to restore the Erechtheion. The greater part of the famous ruin on the Acropolis is still standing, and the fragments necessary for its complete reconstitution are all lying around.



The committee of the North Staffordshire Field Club, who have been intrusted by the Macclesfield trustees with the preservation of the beautiful and interesting ruins of Croxden Abbey, recently applied for a grant from the Staffordshire County Council under the Ancient Monuments Act, and, with the idea of furthering this object, invitations were

issued to the members of the council to meet the committee at Croxden. The works of reparation that have been carried out were explained in detail by Mr. Charles Lynam, of Stoke-on-Trent, and Mr. E. Scrivener, of Hanley, who have acted as honorary architectural advisers to the club. The whole of the ivy and other vegetation, which was forcing the masonry apart and making the ruins unstable and even a danger, has been removed, and loosened stones have been reset and the masonry strengthened as far as possible. But for this work of repair the ruins, shattered as they have already been by storms, would undoubtedly have succumbed in a few years' time, and a valuable historical monument would thus have been sacrificed for ever. Apart from these considerations of safety, however, the gain from an architectural standpoint has been great, and several features which have not hitherto been noticed have been brought to light. It has been found necessary to shore up a portion of the south transept abutting on the main road, and opinions differ as to the desirableness of utilizing timber instead of iron stays. Funds for defraying the cost of the work have been raised by public subscription, but there remains a deficit of about £80, and some additional outlay is needed, principally for the erection of a fence to protect that portion of the ruins which abut upon the roadway. At this point preliminary excavations have revealed portions of a tile pavement and some stone coffins. No further operations here can, however, be sanctioned by the trustees during the minority of the owner, the Earl of Macclesfield.



Referring to Dr. Axon's note on the "Early Use of Arabic Numerals" in last month's *Antiquary*, Mr. H. J. Moule, of Dorchester, writes: "Long ago, I saw a date over the curious 'joggled' head of the door of Rusko Tower, Kirkcudbrightshire. I took this date to be a fifteenth-century one. The 4 as I read it was a curtailed 8, half of the top circle left out. Possibly you could get this verified, or otherwise, by some antiquary in that part of the world. I think, but am not sure, that the tens' place was occupied by 8."



The same correspondent says, with regard to our recent articles on "Thatched Churches":

"It does not seem to be noted by your correspondent that there is thatch and thatch. Without counting the heath-thatch still to be seen on cottages in the North of England, there are 'wheat-reed' thatch and 'spear-reed' thatch. It is my impression that the latter is the covering of the Norfolk thatched churches. I am (I may say) certain that it is used for two large thatched houses in Norwich. On the other hand, many years ago I saw a thatched church in Somerset, and, as far as dim remembrance serves, that looked like a wheat-reed roof. Of course, 'spear-reed' is the wild reed *Arundo phragmites*. A roof of this is not a mean one. It has been affirmed that it is more lasting than any other whatsoever."

The celebration at Whitsuntide of the millenary of the Coronation of King Edward the Elder at Kingston-on-Thames passed off very successfully. On the Saturday, following the unveiling of a memorial window in the Town Hall, there was a public luncheon, the Bishop of Rochester being the principal guest at the hospitable table of the Mayor, Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, at whose suggestion the celebration was held. On Whit Sunday the Vicar of Kingston kindly arranged for a special service at the parish church, while on the Monday the chief feature of the proceedings was a well-arranged procession, in which vehicles emblematic of the various trades of the town, and cars with symbolic and historical groups were conspicuous.

Dr. Finny points out that "by a strange coincidence exactly 1,000 years separate the accessions and the coronations of King Edward the Elder and King Edward VII.—901 and 902, 1901 and 1902—and King Edward is the fiftieth Sovereign since King Edward the Elder; and further, as Alfred is not recorded to have been crowned, the series of Coronations through 1,000 years began with Edward the Elder."

Mr. Frederick W. Hackwood, F.R.S.L., is contributing to the *Wednesbury Herald* a series of papers on the topography and history of the town. A recent instalment recalled a number of the old place-names and field-names of Wednesbury—names which in many

cases have died out of recollection. We wish that more provincial newspapers would follow the example of the *Wednesbury Herald* and open their columns to the preservation of memorials of the past.

The next volume of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's valuable *English Army Lists and Commission Registers* will be the sixth and last. The series begins with the accession of Charles II. and will end with the death of Queen Anne. It is edited and annotated by Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S., author of *The Waterloo Roll Call* and other works. The fifth volume, which was recently issued, contains the list and registers for the years 1702 to 1707, so that it opens at Queen Anne's accession and the commencement (April, 1702) of the war of the Spanish Succession. It records the capture of Venloo, the storming of Vigo, the seizure of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke in July, 1704, and Marlborough's victories at Ramillies and Blenheim.

Illiterate folk play strange tricks with numbers. A newspaper correspondent relates the case of a coffin at a certain rural funeral which bore the inscription that the worthy within, the breadwinner of the family and the only son of his mother, had been snatched away at the age of 7777. "Good Heavens!" exclaimed the officiating clergyman, "this young man was born before the Flood." But it was explained that four sevens are twenty-eight, and this was just a customary way of expressing that age!

### The Fortunes of Cyrene.

By W. B. WALLACE, B.A.

Τῆσθε τὰς ἐδαίμωνος ἀμφὶ  
Κυρῆνας θέμεν στρουδᾶν ἀραγᾶν.

PINDAR.



WE shall scarcely find in the masterpieces of Greek and Roman poetical literature anything more romantically beautiful than the fourth Pythian Ode of Pindar, and the episode commencing "Pastor Aristæus—" in the fourth Georgic of Virgil.

There is a name which, bridging the centuries like a golden sunbeam, connects the

splendid epinikian hymn of the Bœotian with the gentler lay of the Mantuan bard, who sang nearly five hundred years later—the name of the nymph Cyrene, beloved of Apollo, who gave birth to the shepherd and first bee-master, Aristæus, and who became the eponymous heroine of one of the most interesting of the Hellenic colonies—a city which, with that marvellous tenacity of life exhibited by Greek settlements, managed to prolong a chequered career of about one thousand two hundred years from the date of its foundation by Battus I., 631 B.C., until it received its *coup de grâce* at the barbarous hands of Chosroes II., King of Persia, the formidable rival of the warlike Emperor Heraclius.

“Ex Africa semper aliquid novi,” said Pliny; and the Dark Continent which, a few brief months ago, the nations of the Continent thought, and in many cases hoped, would be the grave not alone of British prestige, but of the British Empire itself, has ever since the learned Roman’s day fully lived up to its ancient reputation. It is still a land of surprises, of which Adowa and Magersfontein have been not the least—a land which is even now partially invested with that haze of mystery which it wore for Shakespeare, who describes it as the abode

. . . of the Cannibals that each other eat;  
The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads  
Do grow beneath their shoulders.

The Greeks—those daring and ubiquitous pioneers of old-world civilization—touched its northern fringe, but did not penetrate beyond. Naucratis was little more than a factory; but Cyrene, about ten miles distant from the sea, and connected with it by its port Apollonia, arrived at a lofty pitch of power, opulence, and magnificence, vying, and at times not unsuccessfully, with its dangerous neighbours on the east and west respectively—Egypt and Carthage.

The plain of Cyrene is remarkably insulated, being throughout backed by a range of mountains of considerable altitude lying east and west, from which spurs run out towards the sea. On the south side of this range rain seldom or never falls, and the contrast of the prevailing drought here with the frequent fertilizing showers in the Cyrenaica, or country between the Great Syrtis and the Gulf of Platea (Bomba), gave rise to the

figurative language of the native Libyans, who, as Herodotus tells us, advised the Theræans to settle on the northern slope, saying that the heaven above this region was “pierced like a sieve.”

Such, and so highly favoured by Nature, was the site of Cyrene, the Garden City, founded by that Hellenic enterprise which, never faltering, never deterred by difficulties, pursued its adventurous and beneficial way from Massilia in the west to Olbia on the far and frozen Borysthenes in the north-east. In romantic beauty of position no ancient city surpassed Cyrene; in Africa it was only approached, *longo intervallo*, by the neighbouring colony of Hesperides, which, tradition alleged, had been planted in the very locality where

Hesperus and his daughters three  
Sang around the golden tree.

Nor was this fair queen of the southern waters without her attendant vassals. The Cyrenæan Pentapolis included, with Cyrene herself, Apollonia, Barca, Teucheira, and Hesperides—all peopled by mixed Grecian races, partly hailing from Thera, partly from Crete, and partly from Laconia and Elis. Thus we see—and the remains of the cities amply testify to the fact—that here the Dorian element was in the ascendant. The fighting breed of Sparta predominated, and the Cyrenæans gave gallant proof that they had not degenerated from the valour of their ancestors in many a stubborn engagement with the Carthaginians and the Egyptians, whom they encountered with numerous and well-appointed forces. In the days of Pindar, not much more than a hundred years after its foundation, the city had attained a degree of affluence and splendour scarcely surpassed by Syracuse herself. One of the Theban poet’s grandest odes (fourth Pythian), to which we have already alluded, celebrates a victory of Arcesilaus, King of “Cyrene, famous for its horses” (*εὐππου Κυράνας*)—for eight generations, as foretold by the Delphic oracle, kings of the original dynasty ruled under the names of Battus and Arcesilaus alternately—in the chariot race at the Pythian games, and describes in glowing and majestic language the *origines* of the colony and of its royal family, the Battiadæ, from whom it is interesting to note the Alexandrian poet Callimachus

boasts that he is sprung, and whom the bard connects with the Argonauts—mythical personages who would appear to have served the same useful purpose as eponymous heroes and founders of families that the Normans and others, who “came over” with William the Conqueror, have done in England.

Herodotus, who, indefatigable traveller as he was, visited Cyrene, and heard there the famous oracle anent the duration of the dynasty which Grote does not hesitate to characterize as an example of *ex post facto* prophecy, gives us in the Melpomene a rather vague and confused account of the foundation of the great African colony and the vicissitudes of its early history. We obtain tantalizing and unsatisfactory glimpses of its kings—here, as we have seen, “not Amurath an Amurath succeeds,” nor “Harry Harry,” but Arcesilaus Battus, and Battus Arcesilaus—together with sketches of Demonax, the lawgiver of Mantinea, who provided the Cyrenæans with a reformed Constitution, and an atrociously fiendish Queen-Dowager, Pheretime, who crucified a number of the leading citizens of Barca, and mutilated their wives, in revenge for the assassination of her son Arcesilaus. We read, too, of an overwhelming defeat inflicted by the Cyrenæans upon the Egyptians at Irasa—a defeat which had far-reaching consequences indeed, inasmuch as it led to a dynastic change in the land of Nile, the unsuccessful Apries being dethroned by Anasis. But brief as are these notices, and incomplete as is the knowledge which we obtain of the early history of Cyrene, one fact looms out with unpleasant prominence: the *ἐπιγαμία*, or right of intermarriage, which, while jealously retaining all political power in their own hands, her citizens granted to the Libyans, produced a deteriorating effect upon the colonists. We can trace in the national character, beneath the polished veneer of Hellenic culture, a latent vein of that gloomy, turbulent, intolerant, and sanguinary spirit, not inconsistent with a sensual and pleasure-loving nature, which has always been the unenviable heritage of men of African descent, which marred the virtues of the heathen Severus and the Christians Tertullian and Augustine, and, in the case of the fanatical Circumcellions and the

brutalized Nitraean monks, disgusted a world which had been taught to believe that Christianity was the religion of love, sacrifice, and endurance.

When the reign of the Battiadæ came to an end—probably at a date a little anterior to 460 B.C.—Cyrene seems to have adopted a republican form of government. Shortly after the death of Alexander of Macedon, to whom its citizens had made submission, it became subject to Ptolemy, who sent Ophellas thither as his representative. This gallant officer, who had campaigned with the son of Philip, was unfortunate enough to listen to the treacherous counsels of the able but unprincipled Agathocles of Syracuse, who was then warring against Carthage, and who promised him *modo non montes auri* in return for his alliance, while all the time bent upon making him merely his tool. Theophrastus gives us a striking account of the sufferings of the Regent of Cyrene and his army in a march between the Syrtes, which anticipated and rivalled that of Cato of Utica, before they effected a junction with the forces of the Syracusan tyrant in Carthaginian territory, where Ophellas fell a victim to the fatal machinations of his false ally.

Cyrene remained an Egyptian dependency until the reign of Ptolemy Physcon, whose illegitimate son, Apion, made it over to the Romans about 97 B.C. From this period we may date the decadence of Cyrene.

Let us pass over five uneventful centuries and hasten to the climax. Synesius, the eloquent Bishop of Ptolemais, and the pupil and friend of the noble and ill-fated Hypatia, describes a frightful inroad made by the Libyan barbarians of the south in the fourth century after Christ.

The spell of the Roman name no longer availed to protect Cyrene; the bulk of the population were massacred, the savages sparing the male children alone as possible recruits for their own ranks. But worse was soon to come: that utter destruction wrought by Chosroes of Persia, which we have mentioned. The iconoclastic Saracens completed the wreck of this fair outpost of Hellenism, which has been only a mass of ruins ever since. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

Cyrene in its prime must have been a land of veritable enchantment and delight, an



abode of temperate breezes and soft, refreshing showers. Not even the hanging gardens of Babylon could have exceeded the beauty of its broad terraces and green pleasances, where, amidst groves of pine and olive, twined the blooming clusters of the honey-suckle, and myrtle, arbutus, junipers, and roses abounded. All that could gratify the senses, all that could minister to the wants or luxuries of man, was to be found in this earthly Paradise. We can well picture to ourselves an Aristippus, surrounded by such transcendent charm of land and sea and sky, gazing, perchance, from the summit of the magic plateau, through depths of ether pellucid enough to recall to him the air of Attica, upon the broad blue zone of the Mediterranean lying below him, and, out of the sheer ecstasy of the *joie de vivre*, formulating the earliest and simplest doctrine of Hedonism, which assigns supremacy to the *μονόχρονος ἡδονή*, the pleasure of the moment, as the greatest good that humanity can attain to. We can understand how a son of Cyrene became the founder of that which was called the Cyrenaic school of philosophy, while we wonder how a Cypriot, a native of the passionate Paphian Isle, could frame the frigid creed of the Stoics. But then Aristippus was a Hellen of the Hellenes, whereas the sombre fanatical afflatus of the Semitic Moloch of his ancestors, ever ready to immolate self or others without pity or remorse, swayed the soul of the mongrel Zeno, not to be exorcised even by the gracious spells of the Queen of Paphos.

Nor was the illustrious pupil of Socrates the only citizen of note that Cyrene could boast. Callimachus, so admired by the Roman Catullus, Carneades, Eratosthenes, Synesius—all these belonged to the Theræan colony; and her school of medicine acquired and long retained a celebrity which reminds us of that enjoyed by Salerno, the "Civitas Hippocratica," in the Middle Ages.

More highly prized, however, by ancient gastronomists than its splendid breed of horses, its glowing roses, its sunny philosophy, its healing art, its warlike fame, and its galaxy of worthies who were wont to feast beside the plash and ripple of the Fountain of Apollo, was the somewhat mysterious *σίλφιον* (*laserpitium*) of Cyrene, whose identity is an

enigma not yet solved by modern naturalists. This, as we learn from Plautus, was in his time exported to Capua, the proverbial home of luxury, for Italian consumption, and, no doubt, retailed in the famous Seplasia there, the street of perfumes, unguents, and spices. It is frequently alluded to in the romantic *Rudens* of the Umbrian dramatist, the scene of which is laid in the Cyrenaica, and from the earliest days constituted the chief sources of the wealth of the colony. *Βάρτων σίλφιον* was a saying synonymous with the "riches of Cræsus"; a representation *οἰ τῆς πλῆθους* appears upon Cyrenæan coins; and Aristophanes tells us that silphium was used by Athenian epicures to sprinkle over one of their favourite dishes, Bœotian eels from Lake Copais.

The name of Cyrene may still be traced in the Arab Ghrennah; Nature, the imperishable, the irrepressible, the cynical, still spreads her verdant carpet of luxuriant vegetation over the smiling landscape; the sun of Aristippus still glints upon the cerulean waters in the northern horizon, and the heavens distil their gracious rains as of old; but the Theræan city itself, trodden under foot by Persian and Saracen, its memorials mutilated and defaced by the Moslem intolerance of the wandering Arab, is more truly, more sadly a *città morta* than that prehistoric Mycenæ, "nell' Argolide sitibonda," which D'Annunzio has invested with such weird and tragic interest in his lurid, haunting, but most powerful drama.

Its modern history is simply a history of excavations more or less successful. M. Lemaire, a French Consul at Tripoli, in the reign of Louis XIV., was the first to give us an account of the ruined site. The English travellers Lucas and Shaw visited the spot early in the eighteenth century, the Italian Cavelli in 1812, and a little later his compatriot Della Cella. To the graphic pencil of M. Pacho, a French artist, we are indebted for a knowledge of numerous monuments which, since his time, have disappeared. The next explorers of the dead city were MM. Delaporte and Vattier de Bourville. The German, Barth, published an account of his investigations in his *Wanderungen durch die Küstenländer des Mittelmeers*, 1849. Then came Smith and Porcher, whose work is

narrated in their *Discoveries in Cyrene* (London, 1864). These explorers were able to distinguish the plans of three theatres—a small Doric temple of Bacchus, a temple of Apollo (whose *cultus* was specially affected by the Spartans), two temples supposed to have been dedicated to the worship of Venus, and a large structure thought to have been the prætorium or official residence of the Roman Governor. Some specimens of ancient sculpture have been from time to time exhumed and conveyed to the British Museum. Amongst them are to be found an image of Bacchus, a coloured statue of Apollo playing

## Ramblings of an Antiquary.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

### II. BREADSALL MANOR-HOUSE.

**T**HIS house does not appear to have been directly interfered with by the Parliamentary warriors, but it forms a connecting link in the story.

About a mile and a half from the "old Hall" at Micklover, there is the pretty village of Littleover, formerly a manor of the

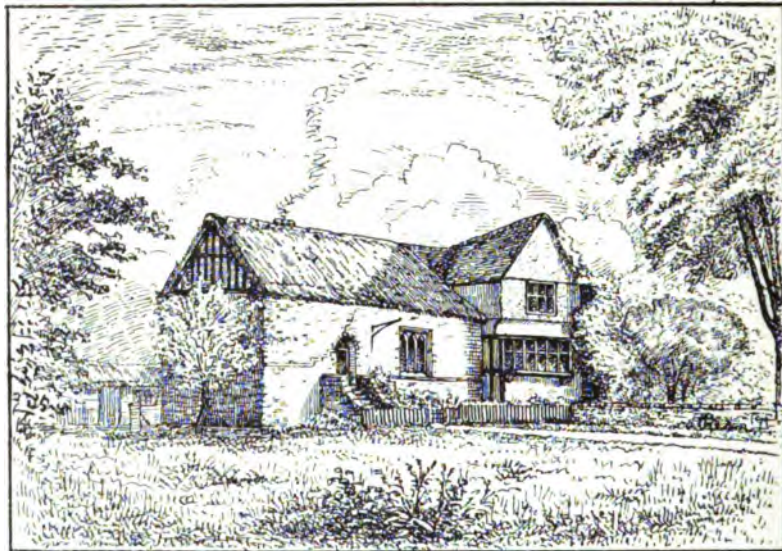


FIG. 1

on the lyre, and a bust of Gnæus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, the first Roman prætor of Cyrene.

But, with a melancholy appropriateness to a dead city, the chief remains are long lines of tombs, many of which have been found to contain rich internal mural decorations, whose colouring in some instances remains uninjured after the lapse of centuries. The most recent investigations have resulted in the discovery of a number of fine Greek vases of various styles.

Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos.

Harpurs, where a part of the manor-house still remains, but altered out of all recognition since their time. It has long passed out of the family, and the estate has been broken up and sold. The church contains one of the costly monuments of the period to the memory of Sir Richard Harpur and his wife. He died in 1635. This gentleman's brother was Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston, and it was John Harpur, a younger son of his, who came into possession of Breadsall, by marriage with Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John, the last of the Dethicks of Breadsall, who died in 1594.

The above drawing (Fig. 1) shows what is left of "Breadsall-over-Hall," as it appeared before the year 1877. At that date it underwent considerable alterations so far as the exterior is concerned. The steps and entrance on the south side in our sketch have now been removed to the end, where the tree used to grow. The roof is now covered with tiles in place of the thatch, and the projecting gable at the east end has been restored, so that the timbers, which were covered with rough-cast, are again exposed to view. The windows have also been transposed, for the upper one was formerly the lower one. The house must originally have been much larger. There are here and there pieces of walls which indicate that there was an extension both at the east and west, which either were taken down when it ceased to be the family residence, or were allowed to fall into decay. It has been used as a farmhouse of late years, and the interior is entirely altered. The great hall, now being divided by a floor to adapt it to its present use, still looks picturesque, but the outside has been cased with new stone, by which, as well as the actual structural changes, it has lost a good deal of its antiquated character as the residence of so many ancient families.

The history of the place may be gathered from the various arms of owners taken from carvings now or formerly in the church, which is an ancient structure standing a few yards east of the manor-house, the old Early English tower and spire being a pleasing adjunct to the landscape from many points of view. There is a fine Norman doorway, and the old door is scrolled all over with beautiful ancient iron-work. We give here the ancient arms of Dunne (Fig. 2), who were there very early, because they appear as benefactors to the Priory of Tutbury, which was founded in 1080, in the reign of Stephen. Robertus de Dunne occurs as holder of two knights' fees in co. Derby, of the Earl Ferrers, in the reign of Henry I., as was also the case with his son, in the twelfth year of the reign of Henry II. Then mention is made of William de Breydeshall, also called Dunne, Knight. Next is Robert de Dunne, who, by charter, grants to his son Sampson "the moiety of his manor of Breydeshall, etc., to him and his heirs, by service of half a knight's fee." But he makes

two exceptions—namely, the advowson of the church and the "capital message," which was to be his brother Hugh's, and, failing heirs to Sampson, the whole was to be Hugh's and his heirs. The documents from which the above are taken have no dates, so we assume that Hugh, who was living in the twentieth year of Henry III., was the same as the above-mentioned. He had a daughter and heiress, Johanna, who carried, by marriage, "one moiety of this manor" to Henry Curzon (Glover, vol. ii., p. 150).

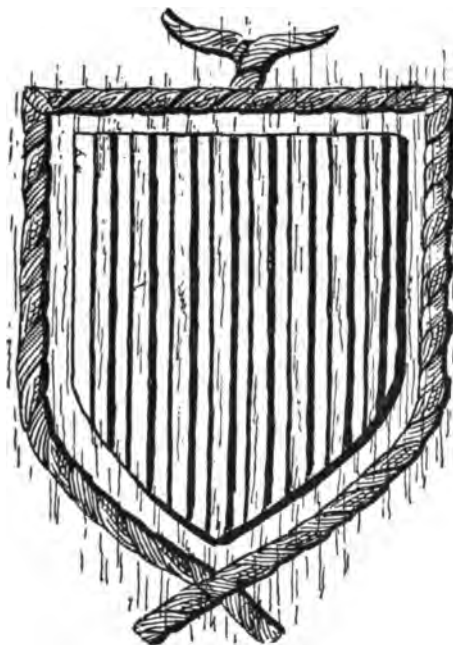


FIG. 2.

It remained in that family eight generations (*Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 54), when, by "an heir-general," it passed to Dethick, and this union appears heraldically on the piece of old carving (Fig. 3) formerly in the church, but which has vanished since our sketch was made. The arms of Dethick were Argent, a fesse varié, or and gules, between three water-bougets sable; in the carving the fess is superseded by the bend of the Curzons, with its three horse-shoes, whose arms were Gules a bend azure, charged with three horse-shoes argent; one of the water-bougets

of Dethick was lost when our drawing was made, having evidently been only pegged into the hole shown in the sinister chief. John, the last of the Dethicks of Breadsall, died in 1622,

Dethick, the second and third being Illingworth, whose arms were Argent, a fesse, flory, between three escallops sable. A Sir Richard of that name was Chief Baron of the Exchequer

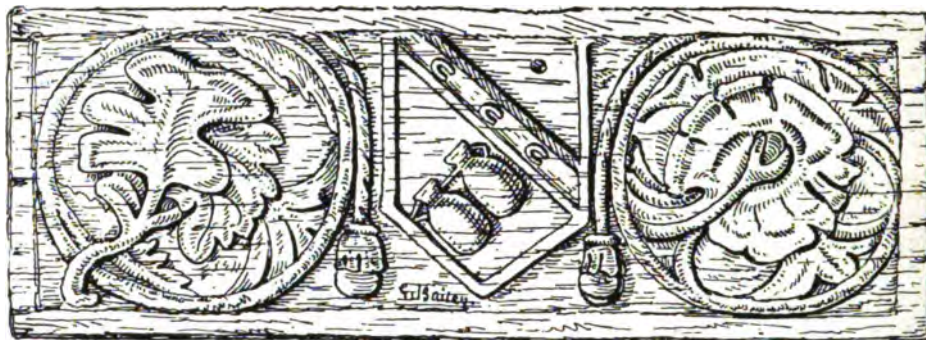


FIG. 3.

his heir being his daughter Dorothy, of the eighth generation, who brought it by marriage to John Harpur, a younger son of Sir Richard, of Swarkeston, and so Breadsall-over-Hall passed to the Harpurs. But there was



FIG. 4.

the Nether-Hall part of the estate: that also came to the Harpurs, as will be shown by the other carving from the church here given. It is a quarterly shield (Fig. 4), the first and fourth showing Curzon and

third of Edward IV.; he died in the sixteenth year of that reign, and left it to his son Ralph, from whom it passed to Richard, a grandson of the above Sir Richard. He left four daughters, one of whom, Mary, became 2nd wife of John Dethick, of Breadsall-over-Hall, thus uniting the two parts of the estate. They left it to their son John, who died in 1548; he was succeeded by his son George, who died in the sixth of Philip and Mary. Next came either his brother or son, John, who married Emma, daughter of Jasper Lowe, of Derby; and his daughter Dorothy became the wife of John Harpur, as above stated, and in that family it still remains. The old carving, then, shows the joining together of the families of Dethick, Curzon, and Illingworth, with the original arms of Dunne in pretence. It will be observed that Fig. 2 differs from those on Fig. 4, the former having eight pales, and the latter five, while Lysons gives only four. The colours given by them are gules, on a gold field.\*

The Harpurs left Breadsall and went to Swarkeston, and their manor-house there was destroyed in the Parliamentary War, of which event there is much of interest to follow, together with illustrations of the place, of which the extensive remains, but for lapse

\* For more details see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 54 *et seq.*; also *Churches of Gloucester*, vol. ii., p. 149 *et seq.*

of time and time's decay, are very much as Cromwell's generals left them after the Battle of Swarkeston.



## The Legend of the Coronation Stone.

BY THE REV. ROSSLYN BRUCE, M.A.

**T**HE legend of the Coronation Stone, which was brought from Scone to Westminster Abbey by Edward I. in 1296, is intimately connected with the fabulous history of Scotland. In spite of the repeated efforts of the Scots, since 1296 the stone has never been taken out of Westminster Abbey except upon the solitary occasion when it was used in Westminster Hall for the installation of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector.

The tale of its wanderings, from the time when the patriarch Jacob rested his head upon it as a pillow and saw the heavenly ladder, forms the core of that romantic, if spurious, history which arose in the Scottish quarrel with England as to independence.

These legends, which were 'Homerized' in the fourteenth century by Fordun, and finally elaborated into a consistent history of many mighty but mythical monarchs by the genius of Hector Boece in 1527, have now been differentiated from reliable history by the relentless hand of the modern critic. The forty Kings whose portraits adorn the walls of Holyrood Palace, and whose somewhat wearisome speeches give weight to the pages of Boece, have now returned to the fairyland from which they came, but the solid stone remains in Westminster Abbey, asking for an account of its origin.

To this day it would be difficult to shake the faith of many a highly educated Scot in the fact that this solitary jetsam from the sea of myth and fable is in some way peculiarly connected with the fortunes of the Scottish race.

The popularly received history is briefly this:

A Greek brought from Egypt into Spain in or about the time of Moses the identical stone from Bethel on which the patriarch

Jacob laid his head when he saw the heavenly ladder. In the eighth century B.C. King Simon Brech brought it to Ireland. Four hundred years later it was transferred to Scotland by King Fergus.

To this Dean Bradley adds as current legend: "Jacob's sons carried the stone to Egypt, and thence it passed to Spain with King Gathelus, son of Cecrops, the builder of Athens. About 700 B.C. it appears in Ireland, whither it was carried by the Spanish King's son Simon Brech on his invasion of that island. There it was placed on the sacred hill of Tara and called *Lia-fail*, the "fatal stone," or "stone of destiny," for, when the Irish Kings were seated on it at Coronations, the stone groaned aloud if the claimant was of royal race, but remained silent if he was a pretender. In 330 B.C. Fergus, the founder of Scottish monarchy and one of the blood-royal of Ireland, received it in Scotland, and King Kenneth (850 A.D.) finally deposited it in the monastery of Scone."

Fordun, who wrote in 1380, has left us a detailed account of the Coronation of the eight-year-old boy-King Alexander III. at Scone in 1249, from which the following is an extract:

"Having placed him in the regal chair, decked with silk cloths embroidered with gold, the Bishop of St. Andrews, the others assisting him, consecrated him King, the King himself sitting, as was proper, upon the regal chair—that is, the stone—the Earls and other nobles placing vestments under his feet with bent knees before the stone. This stone is reverently preserved in that monastery for the consecration of the Kings of Scotland; nor were any of the Kings to reign anywhere in Scotland unless they had, on receiving the name of King, first sat upon this royal stone in Scone."

The long reign of Alexander III., the death of little Queen Margaret, the Maid of Norway, uncrowned, the disputed claims of Bruce and Balliol, and two protracted interregna, bring us to 1292 before the Coronation Stone was again in use, and then under circumstances most humiliating to Scottish pride, for immediately after his Coronation the coward John Balliol did homage to King Edward of England.

William Rishanger, in his chronicle written about 1327, records the Coronation thus :

"John de Baliol on the feast of St. Andrew's being placed upon the regal stone which Jacob placed under his head when he went from Bersabee to Haran, was solemnly crowned at Scone."

The same writer records the removal of the stone by Edward I. from the Abbey of Scone to Westminster, "who directed it to be made the chair of the priest celebrant."

Harding, in his metrical chronicle of the same period, says :

"And as he came by Skoon away,  
The regal there of Scotland than he brought,  
And sent it forth to Westmynstre for ay,  
To ben ther ynne a chaiser clenly wrought,  
For masse prestes to sytte yn whan hem ough,  
Whiche yit is there stondeing beside the shryne,  
In a chaiser of olden tyme made ful fyne."

Again, Fordun in the fourteenth century gives this interesting account of the stone, and of the origin of the name "Scot": "Neulus, a Greek, had a son Gaythelus, who went to Egypt and married Pharaoh's daughter, whose name was *Scota*, and led the remnant of the people who were not drowned in the Red Sea through Africa to Spain. A descendant of his, Simon Brec, brought the marble chair diligently sculptured by ancient art to Ireland. This stone, for such was the chair," Fordun continues, "came either from Egypt, or was brought from the sea upon the anchor of Simon Brec in a storm off the Irish coast; it was afterwards brought to Scotland by Fergus, who was himself crowned upon it by the Scots, and after him all the succeeding Kings were crowned in the same chair." A century and a half later, Hector Boece, after giving a similar story of the stone, adds that it bore the following inscription :

"Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunq; locutum  
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem,

which Archdeacon Bellenden translated a few years later, in 1531, thus :

"The Scottis shall brwke that realme as native  
ground,  
Geif weirdis faille nocht, quhairver this chair is  
found."

Such, then, was the story as received during the sixteenth century, but the very earliest mention of the stone and its legend is to be

found in a document written by Baldred Bisset in 1301, and called "Baldred's process against the fictions of the King of England." His words are: "The daughter of Pharaoh King of Egypt with an armed band and large fleet went to Ireland, and being joined by a large band of Irish, sailed to Scotland, taking with her the royal seat (which this King of England has carried with him by violence to England). She conquered the Picts and took their kingdom, and from this *Scota* the Scots and Scotia are named, according to the verse: 'A muliere *Scota* vocitatur *Scocia* *Tota*.'" "

Now, besides the fact that, prior to Baldred, no trace of the legend of the stone is to be found in any of the chronicles, another fact throws an interesting light on the origin of the legend. Baldred was one of those commissioned to plead before the Pope the independence of Scotland, and the Scottish Government drew up "Instructiones" containing an elaborate statement of Scotland's claim; this official document contains the passage quoted above as part of Baldred's work, almost word for word, including the "verse," but without the slightest allusion to the Coronation Stone or its legend. "I venture to suggest," wrote the late Mr. W. F. Skene, Historiographer Royal of Scotland, "that we owe the origin of the legend entirely to the patriotic ingenuity of Baldred Bisset." The quality of groaning under the rightful King, and remaining ominously silent under a usurper, is probably borrowed from the Irish *Lia-fail*, or Coronation Stone, at Tara, which in Irish legend is supposed to have come originally from Scotland, as the Scottish stone traditionally came from Ireland, but, on examination, the two legends appear to be distinct.

If the Egyptian legend of the Scottish stone may be attributed to Baldred Bisset, the date of its actual use may also be approximately discovered. If ever there was an occasion on which the Stone of Destiny might have been expected to play a prominent part, it was in the solemn rite in which St. Columba, having obtained at the Council of Dunceat the independence of Dalriada, constituted Aidan King in the sixth century, in obedience to a Divine command and prophecy; yet in a detailed account of the ceremony written by

Cumine, one of his successors in the middle of the seventh century, there is not a single suggestion of the Fatal Stone.

On the other hand, at the crowning of Malcolm Canmore (whose brother and four sons all reigned after him) in 1057 we read that he was placed on the royal stone at Scone and solemnly crowned, as his predecessor Lulach (the cousin of Macbeth) had been before.

As to the geological composition of the stone, Professor Ramsay says: "It is a dull-reddish sandstone, with a few embedded pebbles; it is calcareous, and of the kind that masons call freestone." The statistical account of the county in which Scone stands says: "Old red sandstone abounds in this part of the country." The distinguished geologist Professor Geikie in an unpublished letter says: "This block of sandstone may have been taken from almost any of the red sandstone districts of Western or Eastern Scotland. I do not see any evidence in the stone itself why it may not have been taken from the neighbourhood of Scone; indeed, it perfectly resembles some of the sandstones of that district. As a geologist, I would say that the stone is almost certainly of Scottish origin."

In a word, then, the stone, which was unknown in the sixth century, had earned a recognised place in the Scottish nation by the eleventh; but it was not until the fourteenth, when it was resting in its present long home at Westminster, that it became the centre of that vast fabric of legendary lore of which it is the keystone.



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A., HON. F.S.A. SCOT.

No. XXXVI.



THE last two or three months have yielded a fair harvest of Roman remains, principally in the South of England. Near Winchester the site of a Roman villa has been detected to the west of the town, on the river side of the

Southampton road, just beyond Cobbett's Road, St. Cross. Here, in digging a field, flanged and other tiles, pieces of building-stone, flints for walling, and potsherds have been found in some plenty. I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Jacob for information concerning it.

At Bitterne, just outside Southampton, building operations have trenched on the area of the Roman site, and coins, potsherds, bits of brick, and the like have been found in some plenty. Nothing seems, however, to have turned up which in any way advances our knowledge beyond the account of the site which I gave lately in the *Victoria History of Hampshire*, and no definite arrangements seem to have been yet effected with a view to the examination of the site before or during the building operations.

The piece of Roman mosaic which I mentioned in my last article has (Mr. Moule tells me) been safely housed in the Dorset County Museum. Like most of the mosaics found in and near Dorchester, it is destitute of any figures of animated creatures. A similar characteristic, I may add in passing, may be noted in the mosaics of Northamptonshire. I may also mention here that the Worthing inscription of Constantine has been secured for the Lewes Museum. It is matter for congratulation that such interesting antiquities should so readily find safe homes, where they will be well cared for.

North of the Thames, at Enfield in Middlesex, traces of a Roman villa have been recently noticed in Bush Hill Park, to the east of St. Mark's Church. The finds include, as usual, flanged and other tiles, Samian and other pottery, including one complete urn of Castor ware—brooches, querns, and so forth, with about thirty coins, one of Trajan, but most of the period A.D. 260 to 340, the period to which the coins of our Roman villas usually belong. The objects were found in a layer of dark earth, varying from 2 to 6 feet in depth. The actual site of the buildings does not appear to have been discovered—unless they were of wood—but the tiles give adequate evidence of its vicinity. At Hope, near Chester, a small lead roundel has been discovered. It is about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and bears the numeral VIII with the letter C (in smaller size) above it. Similar roundels

with VIII but without G are in the Grosvenor Museum at Chester, and have always been taken to be Roman. I am obliged to Mr. Newstead for a note of this discovery.

Yorkshire and Lancashire have yielded two hoards. At Thorpe-on-Hill, near Wakefield, some quarrymen found a small parcel of silver and copper coins. Nineteen were examined and found to consist of eleven denarii and eight first and second "brass," from the reigns of Vespasian and his successors to Hadrian inclusive. At Fleetwood, under the old Mount Pavilion, a hoard was found last January in the sand. The coins were much corroded, and beyond the fact that the superscriptions were taken to be Roman, no details have reached me.

I may mention in this context a hoard found in 1875, under a large whin boulder in the centre of the Roman fort of Procolitia on Hadrian's Wall. Though found so long ago, the coins remained unpublished till Mr. Blair catalogued them recently. They consist of sixty-six denarii of various dates, but principally of Septimius Severus (23 coins), Julia Domna (10), Caracalla (6), his wife Plautilla (3), and Geta (5). The hoard seems to have been deposited in or soon after A.D. 210, just at the time of the British campaigns and death of Septimius Severus. It forms an interesting little addition to traces of Roman life and activity on the Wall at this period.

In Scotland the Society of Antiquaries has continued the excavation of Castle Cary fort on the Wall of Pius. Road and railway have sadly damaged the area of the fort, but a buttressed building of some interest has been found—probably the same type of building as occurs in almost every Roman fort in Northern Britain—and there is promise of good results in other ways. The Society is also keeping up the publication of its results. Its lately issued volume (1900-1901) describes excavations (1) north of Ardoch, (2) at Lyne near Peebles, and (3) at Camelon near Falkirk. The descriptions are excellent and excellently illustrated.

OXFORD,  
May 1, 1902.



## Minster Church, Kent.

BY DOM H. PHILIBERT FEASEY, O.S.B.

(Concluded from p. 136.)

**T**HE nave, which has a lofty king-post roof, probably of the fifteenth century, appears to have attained its present form about the middle of the twelfth century (A.D. 1160-1170). In the early part of the following century a portion beyond the Norman arches was taken down, and the present transepts built as two chantry chapels, a new chancel—called the Lady Chapel—being added to make it uniform.

This addition of chancel and transepts made the whole church cruciform. The TRANSEPTS are of unequal dimensions, the NORTH (the Chapel of St. Nicholas) being 19½ feet in length (north to south), and 22 feet 9 inches in breadth (east to west); the SOUTH (the Chapel of St. Margaret), 18 feet 5 inches (north to south), and 23 feet (east to west). Although it was evidently the intention of the thirteenth-century\* builders to vault these transepts, this design was not carried out until the complete restoration of the building in 1862.

The NORTH TRANSEPT, otherwise called the THORNE CHANCEL or CHANTRY (19½ feet by 22 feet 9 inches), communicates with the north aisle by an open pointed arch, 8 feet in width. The east wall is pierced by two, and the west by one, well-proportioned lancet windows, and two others of similar pattern are set in the north wall, with a small window of Norman form in the apex of the gable above them, which serves to light the space between the roof and vaulting, and indicates a very early period in the style. An original doorway, now blocked up, stands in the western corner, and may at some period have communicated with the abbey or manor-house.

A string-course runs beneath the windows in the north wall, and under it, set in an alcove, are the remains of a fine altar-tomb in the Perpendicular style, with an ogee canopy without cusplings. The slab retains the matrix of a brass—a cross floré—and around the edge a mutilated inscription cut in

\* The work was finished in 1250.



Lombardic characters, which when perfect probably ran as follows :

*Acti gist Edile de Thorne que fust dame  
del Espine.*

The front or face of the tomb is adorned with carved arched niches.

This tomb is probably that of the foundress\* of this chantry chapel, which seems to have been dedicated to St. Nicholas, as an altar or altars dedicated to that saint and St. James, or to those saints conjointly, formerly stood here until the suppression of chantries early in the reign of Edward VI., † for Thomas Saint Nicholas of Thorne (he married Juliana, daughter of Nicholas and Eleanor Manston, whose arms appear on the miserere seats in the chancel), dying in 1474, directed by his will that "his body should be buried before the image of St. Nicholas in the chancel of the Chapel of Thorne at Minster." ‡

This image may possibly be the mutilated figure now preserved in the north-west corner of the north aisle, and erroneously described as the image of St. Mildred, the foundress of the church. There is no mistaking the manly proportions in the figure attired in the vesture of a Bishop—cope, morse, and infulæ, or ophreys of the mitre. Discovered in the year 1840 upon the dismantling of an old house in St. Mildred's Lane, it was subsequently purchased by one of the churchwardens in 1874, and by him restored to the church.

This Thomas Saint Nicholas (or Senyclas) was the younger son of John Saint Nicholas, of Nether Court, Thanet, by Benedicta, his wife. From his father he inherited Thorne, Nether Court, and St. Nicholas at Wade, and by his marriage with Juliana, the daughter and sole heiress of Nicholas Manston and

\* The tomb was opened in 1863, and found to contain nothing but a little white dust.

† As early as 1529 an Act had been passed forbidding anyone after Michaelmas to receive any stipend for singing Masses for the dead, which at once afforded an opportunity for patrons and others to seize upon the chantry lands and furniture.

‡ The name is derived from a small hamlet within the Manor of Minster. William de Thorne, monk and chronicler of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, was probably a native of it.

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Eleanor (daughter of Edward Haute,\* of Haute Place in Petham, and of Bourne), his wife, he became possessor of Manston Court. † Thomas Saint Nicholas died, as we have seen, in 1474, and Juliana, his wife, nearly twenty years later, viz., in 1493, her will being proved the same year. By his will he desired to be buried in the Thorne Chapel at Minster, and there also, in all probability, his wife Juliana (*née* Manston) was buried beside him.

In St. Lawrence's Church, screwed upon the upper part of the two northern panels of the old Perpendicular screen in the Manston Chapel, is a brass showing a lady in late fifteenth-century costume—butterfly head-dress, long tight-fitting fur-trimmed gown, and long embroidered and tasselled girdle.

This effigy has almost without exception been identified by antiquaries and others as that of the aforesaid Juliana Manston. Such identification Dr. Cotton, in his valuable *History of St. Lawrence Church in Thanet*, has shown to be altogether an error consequent upon the confusion of names (there being no less than fourteen "Thomas Saint Nicholases" in the pedigree of that family), † Thomas Saint Nicholas of Oare, near Faversham (buried in St. Lawrence's Church, in Thanet), eldest son of Thomas Saint Nicholas, who was the eldest son of John Saint Nicholas of Ash, being taken for the Thomas Saint Nicholas who was the younger brother of the same John Saint Nicholas of Ash.

Weever (*Funeral Monuments*), Lewis (*History of Tenet*) and Peter Le Neve (*Church Notes 1603-1624*) § all distinctly state that Thomas Saint Nicholas (of Oare) married Joan or Jehan, the daughter of Roger Manston, which Joan died in the year 1499. Lewis further gives a part of an inscription from a mutilated memorial brass existing in his time, and describes it as being under the portraiture of a man and woman

\* He was Sheriff of Kent in 1408, and a benefactor in the building of the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, in which church he was buried.

+ Planché, *A Corner of Kent*, p. 365.

‡ See Cotton, *History and Antiquities of the Church and Parish of St. Lawrence in Thanet, Kent*, p. 98 *et seq.*

§ Add. MSS., British Museum, No. 5479.

in brass, that of the man having disappeared. The inscription runs as follows:

. . . . . e Sapen Nicholas,  
 Armigeri &  
 Johane Consort sue que obiit r<sup>o</sup>  
 . . . . . omni millesimo  
 cccclxxxix  
 quorum animab' propicietur Deus. Amen.

Supplying the missing portions, this inscription informs us that the body—*Hic jacet corpus Thome*—of Thomas Saint Nicholas lies here with that of his wife Joan, the latter of whom died the 20th day of . . . (*die mensis . . . Anno Domini*), 1499, and con-

he conjectures, from the effigies upon them, were interred three veiled nuns of the Saxon nobility, members of St. Mildred's monastery. The fact of the existence of these memorial stones is confirmed by Lewis, who wrote some seventy years later. He says: "On the Floor as in the Church Porch" (now destroyed) "are several large flat Gravestones, which are very antient, and, not improbably, Memorials of some of the Abbesses or Religious of this place, which seem not, however, always to have lain where they lie now."\*

The south transept (18.5 by 23) has a similar pointed arch entrance from the south



OLD VIEW OF MINSTER CHURCH, SHOWING PORCH AND TURRET, NOW REMOVED.

cludes with a prayer that God may have mercy upon their souls.

This remnant of a brass retaining the effigy of a lady in the dress of the latter part of the fifteenth century is none other than that of Thomas Saint Nicholas and his wife, Joan Manston, and not that of the Juliana Manston who married Thomas Saint Nicholas of Thorne, and died six years before her grandniece Joan.

Near unto this monument of the Lady of Thorne in Weever's time\* (he wrote about 1631) lay three flat stones, under which

\* Weever, *Ancient Funeral Monuments* (ed. 1767), p. 59.

aisle to that of the north, 7 inches less in width. A similar round-headed (Norman) window is set in the apex of its south gable, and its east and west walls retain their original lancets. The masonry on the exterior gable shows by the cut-away haunches that windows of like proportion and style once stood in the south wall. They were removed to give place to the modern Perpendicular window of four lights.

The central space or middle cross is enclosed on each of its four sides by arches of pointed character. The roof, vaulted in chalk, has plain round ribs without bosses.

\* Lewis, *History of Tect.*, p. 93.

Some, judging from the footings which are left, have concluded that it was the intention of the builder to finish the whole roofing in this manner, and, moreover, to have raised a tower over this central position. The chancel and nave piers still retain the mortice holes which formerly held the timbers or beam-ends upon which was set the great Rood and perhaps its accompanying figures of St. Mary and St. John.

The rood-screen was one of the principal, if not the chief adornment of our pre-Reformation churches. In the majority of churches it separated the chancel from the nave only. In not a few instances, however, besides separating the chancel from the nave, it shut off eastern chapels from the aisles, running across the whole length of the church, north to south. The material employed in its construction was wood, upon which was lavished the wealth of the craftsmanship of the Middle Ages in carving, painting, gilding and applied work, in much the same fashion as is seen to-day in the *iconostasis* of the Greek churches. In our own country many beautiful examples have escaped the axes and hammers of both Protestant and Puritan iconoclasts.\*

The chancel screen was surmounted by a beam, which sustained the great central object from which the screen gained its name—the Rood, or crucified image of the Saviour of the world, with His arms extended abroad to embrace the whole world in love and mercy; and the figures of the Blessed Mary, Mother of Sorrows, and the Divine St. John moving all who beheld them to pity and compassion of heart. Next to this the prime use of this beam was to give light—hence its name the beam light—the candles and other lights being set out in some profusion along its surface. This very necessary, and at the same time attractive, means of lighting the church was the frequent object of donations from living and bequests by dead parishioners, who always remembered when making their wills or testamentary dispositions the maintenance of the “rood,” “cross,” “high cross,” or “beam” light.

\* The rood-screens of Devonshire and Somersetshire are particularly remarkable for the beauty of their heavily carved foliated cornices; those of Norfolk and Suffolk for their panel-painted images of saints.

Most screens were surmounted by a loft called the Rood loft, from the Rood or crucifix being set in it. Others had merely a beam to carry the crucifix, figures and lights running across the top of the screen. This was in all probability the case at Minster, where side screens would also shut off the transept chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Margaret. The double set of mortice holes have been a puzzle to many, but may it not be that the holes in the nave piers carried the Rood beam, and those in the chancel piers the top beam of the chancel screen, or *vice versa*? The term “Lady chapel” was and is still applied to the present chancel, so that in all probability the quire at Minster was in its usual place in the crossing. It will be noticed that the old oak stalls now arranged in the chancel have at some time or other been reduced in number and displaced. The panelled fronts inserted into seats at the east end is sufficient to prove this. Originally, a couple of stalls or more were returned against the east side of the screen. This, with the unequal number of the stalls, appears to point to the destruction of at least a few.

This south transept appears, from the will of William Water of Minster, dated in the year 1533, to have been a chantry chapel dedicated to the virgin martyr St. Margaret, as he leaves a bequest “to the light of Our Lady of Pity” standing in St. Margaret’s in the Church of Minster in Thanet.\* At the restoration of the church a small brick tomb containing a few bones was opened on the site of the old altar, doubtless the grave of the founder of the chapel.

William Rolfe, of Minster in Thanet, by his will, dated April 2 (proved May 3), 1541, left his house and garden, in the parish of Minster,† to Joane his wife, for life, and after her death to his son Thomas Rolfe and his heirs, paying to his sons William and Richard Rolfe twenty shillings sterling at

\* *Canterbury Wills (Probate Court)*, C. 80. Liber xvi.

† In a charter of 16 Elizabeth (July 13) this tenement and garden is described as “situate in Minster and Monkton . . . bounded by Shyrnes Court on the east, land of John Beavill, Thomas Wotton, Armiger, and Christopher West, on the south and north, and by the Queen’s Highway on the west.” The charter confirmed it to the said John Beavill in fee.

twenty-four years of age, with remainder to the said William and Richard and their respective issues; with remainder for the said premises to be sold, and the money thereof to be bestowed in paying an honest priest to sing (for his soul) in Minster Church for half a year—£3 6s. 8d. He also bequeathed 6s. 8d. annually to be bestowed upon maidens born in the parish of Minster on the day of their marriage, 20s. to the reparation of the steeple, and 6s. 8d. to the churchwardens at that time (of his death); and the rest of the money so coming to be bestowed in "fowl wails" (foul ways?) and poor people of Minster at the discretion of the churchwardens.

These two sets of mortice holes have proved matter for debate amongst architects and archaeologists, some contending that the westernmost set carried the rood-beam, while the easternmost supported the high chancel screen of carved oak, removed more than a century ago, and the rood-loft. Nevertheless there is little, if any, evidence to prove the existence of a rood-loft here at any period.\* For one thing, there is hardly, judging from the position of the holes, sufficient space for the erection of a loft, and for another, neither the chancel nor transept (east) walls give the slightest indication of the former existence of a door or stairway to facilitate ascent and access to such a loft. True, the ancients of the parish assure one of the existence within their memory of sets of wooden stairs at the entrance to the chancel by which ascent was formerly gained to the loft, yet it is clear beyond doubt that in their day these stairs did nothing more than assist the parson and clerk to the low rostrums from which they held forth the delectation of the "rude forefathers of the hamlet."†

Perhaps the difficulty may be explained by saying that the mortice holes in the nave

\* Many of the rood-lofts in Kentish churches were erected during the fifteenth century, particularly during the latter half of it. The wills of Kent of this period abound with bequests for the erection or adornment of such lofts. The insertion of stair turrets and doorways is a further testimony to this fact.

† William Water, by his will, dated A.D. 1533, left a bequest to the "low cross light" in Minster Church, which would be in contradistinction to the high cross or rood beam light (*Kent Wills, Canterbury Probate Court, C. 80. Liber xvi.*)

piers carried the old beam, and those in the chancel piers the new beam, when the high chancel was built.

Besides the high or principal altar in Minster Church there were at least two lesser or secondary altars dedicated respectively to St. Anne and St. James. These were doubtless the chantry altars in the chapels or transepts.

From fifteenth-century wills we also learn that there were images of the Holy Trinity, St. Anne, and St. James. Deomsia Segare, of Minster, by her will, dated April 8, 1494, leaves to the light of the Holy Trinity in Minster Church 1 bushel of barley,\* and Thomas Sevoll, of the same place, by will dated April 10 in the same year, makes a similar bequest to each of the lights burning before images of St. James, of the Holy Cross, and of St. Anne.† From the will also of Thomas Saint Nicholas (or Senyclas), who died in 1474, we gather that there was an image of St. Nicholas in the Thorne Chantry.

The chancel (52 feet 9 inches by 23 feet), divided into four bays, is vaulted like the middle crossing with chalk, and sustained by round vaulting shafts, the moulded bases of which rest on corbels set at a space of about 4 feet from the floor. These cusps or corbels vary in pattern; one represents the form of a human head, the others, like simply curled stalks, die away into the wall. The well-moulded caps of the Early English vaulting shafts are of the bell-shaped type. Beneath them runs a flat, simple, but effective string-course, and above it a projecting string of the usual hollow moulding. In the two western bays the flat panels of the string-course are decorated with sunk trefoils and quatrefoils with small uncut stone centres, but in the two eastern bays this sunk ornamentation is of circular form uncupped.‡

The chancel is lighted by eight Early

\* *Item.*—Lego lumini Sanctæ Trinitatis in dicta ecclesia unum bushellum orde. *Testam, Deomsia Segare de Mynster, April 8, 1494.*

† *Item.*—Lego lumini St. Jacobi unum bushellum orde. *Item.*—Luminibus Sancte Crucis unum bushellum orde. *Item.*—Lego luminibus Sancte Anne unum bushellum orde. *Testam, Thome Sevoll of Mynster, April 10, 1494.* (See Registers of the Consistory Court of Canterbury.)

‡ In two other places only in Kent—Hythe (sacrarium) and Canterbury Cathedral (north cloister wall)—is this style of ornamentation found.

English lancets without shafts, ranged four on a side. The east window (reglazed in 1861) is composed of three deeply moulded lancets, separated by triple clusters of shafts with bell capitals and moulded bases.

The base of the easternmost vaulting shaft on the north wall is roughly scratched, in the running hand of the fifteenth century, with the following Latin rhyming distich :

Discat qui nescit quod Trot requiescit ;

which may be as roughly Englished :

Let him learn who knows not, that  
Trot lies here.

The inscription is difficult to decipher, some iconoclast having scrawled a rough cross through the word "Trot."

Recessed in the north wall is a tall narrow aumbry or locker nearly 5 feet in height. Exteriorly it is arched and pointed, internally rectangular and capacious. It is enclosed by an elegant linen panelled door characteristic of the time of Henry VII.

In this were preserved the sacred vessels, oils, etc., used in the administration of the Holy Sacraments. The absence of piscinæ has been noted as an exceptional circumstance, yet one easy of solution, all evidence of their existence having been obliterated during the thorough restoration of the years 1862-63, which carried off the western porch, stone bench table, and other ancient adjuncts. Brackets which formerly supported the sacred images seem to have shared the same fate, as the chancel would have, in common with all parish churches, a statue of its patron saint. This in Minster Church would, of course, be that of "the Blessed Mother Mary,"\* to whose image the widow Johanna Robson left a bequest by will in 1484,† probably to maintain the light burning constantly before it.

\* Vide will of Thomas Hamond of Minster, A.D. 1540-41. (*Kent Wills, Canterbury Probate Court, C. 84. Liber xviii.*)

† *Kent Wills (Canterbury Probate Court). Liber iii.*



## Folk Lore Notes.

Communicated by E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A.,  
President of the Folk Lore Society.

### II.—FOLK-TALES FROM THE INDUS VALLEY.



COLLECTION of folk-tales made in the little village of Ghâzi, about thirty miles from Atak, by Mr. T. L. Barlow and Major F. McNair, C.M.G., has been edited by Mr. W. Croke, and published in the *Indian Antiquary*. It consists of eighteen stories, most of them similar to those that seem to be the common heritage of mankind, but some possessing features of their own. There is the story of the rajah who killed himself instead of executing a prisoner because a guru told him that the sâstras declared that at that very hour whosoever was executed in a public place would go straight to the heaven of the gods ; the story of the ruby that broke itself to pieces rather than a covetous man should profit by its possession, and told him so. There are the stories of the conversion of mockers by a faqir who answered a voice from heaven, "Shall we destroy these mockers?" by the words "No ; rather make them sensible men who know how to revere Allah"; of the imâm who feigned death because his wife took his sermons too literally and gave away his money in charity ; and of the flea and the mosquito, who contended which could bite a man the harder—the mosquito won, but bit so hard that the man crushed her with his hand. A story of a King's son, introducing a novel incident ; the King, resolving to banish his son, turns the son's shoes the wrong way, which he knows to mean that he must depart at once. Alexander the Great is the hero of a story ; another treats of the cleverness of a jackal, who takes the place occupied by the fox in western folk-tales ; another of a contest between a Hindu faqir and a Musulmân faqir, ending in the triumph of the latter. The nomad habits of the peasants are illustrated by a tale of a land-tax collector, who asks one where he shall find all the people collected in one place, and is answered by a reference to the graveyard as the only

of all the mural paintings remaining at St. Albans' Abbey were shown.—A discussion followed, in which Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, Mr. J. G. Waller, and others joined.—The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White exhibited a damask tablecloth, dated 1603, with a remarkable compound shield of the royal arms, etc., within the Garter, and crowned, with lion and dragon supporters.

*April 17.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Romilly Allen read a paper on an inscribed and sculptured tympanum in Hawksworth Church, Nottinghamshire. This tympanum exhibits a unique combination of a dedicatory inscription, with a symbolic figure-subject and geometrical ornament. The tympanum was formerly over the outer doorway of the north porch of the church, but for some inscrutable reason it was removed in 1851, and built into the south wall of the western tower. A Saxon grave slab, decorated with a cross and panels of plait-work, which formed the lintel of the doorway beneath the tympanum when in its original position, is now standing against one of the buttresses of the tower. The inscription on the tympanum is in Roman capitals of the twelfth century, and reads: GAVTERVS ET VXOR EIVS CECELINA FECERVNT FACERE ECLESIAM ISTAM IN ONORE D'NI N'RI ET S'CE MARIE VIRGINIS ET OMNIVM S'CORVM DEI SIMVL. It has been suggested that the Walter here mentioned was Walter de Aslacton, but there is a tradition in the parish that he was of Blankney, Lincolnshire. The figure-subject consists of a cross in the centre of the tympanum, with two circular medallions on each side of the top arm, containing the Agnus Dei and an angel with four wings, and on the left of the shaft another angel, also with four wings, and on the right a figure in a tunic with outstretched arms.—Mr. C. E. Keyser, who took part in the discussion, expressed his opinion that the whole subject symbolized, although in a most unusual manner, the Crucifixion of Christ with the two thieves.—Mr. Micklethwaite agreed with this explanation.—At the conclusion of the paper a large number of lantern-slides was thrown on the screen, with the object of assigning to the Hawksworth tympanum its proper place in a series of similar examples arranged in chronological order. The slides included two series, one illustrating the occurrence of the Cross and the Crucifixion over the doorways of ecclesiastical buildings in Syria and Great Britain, and the other some typical specimens of dedication stones of churches ranging in date from the seventh to the fourteenth century.—Mr. W. G. Collingwood submitted a report as local secretary for Cumberland, with special reference to (1) a stone crucifix mould found at Portinscale; (2) certain stone celts found at Portinscale, already exhibited and reported to the Society; (3) the holy well at Gosforth; (4) excavations at Foldsheds Camp; (5) Threlkeld British settlement; (6) the megalithic circle of Sunkenkirk, Swinside; and (7) a Chinese tombstone found at Cargo.—Mr. A. F. Leach, by courtesy of the Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, exhibited an illuminated copy of the Statutes of Jesus College,

Rotherham, of the date 1408.—The London County Council exhibited a number of terra-cotta architectural fragments of the sixteenth century, lately discovered, with a quantity of Roman and mediæval pottery, in the churchyard of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.—Mr. P. Norman suggested that these may have come from the destroyed mansion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, built between 1516 and 1522, which stood on the opposite side of the road to the church. The drawing of the house in Van den Wyngaerde's "View of London" suggests that the house was of a Renaissance structure, to which these fragments may well have belonged.—*Athenæum*, May 3.



BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held on April 2, Mr. C. H. Compton, Vice-President, presiding.—Mr. Thomas Sheppard, curator of the Hull Municipal Museum, submitted a drawing of one of two small bells recently found in the course of excavations near Driffield. The bells bear no inscriptions nor dates, but are precisely similar in shape and measure—6½ inches in height by 6½ inches in diameter at the mouth. They were probably used at the altar, and were sacring-bells.—Dr. Winstone exhibited some beautiful lace-work of the seventeenth century, representing Herod and Herodias, with her daughter bearing the head of John the Baptist on a charger or dish. A memorandum stated that the lace was worked with thread which cost one guinea per ounce, and the dresses of the figures are profusely ornamented with small pearls. The exhibitor mentioned that the lace was an heirloom in his family.—Mr. I. C. Gould exhibited two casts, one square, the other round in form, of white metal, coated with copper, recently dug up in a garden at Upminster. He had submitted these casts to Mr. C. H. Read and Mr. Hill, of the British Museum, and found that the square specimen bears on its face the cast of a well-known coin of Syracuse, the other being the cast of the obverse of an Italian medal of the sixteenth century. Mr. Gould thought that, though possibly modern forgeries, the casts may more probably be imitations of the antique made fifty or more years ago, not necessarily with the idea of deception.—Mrs. Marshall brought for exhibition a piece of glass, seemingly Roman, beautifully iridescent, which she had herself picked up at Alexandria.—Dr. Birch exhibited, on behalf of Miss Gertrude Winstone, the photograph of an incised leaden plate found recently at Bath, which was of much interest. It appeared to have been nailed or fastened in some way upon a coffin or chest containing the remains of a sister, or nun, named Ælfgifu, a deceased member of the celebrated nunnery of Bath, which was first founded in A.D. 676 by Osrie, petty King, or subregulus, of the Wiccii, a tribe inhabiting Worcestershire and the adjacent counties; Bertana was the first Abbess. The period of the nunnery, A.D. 676-775, must be that of the relic in question, which consists of a leaden plate 4½ inches in length by 3½ inches in width, bearing on the front an incised Greek cross, with a circular border

uniting the arms and a St. Andrew's cross at the intersections. The back of the plate has simply a plain Greek cross; the arms of all the crosses, as well as the circular border, are covered with inscriptions of sacred character, partly decipherable. The relic was discovered by Major Davis, F.S.A., at about 17 feet below the present level of the ground, in a portion of the hypocaust of the old Roman baths, the site of which was afterwards the cloister of the Saxon nunnery.—A valuable paper upon "Maiden Castles" was read by Mr. A. R. Goddard, of Bedford. This interesting subject was very ably treated and at considerable length, Mr. Goddard having traced a list of at least twenty-six pre-Roman encampments bearing this singular title, which is also applied to roads and ways, a title that would seem to have been given to these encampments, not by the original makers, but by a people that came into the country long after their time, when the old ramparts and trenches had been left in desolation for many centuries. After reviewing the various theories as to the origin of this singular name and its meaning as applied to these early strongholds, Mr. Goddard observed that the word "maiden" is certainly a Saxon word, and the map seems to confirm the view that the Saxons bestowed it upon these fortresses; for it shows that they occur all over the country which was Saxonized, even where, as in Cumbria and Scotland, a short Saxon lordship was later displaced by the prevalence of the peoples of Celtic origin. If, then, the name is Anglo-Saxon, the special reason for its application to these deserted and desolate early strongholds, situated as they are generally in wild and open country, is of particular interest. The Anglo-Saxons did not attach this name to forts of their own construction, and the map, Mr. Goddard pointed out, seemed to suggest that its application to these much earlier strongholds was owing to the Danish invasions. He ventured to suggest that when, in the eighth and ninth centuries, the Danes came ravaging the north-eastern parts of the country, and the towns of the Saxon-English were incapable of defence, owing to neglect, it was imperative to find a place of security for the women and girls and children when the men had gone out to fight the invaders. Then these deserted enclosures in the hills and wilds were thought of as places of refuge, and in after-years may have become known and pointed out to younger generations as the "maiden burhs and ways," just as the glens and vales in Scotland where the Covenanters met were pointed out to those that came after them, and in lapse of time the old names lingered on, while their meaning was forgotten.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley, the Chairman, Mr. Gould, Mr. Duppa Lloyd, and Mr. Patrick took part in the subsequent discussion.



ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—General meeting, April 2.—Judge Baylis, K.C., in the chair.—Mr. J. C. Pretorius, F.S.A., exhibited a Venetian point lace apron, kindly lent by Lady Reade, of Carreglwyd, and supposed to have belonged to Lady Jane Plantagenet, Maid of Honour to Queen

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Elizabeth.—Mr. E. Towry Whyte, F.S.A., exhibited several rare Egyptian antiquities from his collection, notably a small bronze mummy-case in the shape of a fish, together with the bones of the perch, *Latus niloticus*, which were found inside; a wooden bolt of ingenious construction; and a drill boss of granite of small size. Mr. White suggested that if boss-heads of this form were used in connection with making fire, the symbol of Rā, the sun, was derived from them, which would account for the dot in the centre  $\odot$ .—Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd, M.A., read a paper on the Church of the Greyfriars in London. Of the monastery of the Greyfriars, Friars Minors, or Franciscans, which once occupied the ground where Christchurch, Newgate Street, and Christ's Hospital now stand, but little remains. But the later buildings follow to a great extent the lines of those which preceded them, and much information, fortunately, exists concerning the monastery in an account of the house, together with a list of persons buried in the church, compiled about the year 1526, and preserved among the Cotton MSS. The account itself is familiar to scholars from the transcript printed by Brewer in his *Monumenta Franciscana*, and the list of burials from the abridged and somewhat inaccurate copy in J. G. Nichols's *Collectanea*. The convent was founded near Newgate in 1225, and the various buildings of which it consisted were built for the friars by citizens of London during the thirteenth century, the chapel being built by Sir William Joiner, Mayor in 1238. Towards the end of the century this convent attracted in an extraordinary degree the patronage of royal and noble persons. It received benefits from Henry III., from Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and his sisters, from John, Duke of Brittany—"specialissimus pater et amicus fratrum minorum"—and many others. In 1306 Queen Margaret, the second wife of Edward I., began to build a new church for the friars on an enormous scale, and this was finished in 1348 by the assistance of many exalted personages, including Queen Isabella and Queen Philippa. The number of burials in the church was very large, about 600 being mentioned in the Cotton MS. Amongst these were Queens Margaret and Isabella; Margaret Segrave, Countess of Norfolk, grand-daughter of Edward I.; and Robert, Lord de Lisle, to mention only a few of the most important; and some whose bodies were buried elsewhere—Eleanor, wife of Henry III.; Archbishop Peckham, formerly Provincial Minister of the Friars Minors; Edward II., and others—receiving spiritual benefits from the friars by the burial of their hearts within the walls of this church. The main arrangements of the church can be made out with certainty: it was about 300 feet long, and occupied the whole of the ground now taken up by Christchurch, Christchurch Passage, and the present burial-ground; in width it was divided into three alleys, a wide one in the middle and a narrower one on either side; and in length into fifteen bays, of which the first six on the east correspond with the six bays of the present Christchurch, the seventh bay coincided in width with that of the

existing tower, the eighth with Christchurch Passage, and the remaining seven with the graveyard. The first seven bays on the east contained the quire in the central alley and two chapels in either of the aisles; on the north were the chapels of Allhallows and of St. Mary, on the south those of the Apostles and St. Francis. The eighth bay, as now, was a passage, and is described in the Cotton MS. by the designation "Ambulatorium inter chorum et altaria," "the altars" forming the eastern bay of the nave; over it stood the tower, poised, perhaps, as at King's Lynn, over the two parallel arches which spanned the central alley at this point. At either end of the passage were doors, that on the north leading to the monastery, that on the south to Newgate Street. In the eastern arch of the nave was placed the rood, and against the screen beneath it, crossing the church, were four altars: in the north aisle that of St. Mary, in the nave the Altar of the Holy Cross and the Jesus Altar, one on either side of the rood, and in the south aisle the Common Altar, "altare commune," the space before these altars being enclosed by screens from the rest of the church. In addition to the main divisions of the church, it is possible from the list of burials to fix with considerable certainty the positions of altars, stalls, piscinas, and other fittings, and by a comparison with the Blackfriars' Church at Norwich a very probable conjecture can be made concerning the first church, which preceded that begun by Queen Margaret in 1306; it seems to have coincided with the north aisle of her quire, and it is by no means impossible that instead of pulling down the old church she made it serve as an aisle to the new one. The remains of friars' churches are scanty in the extreme, so that the fulness of the information concerning this one is particularly welcome.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — General meeting, *May 7*. — Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., President, in the chair. — Mr. John Hall exhibited a sixteenth-century clock, by Bartholomew Newsam, clockmaker to Queen Elizabeth. — Mr. Edmund James exhibited eight gilt metal clocks of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries from his collection, which were fully described by Mr. Percy Webster. — Professor Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc., read a paper on "The Discoveries made in Bigbury Camp," near Canterbury, which fix the age both of it and of the Pilgrims' Way, on which it stands. The complicated embankment and ditches which circumscribe the area are obviously intended for boundaries, mapping off different quarters with shallow ditches and low ramps, and are not designed as fortifications. In their general plan they resemble the Romano-British village of Woodcutts, explored by General Pitt Rivers. In 1896 and in the following years a large number of articles have been discovered. They consist mainly of iron implements and weapons, socketed leaf-shaped spear-heads, a tanged dagger, an axe, an adze, two hammers, two iron sickles, two bill-hooks, a couler, two plough-shares, and a chisel. In addition to these are five iron pot-hooks; ten pairs of iron shackles, which

may have been used either for man, horses, or cattle; and an iron chain upwards of 17 feet long, with iron rings at intervals 7 inches in diameter, which may have been intended for putting round the necks of prisoners. There were two snaffle-bits, one plated with iron, a bronze plated iron ring, and a fragment of coarse brown pottery. Most of these articles are identical with implements and weapons found in settlements of the prehistoric Iron Age in various parts of Britain, such as Hunsbury, near Northampton; Mount Cabourn, near Lewes; and the lake village near Glastonbury. They prove that the settlement of Bigbury belongs to the prehistoric Iron Age. It further follows that the Pilgrims' Way, which passes through it in its westward way from Canterbury, belongs to the same period, and is to be looked upon as one of the trackways uniting the various settlements of the prehistoric Iron Age together, which covered Britain with a network of roads long before the Roman Conquest. The author has traced it westward past Guildford, until it is lost in the maze of prehistoric roads on the Berkshire downs, by which settlements, now for the most part unknown, were linked together. It was, of course, used by the pilgrims in their journey eastward to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. — Mr. Hilton Price, Mr. Greg, and Mr. Rice took part in the discussion that followed.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND. — *April 14*. — Dr. Robert Munro in the chair. — The first paper was a notice of the heraldry in some of the old churchyards between Tain and Inverness, by Mr. W. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot., and was illustrated by a large number of rubbings of the principal types of heraldic sculpturings used in the monumental art of this district of the Highlands, chiefly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. — In the second paper Mr. John Fleming gave a notice, illustrated by photographs, of a well-preserved stone-built fort near the Mull of Kintyre. It is a circular structure, massively built, and situated on a rocky knoll overlooking the sea, and fully 300 feet above the shore. The circular wall, which is about 12 feet thick, encloses an area of about 36 feet in diameter, and still stands to a height in some parts of its circumference of 7 or 8 feet, though the inside level is higher, and the wall nowhere shows more than about half the height of the outside. The doorway is on the north-west, and is about 3 feet 6 inches wide at the outside, and about 1 foot wide at the inside face of the wall. There are no signs of chambers in the thickness of the wall, but there are apparent traces of buildings within the enclosed area. About a mile further west there is another fort of a different character, being a rock precipitous to the sea, and enclosed by three stone-built walls, and about midway between it and the Borgadaill fort there are the foundations of another circular structure, but of smaller size. Such forts are numerous in Kintyre. — In the third paper Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, F.S.A. Scot., gave a description of four stones found at various places in the neighbourhood of Auchterarder, which appear from their



similarity of subject to belong to one group, their common characteristic being that they represent riders in chariots drawn by horses, leopards, or other animals. The best-preserved example belongs to Mr. A. Drummond Forbes, Millearn House, and is inscribed "Luna," with the personified representation of the moon in her chariot. Another, well preserved, which is in the Perth Museum, appears to have had a similar personification of the sun, while a fragment in the same museum shows a mutilated head, with the inscription "Mercurius"; and at the ruins of Auchterarder Castle there is a stone, rather wasted from exposure, but still distinct enough to show that it belongs to the same class of representations. These stones form a remarkable group, the original history of which appears to be lost.—The last paper, by Dr. Christison, was a notice of an unrecorded fort and a stone circle at Wester Torrie, near Callander, Perthshire.

The quarterly meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Dublin on May 5.—The papers read were: "Notes on Three Bone Pins found at the Bottom of Ballinderry Lake, County Westmeath," by the Rev. Canon ffrinch, M.R.I.A.; "High Crosses and Abbeys in Leinster and Munster," by Mrs. Shackleton; "Stone Age Settlements in Meath," by E. Crofton Rotheram; "The Giant's Grave, Loughloughin, near Broughshane, County Antrim," by the Rev. George R. Buick, LL.D.; and "The Inquisitions taken on the Death of William, Earl of Ulster, A.D. 1333, and the Occupation of Connaught by the Anglo-Normans," by H. T. Knox, M.R.I.A.

On May 6 an enjoyable excursion was arranged. Among the places visited were Drogheda and Slane, County Meath, where the singular belfry of the Roman Catholic church—an evident attempt to reproduce an ancient round tower—was remarked, and the remains of the monastery and college were inspected. At Drogheda, St Peter's Church, with curious Elizabethan tombs, the Magdalen steeple, St. Laurence's Gate, and St. Mary's Abbey were visited.

At the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES held on April 30, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding, Mr. O. J. Charlton read a notice of the career of the late Archbishop Eyre of Glasgow, a former member of the Society; and an obituary notice of the late Mr. Cadwallader John Bates, written by Dr. Hodgkin, was read. The Society, Dr. Hodgkin pointed out, had lost not only an active member and distinguished vice-president, but the man to whom they looked especially for the upholding of a high standard of archaeological accuracy and thoroughness. Reference was made to Mr. Bates' restoration of Langley Castle, and to his literary work—his histories of Border holds, of his native county, and of the famous Kirklevington shorthorns. In his later years, it was stated, he had concerned himself with the ancient religious controversy as to the true date of Easter, whilst at his death he was busy with the life of St. Patrick.

The members of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Romsey district on April 29. The chief item in the day's programme was a visit to Mottisfont Abbey. The mansion, now the residence of Miss Vaudrey, stands on part of the site of an Augustinian priory founded in the twelfth century, the precise founder being a point in dispute. The works now in progress give evidence of sad destruction in order to adapt the church and priory to residential purposes. Some interesting discoveries have been made, and these have been inspected by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, who states that the present house is formed within the nave, central tower, and south transept of the monastic church, and also a part of the cellarer's range to the west. The recently uncovered arches in the back entrance belonged to an arcade against and along the nave wall, which was without side aisles apparently. The rich twelfth-century work on the east side belonged to the arches opening from the south transept to the chapels east of it, and the fellow-arch to that would be exposed if the plaster now hiding it was knocked off. It was interesting to find that the choir screen remained in place, with the central panelled archway ornamented with shields. A great many more ancient features, doorways, etc., could be revealed in the house and passages of basement by judicious removals of plaster. The sloping bank from the garden up to the drawing-room covered the site of the chapter-house and other buildings, on which much good work was lavished, and large sections of these would no doubt be revealed were the bank removed. The lines of the frater, or dining-hall, and kitchen were no doubt easily to be traced under the lawn. Somewhere round stood the infirmary, which was practically a domestic house, usually of much interest. If the lines of wall wherein a half-pillar was revealed were followed up, they would yield many interesting discoveries. The remains of the church show that the eastern part was late twelfth-century, but the arches in the western part of the nave were thirteenth-century. This pointed to a gradual building of the priory. The floor of the crypt has been lowered, revealing the bases and portions of the pillars which formerly supported the vaulting. An arch, which formerly formed part of the priory church, and now leads into the grounds, was found filled in with brickwork and covered with plaster. This has been carefully restored as far as is necessary to due preservation, and this remark applies to all other of the discoveries made. The party also visited Mottisfont and Timsbury Churches, and the ancient earthwork known as Dunwood Castle.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—An excursion to Bradford-on-Avon was made by the members on May 3. On arriving at Bradford, members crossed the ancient bridge over the Avon, originally a narrow packhorse bridge, observing the oratory chapel built upon it. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was afterwards visited, and its interesting features explained by

the Vicar, the Rev. S. G. Collison. Leaving by the north door, the old-world residence of Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., the chantry, and the house of Orpin, the parish clerk, whose portrait by Gainsborough may be seen in the National Gallery, were observed, and then members passed on to the Saxon church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, a unique example of a church of that period. Until 1856 its very existence had been unknown for centuries, as it had been partly converted into cottages, and it was only about thirty years ago that the sacred edifice was practically brought to light. The Rev. S. G. Collison stated that this church was the only perfect example of the primitive Romanesque style in the early part of the eighth century. The date of the Saxon church could not be placed later than 705. It was originally cruciform. The special points of interest were the extreme height of the building and the step down into the chancel, while the narrowness of the entrance-arch should be noted. The chancel arch was wider at the base than at the top.—Colonel Bramble entertained the members to tea, after which Kingston House was visited. A replica of this building was erected in the British section of the last Paris Exhibition. An inspection of the manor tithe-barn, a fourteenth-century structure once belonging to the Abbey of Malmesbury, closed a long day's proceedings.



SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—May 14.—Mr. F. Legge read a paper on "The History of the Transliteration of Egyptian."



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, NORTHAMPTON. By the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, M.A. Many illustrations by T. Shepard. Northampton: William Mark, 1901. 8vo., pp. viii, 360. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is an exceptionally good monograph on a parish church, and gives evidence from beginning to end of much care and study of original sources. Moreover, it is far more readable for those who may not have any special acquaintance with the church itself than is usual in such cases. Northampton, which is now a town of considerable importance, used to occupy for several centuries one of the first places among the boroughs of England. The castle was a favourite royal residence; Parliaments were often held within its walls, and it was surrounded by religious houses of considerable consequence. These advantages and its situation on the great north road from London all combined

to make it a place of no small influence in mediæval history. In the centre of the town, close to the big market-place, stood the great cruciform Church of All Saints, which, whilst having its own parochial limits, was essentially the mother-church, not only of the town, but of the surrounding district.

It is not, therefore, surprising to find that the history of such a church is rich in national incidents. "It was here," says Mr. Serjeantson, "that the English barons swore fealty to Matilda in the days of Henry I.; it was here, too, that the great St. Hugh of Lincoln quelled a serious riot of the Northampton burghers. The next century saw the King's brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and a host of other magnates, place their hands upon the high altar, swearing to set out on the seventh crusade. In the fourteenth century, the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury was held here on several occasions, and the forces of Lollardism came into violent conflict with the orthodox authorities. The fifteenth century saw a remarkable development of the guilds, and the foundation of a college of secular clergy. In the Consistory Court of this church one of the Marian martyrs was condemned to be burnt, and there is no other church in the whole of England round which centres so many stirring incidents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries connected with an aggressive and determined Puritanism. The great fire of 1675 brought about national efforts to effect the restoration of this fabric. The same century saw several men of great subsequent distinction holding office as Vicars of All Saints'. From first to last the story of the central church of any English town has its civic importance, and this is specially true in the history of the great church of Northampton, which was for centuries among the most notable towns of the whole kingdom."

Those who are interested in the religious history of England will find the account here given, for the first time in detail, of Puritan developments in the time of Elizabeth of primary importance. The attempt to graft Calvin's Catechism and Presbyterian discipline into the doctrines and teaching of the Book of Common Prayer were exceedingly ingenious and curious, and all the more so as it was done with the sanction of the Bishop of Peterborough, and with the active assistance of the mayor and civic authorities.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century the vicar and clergy of this church, who numbered over twenty in consequence of the numerous chantries and guilds, were united together into a college, with the vicar as warden; they lived together in a collegiate house with a common dormitory and refectory. The accounts of the various guilds and chantries are full of exceptional interest.

The writer of this notice has from time to time reviewed books of this description for over thirty years, and he can safely say that he has never before met with so full and interesting a list of vicars. Many of the later ones were possessed of most distinctive characters, and Mr. Serjeantson does not shrink from giving curious particulars.

Aaron Lowcock, who was vicar from 1732 to 1752, was an athletic man, and of such a height that the doorway out of the vestry had to be raised to enable him to enter the church without stooping. One night, as he was crossing the long bridge, he was attacked by a footpad, but, instead of handing over his purse, he seized the footpad, and was in the act of throwing him over the parapet, when he caught sight of his assailant's face, and recognised him as a parishioner. "If it wasn't," he exclaimed, "more for your soul than your body, Jack, I would drop you!" He thereupon set him at liberty.

The illustrations throughout the book are effective, whilst the heraldic head and tail pieces, and other drawings by Mr. Shepard, are worthy of special commendation. As the Church Congress of this year is about to be held at Northampton, this book has come out at an appropriate time. It ought to secure a ready sale, as it does much credit, not only to the author, who is one of the most esteemed of the town clergy, but also to the enterprise of the local publisher.

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A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY DUBLIN. Part I.  
By Francis Elrington Ball. Many illustrations. Dublin: *Alex. Thom and Co., Limited*, 1902. 8vo., pp. xii, 139. Price 5s. net.

In his preface to this first part of his history, Mr. Ball modestly explains why he has undertaken a task which had already been creditably performed by another author. But the explanation was hardly necessary. The other author, John D'Alton, wrote so long ago as 1838, and since that date an immense mass of new and most valuable material has been made available. Mr. Ball has wisely chosen the parish as the geographical unit for the purpose of his work, and this first part deals with that portion of County Dublin within the parishes of Monkstown, Kill-of-the-Grange, Dalkey, Killiney, Tully, Stillorgan, and Kilmacud. The author professes to write for the ordinary reader rather than the specialist—a statement which, when made in connection with books of this kind, usually excites alarm in the mind of a reviewer, for the "ordinary reader" is not much given to local histories, and the attempt to enlist his interest often means sacrifice of precision and accuracy. Happily, in this case the only token of Mr. Ball's desire to catch the "ordinary reader" is the very pleasant and easy narrative style in which the book is written. He is fully acquainted with the original sources of information, and does not fail to give full and exact references. One omission strikes an English reader as rather strange. Most writers of parish and other local histories on this side St. George's Channel are glad to make free use of the old parish registers; but Mr. Ball, although he uses most effectively many other original sources and documents, leaves parish registers almost entirely untouched.

The illustrations, which are good, and all pertinent to the text, will be specially interesting to students of early Irish architecture. The views of the ruined churches—of which no less than six are described—are particularly good and instructive. See, for instance, the west doorway of Kill-of-the-

Grange Church (p. 67), a building of great antiquity; the equally old church on Dalkey Island (p. 79), with primitive doorway; and Killiney Church (p. 95), believed to date from the sixth century. Mr. Ball is to be congratulated on a useful and well-executed piece of work; but we feel inclined to grumble at the absence of a list of the illustrations, and the index might have been fuller.

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GREEK COINS AND THEIR PARENT CITIES. By John Ward, F.S.A. With a Catalogue of the Author's Collection, by G. F. Hill, M.A. Numerous illustrations. London: *John Murray*, 1902. Large 8vo., pp. xxxvi, 464. Price 25s. net.

This handsome volume baffles criticism. It has two natures, and their conjunction is yet no more natural than that of the human and equine bodies in a Greek centaur! Mr. Ward is evidently the lucky owner of a well-stocked cabinet of Greek coins, which includes some rare and very beautiful pieces. He must needs know and love them so well that he has asked an expert of the British Museum to make a careful catalogue of them, and has published the same with excellent autotype plates of nearly one thousand specimens. For this part of the work we both congratulate and thank him, for his zeal has supplied those who cannot afford the noble coins of ancient Greece with the best reproductions which printing could give, and with the scientific and apparently unimpeachable description by Mr. Hill. It is simply a delight for anyone imbued with the taste for things Hellenic to study the twenty-two plates of coins, to learn their pedigree, and to mark the relation between the design and emblems of each with its "parent city." The frontispiece is awarded to enlarged portraits of magnificent specimens of the Syracusan "dekadrachm," bearing on its obverse the lovely head of Arethusa, round whom the dolphins of Sicily sport as in their native waters. Mr. Ward possesses a small "hekatontaliron" (No. 289) of a similar type, on the reverse of which, in a field no larger than our threepenny-piece, is set such a scene of Herakles strangling a lion as should excite the despair of modern medallists. The unsurpassed power of the Greek moneyer in rendering animal life is here abundantly shown, but we may particularize such different creatures as the magnificent goats of Ainos (Nos. 416 and 417) and the turtles of Ægina (Nos. 511-513). Bird-life is well illustrated by the strutting chanticleer of Karystos (No. 497) and the perky sparrow-owl of Athens (No. 501). A Pergamon coin (No. 620) exhibits not only an astonishing realism in the portrait of Philetairos, but a curious prototype of the Britannia of our own English penny. The splendour of the coins of the "best period," which, as in all Greek work, was the fifth and fourth centuries before Christ, appears in contrast with the indifferent Syrian types of the third and second centuries given in Plate XIX. The specialist, the student, and the connoisseur alike should treasure the volume for that which is, after all, the true reason of its existence.

It would be ungracious to depreciate the second part on "Imaginary Rambles in Hellenic Lands," for this is Mr. Ward's own work, and every page bears witness to his liberal enthusiasm and diligent affection for his theme. But we are bound to say that the connection between his plentiful chapters on the Greek States and cities and the coins which were the money of their inhabitants is a strained one, and is as forced as his too obvious attempts to smooth it over. However, to cavil thus at what is only a matter of "book-making" is really unprofitable. It is not only that we ought to let Mr. Ward choose his own way of offering to us such a valuable account of his cabinet, but there is much in his "imaginary rambles" which serves a distinct purpose. There is nothing, perhaps, which is new to the Greek archæologist, but we cannot imagine a more likely way of attracting newcomers to Greek archæology itself. Mr. Ward's enthusiasm as a traveller, as a lover of old Hellas, as a sympathizer with modern Greece of Byron's time (he has a fund of happy citations from the poet), must be contagious. He not only describes much with accuracy, but he gives a lavish, if miscellaneous, supply of illustrations to his theme. There are many interesting landscapes. We congratulate him on securing what was probably "a contraband snapshot" of the Ravine at Delphi. Numerous sketches, most of which are careful, are a pleasant relief from too many photographs; but the dates at which they were taken should always be given. And there is a most interesting gallery of portraits of famous Greeks. We only wish that Mr. Ward had confined himself to reliable busts, and had not included such unauthentic heads as those of "Theocritus" and "Xenophon."

The printing and "get-up" of the book deserve all praise.—W. H. D.

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A SHORT HISTORY OF ROUS LENCH. By the Rev. W. K. W. Chafy, M.A., D.D., of Rous Lench. Illustrated by Gwendolen M. Chafy. Evesham: W. and H. Smith, Limited, 1901. 12mo., pp. xvi, 197. Price 2s. (Copies to be had of the author.)

Dr. Chafy's pleasant little book is a medley of things new and old. Side by side with a chronological history of the lords of the manor is an account of the village school, with extracts from the inspector's reports, followed by descriptions of religious *tableaux vivants* held in the large club-room of the village. The parish of Rous Lench is part of the estate attached to Rous Lench Court, and Dr. Chafy is both squire and rector. The estate is somewhat remarkable for having remained in the possession of only three sets of owners from the Conquest till about twenty-five years ago. The Court, with its fine old gardens, massive yew avenue, and historic yew circle, is well known to lovers of old English architecture and gardens. Its present owner gives a readable description of the chief features of the house and grounds, and Miss Chafy contributes some capital illustrations, one of which we are kindly permitted to reproduce. A most interesting account of the church is given,

illustrated by several sketches, including one of a quaint seventeenth-century collecting-shovel, and another of a sixteenth-century Communion-table. Dr. Chafy also reprints a paper which he read before the Society of Antiquaries on two remarkable blocks of carved stone of the Saxon period, which in 1884 he found built into the west wall of the church, where they had been concealed by the



gallery. Accompanying the paper are excellent plates from photographs of these and other fragments from the old Saxon church. The history of the parish, its natural features, and its distinguished visitors and historical associations, all record. Dr. Chafy has given us a charming book, delightfully written, well printed, and prettily "got up."

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SHAKESPEAR. By W. Carew Hazlitt. London Bernard Quaritch, 1902. 8vo., pp. xxxii, 28. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Yet another stone to the cairn! Mr. Hazlitt's book is not a biography, properly so called, but a biographical essay which touches incidentally on a vast number of points relating to life and custom

in Elizabethan days. The chief stimulus to its composition appears to have been its author's dissatisfaction with Mr. Sidney Lee's *Life of Shakespeare*, a work to which we think Mr. Hazlitt does something less than justice. The present essay is a study of the dramatist from the point of view of what Mr. Hazlitt calls "his strictly human aspect and day-by-day life, as one of ourselves," with such aid as can be gained from "what might, in an ordinary case, be accepted as reasonable propositions," based on collation, analogy, and suggestion. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Hazlitt's knowledge of the bibliography of the plays and of Elizabethan literature generally, as well as of the conditions and life of the period, is wide and thorough, and he puts his knowledge to good use. But, somehow, the book is disappointing, mainly on account of its wordiness and lack of arrangement. It has plenty of good matter, and displays much erudition; but the whole has not been thoroughly digested, and, moreover, we venture to think that the essay would have borne considerable compression as well as a more methodical arrangement and presentment. Despite some drawbacks, however, Mr. Hazlitt's work has no lack of interest. Particularly effective use is made of the plays and poems, chiefly the former, as sources of illustration, or at least of suggestion, as regards the dramatist's life and personality. There is some guesswork, of course, but where so little is known guessing is unavoidable, and Mr. Hazlitt's attempts at divination are backed by solid reasoning. The last chapter in the book demolishes the "Baconian Heresy"—a monstrosity which seems to perpetuate itself Hydra-fashion. There is a satisfactory index.

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THE BABYLONIAN CONCEPTIONS OF HEAVEN AND HELL. By Alfred Jeremias, Ph.D. "The Ancient East," No. IV. London: D. Nutt, 1902. 8vo., sewed, pp. viii, 52. Price 1s., cloth 1s. 6d.

The Babylonian religion is only known to us by fragments, and it will probably be long before any full or comprehensive study of it can be made. Meanwhile such studies of isolated ideas or conceptions as that before us, when done with knowledge and judgment, are most valuable. Dr. Jeremias, who is a pastor of the Lutheran Church, brings out clearly the remarkable correspondence between the Babylonian and the Jewish ideas about death and Hades. There are not infrequent suggestions of Greek notions and legends also; both the Babylonian underworld and Paradise resemble the conceptions illustrated in the *Odyssey*. The whole booklet is deeply interesting, and the brief bibliographical appendix increases its value. The translation by Miss Jane Hutchinson is admirably done.

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We have received the first of the new set of eleven volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which, together with the existing volumes of the ninth edition, will constitute practically a tenth edition. The special purpose of these supplementary volumes, which are being issued by

Messrs. A. and C. Black and by the *Times*, is to bring up to date the literary and historical and scientific contents of the ninth edition; but they will also supplement and enlarge these at more points than we can indicate in this brief notice. Moreover, the face of the world has so changed, such extensive additions have been made to every branch of knowledge, and so many new branches have been opened out, during the last twenty years, that a very large part of the contents of the new volumes will deal with subjects that were either but very slightly touched, or not known and not touched at all in their predecessors. It is obvious, therefore, that the new issue will be well worth buying for its own sake, without regard to the earlier volumes. The whole of the eleven new volumes are to be published within the present year. The first of the set, now before us, which covers the ground from "A" to "Australia," is full of excellent work. We turn naturally to such articles as "Anthropology" (by Professor Tylor), "Archæology (Classical)" (by Professor Percy Gardner), and "Architecture" (by Mr. R. Phené Spiers), and find little opening for criticism, although the supplementary nature of such articles is somewhat of a drawback. One would like, for instance, to have under "Anthropology" a contribution which should contain the best of the matter in the old article, together with all the new information recast, and, as it were, welded together; but under the circumstances of issue this is impossible. The illustrations are many, and mostly good. One or two portraits are weak.

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The pamphlets before us include a well-written and well-illustrated historical account by Mrs. Basil Holmes—whose work on London topographical subjects is pleasantly familiar to readers of the *Antiquary*—of the Manor House, Ealing Green, under the title of *The Home of the Ealing Free Library* (Ealing: *Middlesex County Times* Publishing Company, price 1s. net); and No. 7 of the "Hull Museum Publications," being illustrated notes on *Old Hull Pottery*, followed by a paper on *East Riding Geology*, both from the able and industrious pen of Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S. No. 7, like its predecessors, is sold at the Museum at the price of 1d.

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The first number (May) of a new quarterly, *The Shrine*, published at Stratford-upon-Avon, and sold, price 1s. net, by Mr. Elliot Stock, is before us. As the name and place of publication imply, Shakespeare is the primary object of devotion in the new *Shrine*, which is a handsomely-produced quarto periodical. Mr. A. H. Wall writes on "The Birthday Revival Play"—i.e., *Henry VIII.*—and on "Shakespeare's Birthday Celebrations." "The Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy"—a subject from which we would fain escape—is discussed by Mr. Charles Downing; and Dr. Todhunter has a thoughtful paper on "Hamlet and Ophelia." But the new quarterly is by no means exclusively Shakespearian. Book-lore in general and other subjects are to receive due attention. There is a very interesting paper, for instance, by Mr. D. N. Dunlop, entitled "A Social Experiment," on the

Roycroft industry at the village of East Aurora, near Buffalo, in the States, where beautiful things in paper and print, in clay and terra-cotta, are made, and the workers form one large communistic family. The *Shrine* should have a successful future; but the editor should be less lavish with his own verses.

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With the May number the *Genealogical Magazine* begins a new volume. The part contains the first of a series of specimen book-plates to be presented by the magazine to its subscribers. The plate accompanying this issue, which is presented to Mr. L. G. Dillon, is the work of Mr. Graham Johnston, and is very effectively designed. Other new features of the volume just commenced will be a series of coloured frontispieces—the coat of arms of Mowbray in the present number is the first—a series of illustrations of monumental brasses, and special contributions on family histories and tabular pedigrees. Among the many articles in the number before us we specially note the first instalment of a paper by Mr. E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A., on "The Royal Arms and their Use by Tradesmen." The chief features of the *Architectural Review* for May are the first part of a study of "Charterhouse," dealing with the old monastery, by Mr. Basil Champneys, well written and lavishly illustrated; and the first part of a paper by Mr. Halsey Ricardo on the work of the late John Francis Bentley, which, like the whole of the number, is well and freely illustrated. In the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (April) we note especially the illustrated article on "The Caves in Ben Madighan," by Messrs. P. Reynolds and S. Turner. The frontispiece is a good portrait of the late Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

\* \* \*

Among the other periodicals before us are the *County Monthly* for May, which, at 4d., is a wonderfully cheap miscellany of excellent reading; the *Scottish Antiquary* (April), price 1s., an ably-conducted quarterly, with papers on "The Field of Otterburn," "The Traditions of the Grahams," and other topics of interest, and a host of antiquarian notes; *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, with a view of the old Cloth Hall, Newbury, and the *East Anglian*—all for April, and all good of their kind; *Sale Prices*, April; and *The House*, May, containing, *inter alia*, an illustrated "Chat about some Old Chairs" and "Some Sketches from South Kensington."



## Correspondence.

### THE AMICE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your reviewer (*ante*, p. 128), although admitting that I was not wrong in referring to the furred amice as having the same spelling as the linen amice, yet goes on to prove that where the furred

article is used the spelling should be "almuce." His theory is rooted in the notion that "there is great doubt whether the two words come from a common root." I believe they do, and I argue thus: The old French form is *aumuce* and *aumusse*, the Provençal form being *almussa*, and the mediæval Latin *almussa*, the Spanish *almucio*. The word may be generally taken as an adaptation of the German *mutse*, *mütze*, a cap. Now, your reviewer's real objection is to the spelling of the word, and because he finds the letter "l" in one form ("almuce"), and that it is absent in the other ("amice"), he is strongly inclined to believe that the words do not come from the same root.

The explanation seems to me to be very simple as to the different spelling for the same word. We have seen that the French form is without an "l," and that the Provençal, mediæval Latin, and Spanish spellings have "l"; and all these forms are for the same word *amictus*, which is simply an amice. Now, the earliest examples in English show confusion, the likeness between the English adaptation of the French *aumusse* and *amit* being assisted by the apparent similarity of use between the two articles; and from the seventeenth century this has been distinguished from amice only as the "grey amice." I think it is impossible, with the foregoing facts before one as to the old forms of the word, to arrive at the conclusion that there were two different words with separate roots. I should like to say, in reference to the statement that the "furry almuce, when not used as a hood, is never spread over the shoulders," that upon the monument of Dean Fyche (dated 1530), in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, there is a representation of the deceased praying, robed, with a furred amice on his shoulders, with the upper part shaped like a hood.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

### ERRATA.

In *Antiquary* for May—

Page 129, column 2, line 10, for "unnecessary," read "necessary."

Page 137, column 1, line 37, for "Reynold's," read "Reynolds's."

Page 138, column 1, footnote, line 3, for "Mazcellinus," read "Marcellinus."

Page 138, column 1, footnote, line 6, for "Gessoziacum," read "Gessoriacum."

Page 139, column 1, line 5 from foot, for "Rigby," read "Risby."

Page 160, column 1, line 11, for "Nominorum," read "Nominum."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

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[July, 1902.]

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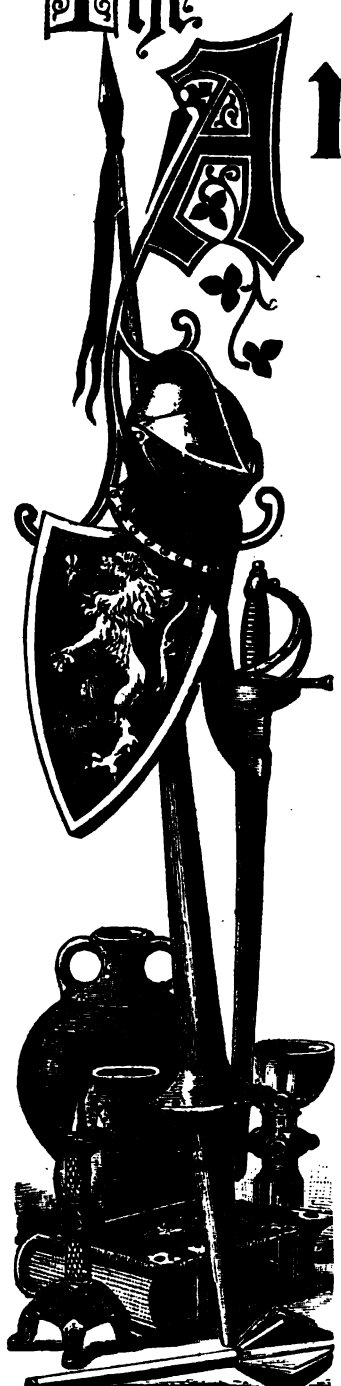
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# The Antiquary.



JULY, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

THE King takes the Coronation Oath "laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the Great Bible, which is now brought from the Altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to him as he kneels upon the steps." Before signing the oath His Majesty kisses the Book. The Bible in question is an Oxford Bible, the joint gift of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to the Archbishop, and the volume was bound at the Oxford University Binding-house. The binding is red polished levant morocco. On both covers is a Tudor rose border; on the front a cottage roof centre design enclosing the Royal Arms; on the back, in the corners, are the arms of Edward the Confessor, Oxford University, Cambridge University, and Westminster Abbey. The doublure is of Russia leather with a plain border, the rose, thistle, shamrock, etc., being introduced as ornaments. There are no metal corners nor clasp, but the edges are solid gilt. The size is large quarto.



The two Coronation services—the one for use in Westminster Abbey on June 26, and the other for general use throughout the Empire on the same day—have been issued in various forms. More than one special edition of the Abbey service has been prepared as an interesting memento of a historic occasion. In addition, a series of Royal Commemoration Prayer-Books and Bibles has been published, containing portraits of the King and Queen, illustrations, and with appropriate designs on the covers.

VOL. XXXVIII.

In the *Times* of May 20, Mr. Arthur J. Evans gave an interesting account of the results of the present season's work on the Palace of Knossos, Crete, which, he says, have not fallen below the high level of the two preceding years. The clearance of a lofty passage, says Mr. Evans, "was marked by the discovery of a very extensive deposit of inscribed clay tablets—the largest, indeed, yet discovered—including about 100 perfect documents dealing with Palace accounts. The decimal system is here much in evidence, and a large proportion of the tablets deal with percentages. With these were several large clay impressions of what must certainly have been a Royal signet ring, exhibiting a goddess and her attendants, of which a counterfeit matrix was found last year in another part of the building—a proof that fraudulent procedure was not unknown even in the household of Minos." More frescoes were uncovered:—"The upper part of an elegant lady in a yellow jacket and light chemise introduces us to a different class of subject. Her flying tresses and outstretched arm suggest violent action, and this is still more perceptible in the subject of another fresco fragment showing a more nude female figure in the act of springing from above and seizing the horns of a galloping bull. Remains of a series of scenes exhibiting female toreadors were already found towards the close of last season's dig, and it has now been possible to reconstitute a complete panel of one of these fresco designs. The whole is a *tour de force* of ancient circus shows. A Mycenaean cowboy is seen turning a somersault over the back of a charging bull to whose horns in front clings a girl, in boy's costume, while another girl performing behind, with outstretched hands, seems to wait to catch her as she is tossed over the monster's back. The fallen body of a man beneath another bull brings out the grimmer side of these Minoan sports." But space fails us to mention the many interesting discoveries which Mr. Evans records. These include a seal impression bearing part of the impress of a late Babylonian cylinder, direct proof of correspondence with the East; an elaborate drainage system beneath the well-paved floors of the palace; hoards of inscribed tablets; pottery, mosaics, and new illustrations of the

prehistoric writing of Crete. Further, a chamber was found which contained, says the discoverer, "a kind of domestic shrine of the highest importance in its bearing on the local cult. On a small dais, beside a tripod of offerings, and with a miniature votive double axe of steatite before her, rose a painted terra-cotta figure of a goddess, pillar shaped below according to the old religious tradition, and with a dove on her head, while in front of her stood a male votary holding out another dove. That a goddess was associated in the Palace cult of the double axe further appears from a gem on which a female divinity is seen bearing this symbolic weapon in her hand."

To the *City Press* of May 21 the Rev. A. B. Beaven contributed a pretty complete list, compiled from the records at the Guildhall, of the holders of the office of Town Clerk of the City of London, from John de Batequele, of 1284, to the present time.

During the last month Mr. Herbert J. Finn has been holding, at the Drawing-room, St. James's Hall, his annual exhibition of water-colour drawings. Mr. Finn is best known as the painter of many charming and suggestive pictures of English cathedral architecture, and the exhibition is rich in examples of such studies, which show not only a very genuine and loving appreciation of the beauty of time-worn stone, but a happy faculty for selecting the right point of view and the right hour of the day. Among the best examples of Mr. Finn's art we may note the large painting of York Minster, west front, showing the sun-flushed towers which are now, or will shortly be, hidden behind piles of scaffolding; a fine view of that noble monument of the Norman building art, the interior of St. Bartholomew the Great; and a smaller painting of the interior of Christchurch Priory, with the light falling across the rich reredos. Other attractive pictures are a charming view of the grey old Christchurch Gateway, Canterbury—one of a number of sketches dealing with various aspects of the ancient Kentish Cathedral and city—and a large and striking painting of Durham, in which the Cathedral towers are seen faintly over a maze of housetops through a veil of

smoke. A number of miscellaneous sketches of Volendam and other North Holland fisherfolk and places, of river and sea, and city tower and spire, complete a show of much interest. The exhibition will remain open until July 12.

A correspondent writes from near Framlingham, under date May 31, as follows: "I saw two Bibles last April at the Norwich Art Exhibition—one, a quarto in size, said to have been used at Her Majesty's Coronation in 1837; the other, a folio, bound in blue velvet, which was said to have lain on the altar on which Her Most Gracious Majesty signed the oath at her Coronation. Can you or your readers tell us how *two* Bibles came to be used? These two Bibles seem to me priceless, both historically and ecclesiastically, and any information on the subject would be most interesting in view of the Coronation ceremony on which the heart of the nation is now deeply engaged."

The eighth and ninth numbers of the "Hull Museum Publications" are before us. No. 8 contains a very fully illustrated description, written by Mr. W. Sykes, of the various local coins, tokens, and medals, of which the museum possesses a fairly rich assortment. Out of thirty-two known seventeenth-century tradesmen's tokens, for instance, the collection has twenty. It is hardly necessary to explain that these tokens practically served the purpose of coins for small amounts in the locality in which they were issued, and were manufactured and used by thousands of traders in all parts of the country. In the pamphlet before us Mr. Sykes gives descriptions, with accompanying figures, of some



FIG. 1.

dozens of specimens of both the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. By the courtesy of the Curator of the museum we reproduce three examples. Fig. 1 shows a halfpenny issued

by George Hodgson in 1668. The obverse has a curious representation of a man smoking a pipe. The octagonal shape of Fig. 2—a

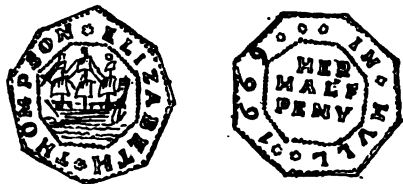


FIG. 2.

halfpenny of Elizabeth Thompson, 1669—is somewhat unusual. The ship on the obverse is supposed to be an indication that the issuer was an innkeeper. Still more unusual in shape is Fig. 3—a halfpenny of Mary



FIG. 3.

Witham, 1669—and Mr. Sykes remarks that this token, besides being peculiar as regards shape and the italic lettering, is very rare. No. 9 of these "Publications" is the first number of a "Quarterly Record of Additions," illustrated, and written by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., the Curator, to whose activity and zeal this interesting pamphlet bears witness. Both booklets are sold at the museum at the price of one penny each.

Mrs. Neville Ward, of Southampton, writes: "Last month's *Antiquary* has a note (p. 165) as to the figure 4 being made in some old dates of the fifteenth century like half an 8. There is such a one in a stained-glass window in the old Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. It is in a passage between the large dining-hall and the kitchen."

Messrs. Asher and Co., 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C., are issuing the English edition of what promises to be a splendid work on *Ancient Peruvian Art*, being contributions to the archæology of the empire of the Incas, made from his collections by

Arthur Baessler. It will be issued in fifteen parts, making four very large folio volumes, with 165 plates partly in colours, and the translation of the German text will be by Mr. A. H. Keane. The edition will be limited to 200 copies. Herr Baessler's collection, which comprises 11,513 finds from pre-Columbian graves, is on view at the Royal Museum of Ethnology at Berlin, and the work now promised will make the more remarkable objects, with illustrations and descriptive text, accessible, so to speak, to many students who are unable to visit the collection itself.

At the sale of the late Mr. William Boore's stock of old silver by Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods early in June, a great many old English spoons were disposed of. A set of thirteen Apostle spoons, 1617-39, including the Master spoon of the earlier date, with maker's mark, "I.F.," the nimbus of each moulded with a dove, the sign of the Saint Esprit, realized £480. An interesting souvenir of the Great Plague, known as a "Plague Spoon," went for £128. It was of silver gilt, made in 1665, and bore the following inscription engraved on the stem: "Rd. in Ao. 1665, when dyed at London of the Plague 68,596—of all diseases, 97,306." Two Commonwealth seal-top spoons (1659) fetched £132, and a Tudor Maidenhead spoon (1535) £45. The series of early English spoons, sixty-three lots, gave a total of £1,873.

The annual report of the London Library gives the subscribers the good news that the preparation of the long-looked-for new catalogue is approaching completion. Four hundred pages are already in type, and it is hoped that the volume will be issued by the end of the year.

An item in the latest report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which deals with documents in various collections, shows that "scandal about Queen Elizabeth" was once a very serious matter. The records of the Wilts Quarter Sessions show many prosecutions of poor folk for speech disrespectful to the ruling powers, and scandal-mongering appears to have been encouraged. There is

one deposition which reaches a climax of absurdity. It is against Mrs. Katherine Gawen, a recusant, who is charged (1605) with uttering "many vile and unseemly words of the late Queen Elizabeth, but which in particular the deponent remembereth not"!

✿   ✿   ✿

The Earl of Cork and Orrery, Lord-Lieutenant of Somerset, reopened on May 21, in the presence of a large and influential company, the great hall of Taunton Castle, which has recently been thoroughly restored, and advantage was taken of the occasion to place on view the magnificent archæological, natural history, and philatelic collections recently presented to the Somersetshire Archæological Society for their museum in the castle, of which they are the owners. The first castle on the site was erected about the year 700, and the great hall, which has been restored, has been the scene of many stirring events, including the Bloody Assize held there by Judge Jeffreys in June, 1685.

✿   ✿   ✿

Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., writes: "We have all heard of the temples and pyramids at Meroe, but few were prepared for the discovery of ruined Christian cities beyond Khartum. In the beautiful garden of the palace at Khartum I saw a huge stone Paschal lamb of evident Roman sculpture. Father Ohrwalder told me that this was brought from the ruins of Soba, on the Blue Nile, twenty-five miles beyond Khartum, in Gordon's time, and that he knew the place, which abounded with the remains of Christian temples, and was once the centre of a civilized kingdom. Colonel Stanton, Governor of Khartum, found me a map of the country round Soba, with the ruins laid down. Since then he has visited the ruined temples himself, and is preparing to have them cleared from the sand and photographed. About eighty miles north of this there are the extensive ruins of another city—Naga—with fine temples of Roman architecture, avenues of lambs, the same as the one at Khartum, leading up to them. The inscriptions are in hieroglyphs, while the composite capitals of the columns bear the cross, both at Soba and Naga. So far south, Roman work of Christian times with hieroglyph texts is a novel combination, and demands further research.

Since I left Khartum, Colonel Stanton writes me that he learns from the natives that there are many similar ruins spread all over the country, and, eighty miles east of Khartum, sculptured rocks and inscriptions, even as far away as Darfur."

✿   ✿   ✿

An important discovery, says the *Athenæum*, has rewarded the zealous labours of P. Gaukler, the director of the Tunisian antiquities. During his excavations beneath a Roman villa he came upon a Punic potter's kiln, which is in so unimpaired a condition that it seemed to bring into view the entire apparatus and process of the potter's work. Gaukler promises full information shortly, but says he is now convinced that a whole series of the potter's ware, hitherto supposed to have been imported, was produced in Carthage itself.

✿   ✿   ✿

The village of Corby, situated between the town of Kettering and the once famous Rockingham Forest, was visited by thousands of Midland folk on May 19, drawn together to witness the celebration of the Pole Fair, which is kept on the same lines as it was a century ago. The fair only comes once in twenty years, and then the old stocks are brought out from the lumber-room and set up in the centre of the parish, and all those who do not pay the toll that is demanded are forthwith chaired round the streets and duly placed in the stocks until all dues and demands are met. The fair is held to commemorate a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth and confirmed by Charles II., by which the "men and tenants of the antient demesne of Corbei" are freed from town and bridge tolls throughout the kingdom, and from serving in the militia and on juries. The charter was read at the early hour of four in the morning at each entrance of the village, where a pole was placed across the street to stop all until the toll was paid. The Countess of Cardigan is the lady of the manor.

✿   ✿   ✿

In a recently issued volume on *Surrey Cricket*, edited by Lord Alverstone, and written by various authors, Mr. Ashley-Cooper demolishes the usually held theory that Hambledon in Hampshire was the cradle of the game, and shows by documentary evidence that the honour really

belongs to Surrey. The document relates to a dispute respecting a plot of land at Guildford in 1598. It runs:

"Anno 40 Eliz., 1598. John Derrick, gent., one of the Queen's Majestie's coroners of the county of Surrey, aged fifty-nine, saith this land before mentioned lett to John Parvish, inn holder, deceased, that he knew it for fifty years or more. It lay waste, and was used and occupied by the inhabitants of Guildford to saw timber in, and for sawpits, and for making of frames of timber for the said inhabitants. When he was a scholler in the Free School of Guildford, he and several of his fellows did run and play there at crickett and other places. And also that the same was used for the bating of bears in the said towne until the said John Parvish did enclose the said parcell of land."

The boyhood of John Derrick takes the game back to the reign of Henry VIII., and doubtless Surrey boys played it earlier still.

Mr. Eneas Mackay, of Stirling, announces for early publication two books relating to the ancient town of Stirling, which should be of much interest to antiquaries. One, by Mr. William Drysdale, will treat of *Stirling's Auld Biggins, Closes, Wynds, and Neebour Villages*, with nearly 100 illustrations; while the other will be *A History of the Grammar and other Burgh Schools, now the High School of Stirling*, by Mr. A. F. Hutchison, M.A., which will include notices of schools and education in the burgh generally from the twelfth century to the present day, and will be fully illustrated.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* for this month (July) contains an authorized translation of M. Paul Vignon's article on "The Holy Shroud of Turin."

*A History of the Manors of Wike Burnell and Wyke Waryn*, in the county of Worcester, is about to be published by Mr. C. E. Mogridge Hudson through Mr. Elliot Stock. The work gives an account of these manors from the seventh century, and contains notices of the families which have held them. Among these will be found the names of Sir Walter Raleigh, Anthony Babington, and Catherine Parr. Only 100 copies of the work will be published.

## Sidelights on the Civil War from some Old Parish Registers of Shropshire.

By THE REV. THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.,  
Vicar of Condover, Salop.



AMONG the signs of revived interest in antiquarian matters in the present generation nothing is more marked than the increased attention paid to parish documents, whether they exist in the form of registers or churchwardens' books. A considerable number of parish register societies have been inaugurated in different counties for the printing of the former, while copies of the latter supply from time to time interesting matter for the *Transactions* of various archaeological associations. Among the parish register societies, that for Shropshire, which owed its foundation mainly to the exertions of the late Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A., has taken a prominent place, and I propose in the following short paper to call attention to the light thrown by some of these Shropshire registers on the great struggle between King and Parliament, and the events which immediately arose out of that struggle in the seventeenth century.

Of course, the chief interest of a register is personal and its main value genealogical. Some readers of the *Antiquary* will, however, remember how Crabbe, in his poem called "The Parish Register," published in 1807, pointed out that the entries had their interest and their moral for the outside world. His opening lines are:

The year revolves and I again explore  
The simple annals of my parish poor:  
What infant members in my flock appear;  
What pairs I blessed in the departed year;  
And who of old or young, or nymphs or swains,  
Are lost to life, its pleasures and its pains.

And then, taking individual extracts from baptisms, marriages and burials, he moralizes over the lessons which the personal histories involve. His poem was, perhaps, the first attempt to clothe the dry bones of a parochial register with living flesh—to present the men and women whose names were found there as real men and women who lived in a definite environment and wrought out their life under definite circumstances. Births,

marriages and deaths sum up human existence in all ages alike, but the surroundings vary in every age, and every life takes its tone and exercises its influence according to the history and circumstances of the time; and so it must be that parish registers, in the words of the late Bishop Stubbs,\* "are full of illustrations of social antiquities, of the growth and relation of classes, trade connections, political combinations, and local customs."

The struggle which culminated in the Civil War between King and Parliament, it is hardly necessary to say, was the outcome of causes which had been at work for a considerable period. For two or three generations previously English people had been learning to value individual liberty both of thought and action, and this had its inevitable effect in the domain both of politics and religion. The result necessarily was a gradual cleavage between those whose associations especially linked them with the past, including the upper classes and the clergy, and those to whom the sense of liberty was comparatively a new thing, especially the great middle-class, which, at the same time as it had grown in political importance, had come increasingly under the power of foreign Protestantism. Puritanism had been quietly increasing, especially among the trading classes, long before it made itself felt in high places, and before it left any trace on the documents of the various parishes. We have generally no clue to the views held by the different clergy who sign their names in the registers or by the churchwardens whose signatures follow, but I may quote one extract from the register of Conover as showing the quiet work that was going on in a country parish during the ferment which arose in the early days of Charles I. It was a time of tumult in the House of Commons. The Petition of Right had been presented some months before and received an unsatisfactory answer from the King. This had been followed by increased irritation, and among the latest news which must have reached Shropshire was the tidings of the dissolution of Parliament and the imprisonment of Sir John Eliot, who had introduced resolutions into the House, one of which

\* Preface to parish registers of St. Mary's, Reading.

declared that "Whosoever shall bring in innovation in religion, or, by favour, seek to extend Popery or Arminianism, or other opinions disagreeing from the true orthodox Church, shall be reputed a capital enemy to this Kingdom and the Commonwealth." It is pleasant to be able to set alongside of this the following extract: "This day being called Palmes Sunday [1628-29], was a new Co'munion cuppe of Silver on w<sup>ch</sup> was ingraven Ex dono Arthuri Harris and a cover of silver on w<sup>ch</sup> is ingraven Conover both cost five pounds and five shillings, given by Mrs. Dorothe Harris once wife of Arthur Harris of Conover, and at the same time shee gave also five pounds in money to be bestowed to the benefit of the parishioners of Conover at the discretion of Jonas Chalener Vicar there and Henry Heynes. The Lord blesse her and make us thankfull and stirre up many to be beneficiall to this place in like manner." In the margin is a little sketch of a chalice.

But we pass on to the time when Puritanism had triumphed. In August, 1642, the Royal Standard was set up at Nottingham, and in the following month the King was in Shrewsbury, which he made his headquarters for the time. The majority of the gentry of Shropshire espoused his cause, and many of the country houses were garrisoned for him. Meanwhile, measures were being taken in the direction of suppressing the English Church and supplanting the episcopal clergy in the various parishes by Presbyterian ministers. In 1644 the "Directory for Public Worship" was passed, by which it became a crime, punishable with fine or imprisonment, to use the Book of Common Prayer either publicly or privately, and every minister was enjoined to use the "Directory" instead. In 1649 Charles I. was executed, and in 1653 Cromwell became Protector. His death in 1658 was followed by the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660. It is necessary to bear in mind these dates in order to understand the entries which I now proceed to give.

It must first, however, be remarked of the parish registers generally that those which embrace the period in question almost without exception mark it by the carelessness with which they were kept, and the gaps, more or less long, which occur at the



time. To mention a few : In the register of Great Ness there is a gap from 1640 to 1651 ; in that of Smethcote, from 1644 to 1656 ; Grinshill, 1648 to 1653 ; Albrighton, 1653 to 1660 ; Sibdon Carwood, 1653 to 1671. The handwriting also during the period almost invariably shows the same carelessness, the entries being often made haphazard and by different persons. This was partly due to the fact that it ceased to be a necessary part of the duties of an incumbent to keep the register, and so mention is not unfrequently made of the appointment of a registrar or "register" to perform this duty. This will be best explained by the following entry in the register of Acton Burnell. "Memorandum : That the parishners of Acton Burnell, in the countie of Salop, by a certificate under their hands, have nominated and chosen George Poyner, of Acton Burnell, to be their parish Register accordinge to the Act of Parliament dated August 24, 1653. He, the said George Poyner, came before mee, Ri. Cressett, Esq<sup>r</sup>. and Justice of Peace for that division, the 24th day of January, 1653[-4], whom I have approved of for the keepinge of the Register book, and have sworne him accordingly. Witness my hand, Ri. Cresset."

There is an exactly parallel entry at High Ercall, under date of November 17, 1653 ; and at Smethcote, under date of September 4, 1656, we find William Rogers, of Smethcote, "tooke his oath to be Register," while at Donington there is a memorandum to the same effect, which throws light on the period in another way. "Memorand : The 11th day of October, Anno Dni 1653, the parrishioners of Donington by public consent did make request of John Chapman, their Minister, to bee their Register, to record the byrths of children and marriages and burials." This John Chapman was the episcopal rector who had succeeded his father in 1607, and held the living till 1656, when a Puritan, George Ryves, an "intruder," was appointed. The entry goes to show the respect in which their old rector was held by his parishioners, and the carefulness with which the entries are made is a pleasing contrast to the prevailing slovenliness. It will be noticed in the memorandum just quoted that the "register" was appointed to record births of

children, not baptisms ; and many other registers show traces of this change. For example, at Cound, from 1653 onwards there is the date of birth added to that of baptism, the first being that of Edward, son of "Mr. James Cressett, Minister at Cond," of whom we read in the same book later on that "the 17th day of August, 1662, Mr. James Cressett, Rector of Cond, the same Lord's Day, in time of Divine Service, publiquely read the declaration in the Act for Uniformitie expressed touching the Unlawfulness of the Covenant after the reading of his Certificat of his Subscription to the aforesaid declaration, and did the same day solemnely and publiquely read the Morning and Evening Prayer appointed to be read by the said Act, and did declare his unfeigned assent and consent thereunto, and to every-thing therein contained."

At the same time that it was ordered that births should be recorded a change was made as to marriages. It was no longer required that they should be solemnized in church, and the publication of banns might be made in other public places—*e.g.*, at Cound, under date of April 24, 1658, "Robert Deyos of the Parish of Harly and Margaret Hoop, widow, of the Parish of Cund, were married after publication made in ye towne of Shrewsbury, according to Act"; and at Chelmarsh, under date of January 1, 1655, "George Sugar and Anne daughter of William Wightwick were married being publicly p'claimed 3 Markett dayes in Bridgnorth."

It was necessary that the "register" should be present, and some of them were ready to magnify their office on these occasions. Such was Nathaniel Gillow, who held that appointment at Ellesmere. The entries still show clearly with what pleasure he added his name when the bride and bridegroom occupied a good social position in the town and neighbourhood. For instance : "Dec. 8th, 1654. — Sr Robert Eyton of Pentremaddocke in the township of Dudleston and parish of Ellesmere and county of Salop, Knight, and M<sup>s</sup> Teresses Holland of Wrenbury fryth, in the parish of Wrenbury and county of Chester, before Corenall Crocksons, one of the Justices of peace for the county of Chester. Witnesses to the same Mr. Holland, Mr. Phillip Jen-

nings, Captine Choumlie and myself with many others." The register of Ellesmere marriages is noticeable also in another respect. Towards the end of the Commonwealth period there is mention several times over of a minister among the witnesses to a marriage contracted before a magistrate. It looks as if the people were becoming tired of the ordinance which made the contract so entirely secular, and were beginning to long for a return to a ceremony with religious sanctions. It is just a glimpse of that state of feeling which made the Restoration welcome to so many.

In various registers there are allusions to the "Directory" which, as already mentioned, was drawn up in 1644 to take the place of the Book of Common Prayer. For instance, in that of Selattyn: "Jan. 24th, 1646, Nathanael son of Richard ap Hugh by Elizabeth his wife was christened first accord: to the Directory." So in the following year the Fitz register tells us that a child was "first baptized after the new forme of the Directorie and not by the Common Prayer Book." The most interesting entry, however, in the Fitz books bearing on this subject is the following, in 1646: "Alce daughter of Richard Ferrington was the first that ever was baptized in Fittz Church without the signe of the Crosse—at the instance and earnest desyer of him, that is of Richard, was the signe of the Crosse omitted."

The following is from the Selattyn register: "Jan. 28th, 1648[-9] Charles the First, King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, suffered Martyrdom upon a Scaffold before the Gate of his Royall Palace of Whitehall in Westminster the thirtieth day. The memory of the just is blessed." This is a remarkable entry, not in itself, for the majority of Shropshire people regarded King Charles as a martyr, and the county contains one of the very few English churches dedicated to him as such, but it is remarkable for the source from which it comes. It is from the pen of James Wilding, who was tutor to General Mytton, the greatest of the Parliamentary leaders in these parts, and Governor of Shrewsbury after its capture from the Royalists in 1644-45. Wilding was Rector of Selattyn from 1610 to 1659, so that his tenure covered the whole of the

Commonwealth period, and he was one of the few Shropshire clergy who subscribed to the Covenant. The tribute to King Charles is, therefore, derived from an unimpeachably Puritan source. His death is thus entered in the register: "March 13th 1658[-9] James Wilding Mr of Arts of Christs Colledge in Cambridge, having lived in Actuell possession of the Rectory of this parish fourty and eight years eight moneths and fifteen dayes, and being of ye Age of fourescore years three moneths and Eight Dayes, Died peacably in the Lord the eleventh day, and was buried the fifteenth."

We now turn to marks of the actual Civil War as impressed on the parochial registers. The earliest entry which I have noticed implying this is a notice among the burials at Condovery, January 22, 1643-44: "Thos. Scriven, Knight, and cornoell of the trayned band"; and the following in the books of Albrighton, near Wolverhampton: "John Homes, of the p'rish of Prestberry, within the countie of Chester, was buried the 15th of May, 1643, who, coming from his Maties Armie, deceased at the house of William Tovey, and was buried in the Churchyarde of Albrighton the day and this yeare specified." The next few years, however, show many such entries in various parts of the country—*e.g.*, at Shipton: "From the yeare of our Lord God 1644 unto the yeare of our Lord God 1648 this Register Booke was taken out of Shipton Church, and was not to be found: the chest wherein it was kept being Broken up by Souldiers, whereby it cometh to passe that all Burings Weaddings and all Children that were Baptized betwixt the year 1644 and 1648 in the parish of Shipton were not herein registered." At Chelmarsh we find in 1646 among the burials: "July 3rd. — John Palmer, maymed souldier"; and "Aug. 11th. —Nicholas [blank], a souldier, drowned in Seavern."

This last entry throws light on the plan of campaign in Shropshire. The river Severn was an important highway through the middle of the county, and the command of it meant the command of boats bringing supplies; hence, at the beginning of the war, the Royalists were eager to place garrisons at various places along its banks. The name-

less Nicholas possibly belonged to the garrison of Bridgnorth.

The siege of High Ercall Hall is marked by the burial of Francis Hotchkiss and Richard Dory, "slaine near Rowton"; but two other sieges have left their mark more distinctly on the registers of the respective places — viz., Hopton and Shrawardine. Hopton Castle was garrisoned for the Parliament, and, under the command of "Master More," offered a stubborn resistance to the King's forces. There is in Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*\* a long extract from a journal of More's, written after the surrender, which, with the supplementary statement attached, are ghastly reading, and reflect no credit on the Royalist leader, for he put the whole garrison to death under circumstances of considerable barbarity. The event is recorded in a marginal note to the Hopton register as follows: "March 13th [1643-4]. — Occisi fuere 29 in castro Hoptoniensi, inter quos Henricus Gregorye, senex et (?) camerarius meus."

Shrawardine, on the other hand, was garrisoned for the King, and what took place there is sufficiently indicated by the entry made in the register itself. It is as follows, and shows that the "town" as well as the castle was at that time a much more considerable place than it ever subsequently became: "Shrawardine, March 28th, 1664. — In the tyme of our late Unnatural, Unciull, and Unhappy warrs that were between the King and Parliament, Shrawardine Castle was made a Garrison for the King Sept. 28th, 1644. Sr William Vaughan, Colonel, was made Governour of it. This Castle was the head Quarters of al his forces. While this Garrison continued, the Church and Chancell were puld downe; the Outbuildings of the Castle, the parsonage house with al Edifices thereunto belonging, and the greatest, fairest, and best part of the Town were burnt for the safeteye (as it was pretended) of the sayd Garrison. In this fying the Regester book among many books of the Minister was burned. Now here followeth a Regester of al such weddings, christnings and Burials as have been sinc that tyme only by the way: some things are to be noted and remembered: Shrawardine Chancel was thrown

down on St Matthias day, Feb. 24th, 1644; the Church was puld down on Whitsunday Eve, June 8th, 1645; the Town was burnt on Midsum'er Eve and Midsummer day, 1645; the Garrison was cowardlye surrendered up to the Parliament forces under the Command of Colonel Hunt, Colonel Lloyd and Mr. Charlton after 5 days seige; and within less than a fortnight after al the timber works of the Castle y<sup>t</sup> much Goods y<sup>t</sup> were in it, were all consumed with fire, upon a sudden report y<sup>t</sup> Sr. Willia' Vaughan was Coming to surprize it; afterwards the stone work was puld down and carried to Shrewsburye for the repaying of the Castle there, and the making up of Rousal Wal standing on the Seuern side."

"Unnatural, Unciull, and Unhappy warrs." As one traces the marks which the strife left on the social and religious life of the community, not merely in towns, but in small and remote villages, one feels how true the description is, and such it was felt to be at the time. "Ye trouble of ye times" finds expression in other registers beside that of Tasley, from which I quote the immediate words. Sometimes the feeling takes the form of exasperation, as when the vicar of Market Drayton indulges in epithets of the Puritans by no means of a complimentary character, and the rector of Moreton Corbet speaks of "an Uzerper in ye place one p'son Gower put in by Traytors and Rebellls"; but more often a strain of sorrow breathes through the remarks that are made. This is very strikingly the case with Thomas Atkinson, who was vicar of Stanton Lacy from 1639 to 1657, though he appears to have been in enforced absence during the latter part of that period. Four times over in the register he breaks out into lamentations in Latin over the prevailing evils. Unfortunately, it is impossible to decipher most of what he wrote, but it is clear that he regarded the action of the Parliament as rebellious, and that he grieved especially over the attacks made on the English Church, the interests of which lay very near his heart. His last entry, however, is legible, and it may fitly close this paper, for it is the expression of a prayer to which the circumstances of our own time have given force: "Da pacem, Domine; lassati sumus."

\* Page 217.

Note on a Copy of  
Nicolaus de Lyra's "Postilla  
Super Quatuor Evangeliiis."

BY THE REV. T. LYONS.

**T** may give pleasure to some readers of the *Antiquary* to know that a copy of a rare book, *Nicolaus de Lyra's Commentary on the Four Gospels*, was found last month in the library of St. Marie's, Rugby, a small collegiate



FIG. 1.

library of about 7,500 volumes, largely philosophical and theological.

It is a quarto, 12½ inches by 9 inches, and is bound in oak boards covered with fine smooth brown leather. The accompanying photograph (Fig. 1) will give a notion of the style of binding. The lines are drawn with a hot iron in the ordinary way, but the very ornate fleurs-de-lis, which occupy all the centre part, and the Tudor roses (?), which are at the corners and in the border, are engraved.

With a hand magnifying-glass the cut, cut, cut of the graving tool is clearly seen. The small plain fleurs-de-lis in the border are stamped. The remnants of brass clasps are shown in the picture. Would it be lawful to take these Tudor roses, if such they really are, as evidence that probably this volume was bound after Christmastide, 1486, when Henry VII. married Elizabeth of York?

On the inside of the first cover there was slightly attached a letter from one "Elyzabeth Hergest" to "her welbeloved sonne." It has a postscript in another and heavier hand, some few words of which are obliterated. It has undoubtedly been glued with the written side down as a lining to the first cover, but has been turned and slightly attached the reverse way by some subsequent possessor of the volume. This is proved by the remains of glue on the written side, and by the fact that when the paper is turned with the writing down a weevil burrow through the paper and in the oak board correspond exactly.

The letter may possibly be of interest to some readers though the year is not given :

"After harty comendacõns welbeloved sonne, these may be certyfie you that I am in good healthe at the makynge herof trustinge to heare the same from you. Wheras I wrote unto yd to have yo<sup>r</sup> parte of the Landes (& you wrote a shockynge lr\* concerning Unto. But h . . † er (wl was yo<sup>r</sup> fathers enimye) and let him have the settyng of yo<sup>r</sup> Lande) I thought it unnaturall, for I thought my money had done as good as an others. Fforthermore yo<sup>r</sup> yonger Brother is so obstinate that he will comande me to washe his shurte in the Deuills name, and brake my cofer and conveied my ioynter from me. And not only that but also he put in the law for XX℥ wh I paide him and put nit to a booke oth for lacke of a quittance, No more unto yd at this tyme but god haue in his blessed tuisson. At westhergest the XVII<sup>th</sup> of this psant Ap<sup>ll</sup>.

Yo<sup>r</sup> lovinge mother

ELYZABETH HERGEST."

"Shur yo<sup>r</sup> barine goth down and yo<sup>r</sup> shap . . . . . every thting doth lake reprasion

\* Weevil burrow.

† Illegible words or letters.

. . . wolde wyl you to com and se al thinge and for my parte it shal be mendid if you be not toon resnably I disier you not to beleve no sory wordes . . . that you do know to . . . truth :/:/: and yo<sup>r</sup> broder John hath afend aganste me and it hat not ben for you he should not a comōn in agan."

Alas! the title-page and the last leaf are both missing. Fig. 2 shows the second page with various modern scratches and scribbles.

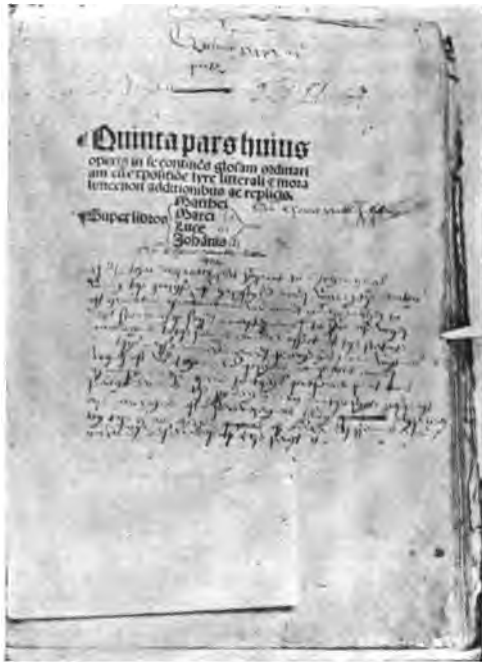


FIG. 2.

The sixteenth century writing is a *permit*, of which the following is a transcript.

"Md that elyzabeth lee lat srvant to John Harys Wing the paryse of harysfylde and wtyng the county of glocestur husbandman and ys lysensyd to deprt from her sayd master and to srve else wher accordyne to the forme and a effect of the statute in thys case made and provydyd / in wytneswher of we thomas prydie constuble and henry mer have to thys presence put to ðr sealys even the XX day may in the syxt yerere of the reynge of ðr soveverayne lady elyzabeth by the grace of god of england

france and yrland quene defender of the fayt, &c."

The small note has been gummed on by one corner, by whom I know not. The statement that the book was printed in 1481 cannot be verified for want of the title-page. The assertion that its author wrote it in 1350 cannot be true if, as biographical authorities state, Nicholas de Lyra died at Paris in 1340.

If any reader of the *Antiquary* should be the happy possessor of a perfect copy of this work, I would ask him as a favour to give me the wording of the title-page. But if he would excel in goodness, and send me photographs of both the title-page and the last leaf, I should be much obliged.



## Superstitions concerning Human Blood.

BY EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

**H**ERE is probably no portion of the wide range of subjects with which the students of folklore concern themselves that has been less studied or deserves more careful investigation than the popular superstitions which have gathered around the blood of mankind and that of the lower animals. Some of these are profane, others disgusting, and not a few lead directly to shocking cruelties. A large volume might be compiled regarding the practices in this respect of non-Christian peoples, but these, so far as at present brought to light, are few when contrasted with those of Europe.

When they embraced the faith our ancestors could not at once cast off those immemorial beliefs which they had held in the days of darkness, and it may have been that certain provisions of the old law were misunderstood, so as to give an apparent sanction to beliefs which were without foundation. They probably interpreted in a way, to which we are strangers, such passages as: "Quia anima carnis in sanguine est,"\* and

\* Lev. xvii. 11.

"Hoc solum cave, ne sanguinem comedas; sanguis enim eorum pro anima est: et idcirco non debes animam comedere cum carnibus."<sup>\*</sup>

We do not wish to enter on the present occasion into those regions which metaphysicians and physiologists seem to regard as their especial domain, but it must be borne in mind that, whatever certain people may profess now, every one in former days believed in some way or other in what we term vital force. It is not for us to discuss what precise signification may have been given to the term by instructed people: this seems to have varied at different times, and to have had by no means an identical significance when used by those who held opposing metaphysical theories; but the common people, who have ever been, as they are now, the chief, but by no means the only, depositories of folklore, made no refined distinctions. To them the blood was not only a primal necessity of life, but the very life itself. In proof of this, were it needed, evidence in abundance might be given, showing that it was assumed that the blood of man or the lower animals when transfused or otherwise partaken of conveyed to the recipient the virtues or habits of the being from which it was taken. An instructive example of this state of mind is furnished by Christian Frederick Garmann, a German Protestant physician (born 1648, died 1708), who quotes a story of a young girl who, having drunk the blood of a cat, assumed feline habits—"voce, saltu, gestu, vestigiis, captura murium, animal illud æmulabatur."<sup>†</sup> Thus blood was not uncommonly used in medicine, and still more frequently in magical processes. There is a well-known legend of a bath of children's blood being prescribed for Constantine the Great as a cure for leprosy. What the effect might have been had a trial of the remedy been made we have no means of knowing, for the temple-priests—"pontificum ydolorum"—who are alleged to have suggested this drastic remedy, were put to shame, for in a vision of the night it was revealed to the Emperor that if he became a Christian he would recover. He did so, and the result was as foretold: the infants were spared and

lived, all of them, to a good old age.<sup>\*</sup> A tale was current that the domestic physician of Pope Innocent VIII., who was a Jew, caused three little boys to be killed that their blood might be used in medicine for his Holiness, but that the Pope rejected it, and the murderer fled. Pastor discredits the story,<sup>†</sup> but it is useful as an illustration of a cruel superstition. Though the blood-bath, so far as it relates to the great Emperor, may be dismissed as non-historical, it may well be a case of transference—a misappropriation to Constantine of an imagined remedy which had really been sometimes used by Oriental tyrants. The story relating to Pope Innocent is probably an invention spread abroad for the purpose of bringing odium on the Jews. It cannot, we think, have had its origin from hatred of the Papacy, or the fabricator would not have represented the Pope as rejecting the offered cure. The popular tales of compacts with the devil being signed with their own blood by those who bartered their souls in exchange for worldly prosperity have probably had their origin in the belief that the blood is the life itself. Origen, we believe, records the interesting fact that the heathens of his time held that their gods fed on the blood of the victims offered to them in sacrifice.<sup>‡</sup> That this superstition still lingers in many forms cannot be reasonably called in question. In the middle of the seventeenth century it seems to have been a part of the Yorkshire peasant's faith that if a woman drank the blood of an enemy it would cause fecundity,<sup>§</sup> and at the present time there are not a few simpletons who think that if you stab or scratch a witch so as to draw blood, her power over you will be at an end. The belief that the blood is the seat of life, or rather the life itself, accounts for the consternation that has been occasioned at various times by what was reputed to be a rain of blood or bleeding bread.|| In one of the

<sup>\*</sup> Voragine, *Legenda Aurea*, ed. Graesse, 2nd ed., p. 72. Curson, *Monasteries of the Levant*, p. 397.

<sup>†</sup> *Hist. of the Popes*, Tr. Antrobus, vol. v., p. 319.

<sup>‡</sup> Fleury, *Ecc. Hist. Trans.*, H. Herbert, vol. i., p. 51.

<sup>§</sup> *Depositions from York Castle* (Surtees Society), p. 283.

|| Father Thurston, *Life of St. Hugh of Lincoln*, pp. 499, 546.

<sup>\*</sup> Deut. xii. 23.

<sup>†</sup> *De Miraculis Mortuorum*, 1709, p. 784.

Shetland Islands there is a place where tradition tells that once upon a time a battle was fought. The ground has been under cultivation, but it is asserted that it is so no longer, because the stalks of the corn were filled with blood—a judgment on account of the carnage that had occurred there.\* Many other examples of similar beliefs occur; for example, there is in France, near Vinay, a modern chapel named Notre Dame de l'Osier, built on the site of a former one erected in 1657 by Marguerite de Montagny, where the Blessed Virgin is said to have appeared to a Huguenot to remonstrate with him for cutting willows on the festival of the Annunciation, when, as a mark of her disapproval, blood flowed from the severed stalks.† If these be not echoes from the dream-world of pre-Christian mythology, they may, we presume, be accounted for in a way not dissimilar from bleeding bread.

As late as the middle of the eighteenth century human blood was in Italy considered to be a cure for apoplexy.‡

The student of folklore need not be told that the belief that blood flows from the corpse on the murderer coming in contact with it is widely spread and of great antiquity. We have met with notices of it in many far away places, and have been told, on what authority we know not, that phenomena of this kind were in former days regarded as legal evidence in some parts of Europe.§ We shall, however, confine ourselves to giving a few notes illustrative of this belief in England only, trusting that we may be followed by others who have made the superstitions of other countries a more special object of study than we have done.

Though by no means first in the order of time, Bacon has a claim to precedence in any inquiry of this kind, for he was not only a recorder of other people's knowledge and mistakes, but an acute observer himself.

\* John Spence, *Shetland Folk-lore*, p. 41. Cf. Sir G. W. Dasent, *Icelandic Sagas*, vol. iii., p. xxxi.

† A. J. C. Hare, *South Eastern France*, p. 472.

‡ *Correspondence complète de Madame du Deffand* . . . avec une introduction par M. le Marquis de Sainte-Aulaire. Quoted in *Notes and Queries*, June 29, 1901, p. 509.

§ Melancthon is said to have regarded this superstition with favour, but we have not been able to find authority for the assertion.

From what he says it is evident that he had not seen anything of the kind with his own eyes, neither is it quite safe to affirm what his conviction on the evidence before him really was. He wrote guardedly, as one who had not quite made up his mind, but appears to have thought that on the whole the evidence was in favour of the delusion. His words are these: "It is an usual observation, that if the body of one murdered be brought before the murderer, the wounds will bleed afresh. Some do affirm that the dead body, upon the presence of the murderer, hath opened the eyes; and that there have been such like motions as well where the party murdered hath been strangled or drowned, as where they have been killed by wounds. It may be that this participateth of a miracle by God's just judgment, who usually brings murders to light, but if it be natural, it must be referred to imagination."\* By imagination Bacon does not mean mere fancy, such as sometimes causes persons honestly to affirm that they have seen things which are manifestly incredible, but that faculty of mind, real or supposed, by which men can act upon things living or dead without contact.

The first example relating to our own countrymen that we have met with, though probably future research will produce earlier ones, is that of Henry II. When his body was being borne to burial blood flowed from the nostrils on the approach of his son Richard.† Richard was not a parricide, but, as he had been in rebellion against his father, he may have been regarded as having incurred guilt of but little less atrocity. Another instance, though an imperfect one, is that of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded at Pontefract in 1322. It has been stated that he was canonized in 1390, but though this comes on high authority it is almost certainly a mistake. He was, however, regarded by many, especially those of the north country, as a martyr, and miracles are recorded which were believed to have occurred through his intercession. The chapel where he was interred was long a place of pilgrimage, and

\* *Sylva Sylvarum*, tenth century. Ed. 1670, p. 207.

† Mat. Paris, *Chronica Majora* (Rolls Series), vol. ii., p. 345.

Capgrave alleges that blood had been seen to flow from his tomb.\* We do not know that when this occurred anyone who was concerned in his murder was at hand, but the belief was assuredly due to the same order of ideas. The flowing of the blood would certainly be interpreted by those who venerated the sufferer as a protest by the corpse against those who had unjustly done him to death.

It is at present impossible to tell the date of many of our ballads, and it will probably ever remain so. Their language may be comparatively modern, but their spirit is in many instances very old. Not only is their age a mystery, but the way that many of them came into being is enveloped in doubt. Had they ever an author like a modern poem, or have they grown, as the folk-tales grew, without any one of their reciters being conscious that he was adding to the literature of the world? We ask the question, but dare not give an answer. *Earl Richard* is one of the most picturesque of the old songs which have been preserved for us by Sir Walter Scott. It furnishes strong evidence of the accretion theory as contra-distinguished from that of conscious authorship. The tragedy, as we now have it, depends on the belief that blood will flow in the presence of the slayer. The story is too long to tell even in our bald prose; we quote, therefore, only those lines which bear upon our present subject:

The maiden touch'd the clay-cauld corpse,  
A drap it never bled;  
The ladye laid her hand on him,  
And soon the ground was red.†

A fire had been prepared to burn the culprit. The maiden escaped and the "ladye" suffered; as men thought in those days, she was not punished in excess of her deserts. A feeling of joy at what was regarded as the well-merited torture of the criminal may be traced in the last verse wherein we are told that the flame

Tuik fast upon her faire body—  
She burn'd like hollin green—

a fact which to the spectators would no doubt be an additional evidence of her guilt.

\* *Chronicle* (Rolls Series), p. 219.

† *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, ed. 1861, vol. iii., p. 189.

Could we but recover the earliest version of the poem, we should probably find it even less in harmony with modern feeling than that which has come down to us. In the ballad of *Young Huntin* we have another off-shoot from the same original stock of ideas, and there, too, is a confident belief in the same prodigy.

O white, white were his wounds washen,  
As white as any clout;  
But when Lady Maisry she cam' near,  
The blood cam' gushing out.\*

It is but fair to add that it has been thought by more than one student of our old popular literature that Scott may have added the verse we have quoted, and a similar tampering with the original has been suggested with regard to *Young Huntin*. We ourselves believe both of them to be far older than this would make them out to be, but even if we are wrong the evidential value of the lines remains, as in any case they testify to the survival of an archaic belief. Shakespeare's allusion to this misconception is familiar to many; indeed, it is probable that the only knowledge which some of our neighbours have of this belief has come directly or indirectly from the Lady Anne's address in *Richard the Third*. We give the words in full, as they are the best illustration we know of what in the Elizabethan time continued to be a serious conviction.

*The bearers set down the coffin.*

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,  
Behold this pattern of thy butcheries.  
O, gentlemen, see, see! dead Henry's wounds.  
Open their congeal'd mouths and bleed afresh!  
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;  
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood  
From cold and empty veins where no blood  
dwells;  
Thy deed, inhuman and unnatural,  
Provokes this deluge most unnatural.†

We should have thought that a belief such as this, so capable of dramatic treatment, would have often been used by the playwrights. This was not the case. We seldom come on any allusion to it in old dramas. Webster, however, uses the idea powerfully

\* Aytown, *Ballads of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 71.

† Act I., Scene 2.



in his *Appius and Virginia*, where Icilius says :

Pity! see  
Her wounds still bleeding at the horrid presence  
Of yon stern murderer, till she find revenge!  
Nor will these drops stanch, or these springs  
    be dry,  
Till theirs be set a-bleeding. Shall her soul  
(Whose essence some suppose lives in the blood),  
Still labour without rest.\*

It is unfortunate for this inquiry that, so far as is at present known, the depositions of an early date, taken by Justices of the Peace, have been preserved but for a few counties, and even in those shires where we have reasons for thinking them to be still in being but few have been published. The late Mr. Edward Roberts, the editor of Walter Yonge's *Diary* for the Camden Society, had access to some papers of this nature, for in the introduction to that volume he gives an account of incidents bearing on our inquiry. Though reference to authority is unfortunately wanting, we may have full confidence in so painstaking an investigator. He tells his readers that, in 1613, a murder of a peculiarly shocking kind was committed near Taunton by a man named Babb, who lived not far from Axminster. His victim was a widow who had refused to become his wife. He had stabbed her in sixteen places. So far as we know no coroner's inquest was held, but there must, one would think, have been one. At all events the body was exhumed, and a certain Mr. Ware, a magistrate, who seems to have been a resourceful man, prompt in action, summoned the neighbours who lived within three miles to appear before him that they might touch the body. Babb absconded, the rest put in an appearance. Suspicion at once fell on the culprit; at length he delivered himself up, and no doubt received the reward he merited.† This is by no means a solitary example of superstition furthering the ends of justice.

A correspondent, for whose courtesy we must express our gratitude, has forwarded the following notes from the county of Durham. The original depositions are, we think, still extant, but are inaccessible to us. "On Saturday night, the 5th of June, 1624, an old man named Christopher Simpson was

strangled at Baydale Banks Head, near Blackwell, Darlington. He had been in company with a relative, Ralph Simpson, who was apprehended on suspicion. In Simpson's pocket were found some *throwmes*, used in his trade as a weaver. These bore marks of blood, and exactly fitted into the circle in the murdered man's neck. At the inquest Simpson was asked to handle the body; and on his doing so, blood is said to have issued from mouth, nose and ears. Simpson was found guilty, and executed at Durham." Another instance of the like occurs in the *Depositions from York Castle*, published by the Surtees Society.\* The murder took place in the neighbourhood of Beverley in 1669. As the book containing it is easily accessible we do not reproduce it.

From the many conversations we have had with people still under the influence of the delusion we have no doubt that it still flourishes, but we have not met with any very recent example of it. A most memorable case occurred near Doncaster in 1828, when a Mr. John Dyon, of Brancroft, near Bawtry, was shot dead when on his way from Doncaster Market. At first suspicion fell on a gang of poachers, some members of which the murdered man had recently prosecuted for a game-trespass. The murderers were, however, a father and son—William Dyon and John Dyon, junior. William Dyon was the brother and John the nephew of their victim. No suspicion fell on them at first, although it was a matter of notoriety that an ill-feeling had arisen between the brothers on account of certain arrangements regarding family property. The murderers lived on Morton Car, near Gainsborough, on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent. A messenger was at once sent to the elder to apprise him of his brother's death, and he immediately repaired to the house where his victim lay. It was remarked that when taken into the room in which the body was "laid out" he avoided going near it, and drew the attention of the friends by standing as far away from the bed as the size of the room would permit. This strange conduct was regarded as unfeeling by the friends of the murdered man, and as they must all have heard, and probably believed,

\* Act. V., Scene 3.      † Pgae xxiii.

\* Page 172.

that blood would flow at the murderer's touch, suspicion was aroused, which as time went on was confirmed by other circumstances. Their guilt was proved in a most convincing manner, and the father and son were in due course hanged at York. Two editions of the report of the trial exist, one printed at Bawtry, the other at York; no mention is made in either of them of this incident, but its truth does not admit of doubt. The writer's father knew all the members of the family, and from several of them heard minute details of the crime, the fact we have dwelt upon among the rest.

The latest instance we have found of this belief coming into prominence occurred seventy years ago. It is recorded in the *Boston* (Lincolnshire) *Herald* for July 17, 1832. About five years before that time a lad named James Urie, about fifteen years of age, "son of an industrious couple living near the railway, was found drowned in what seems from the description to have been a canal. There were suspicious circumstances, and a belief was prevalent that he had met his death by violence. When the body was taken out of the water a number of persons were desired to touch the face, an opinion prevailing in the minds of some that it is a certain method of discovering the murderer, should any blood issue from any part of it." Among those who went through this ordeal was a young fellow bearing the name of Taylor. It was stated that when he laid his hand on the dead boy's cheek blood issued from the nostrils, "which immediately caused great suspicions in the minds of the superstitious." In 1832 a man drinking in a public-house declared that "he could hang young Taylor," who was then about twenty-three years of age, and bore a good character. This public-house talk, taken in connection with what had gone before, was regarded as sufficiently important to call for investigation by the magistrates.

A learned folk-lorist tells us that in Durham those who visit the death chamber are expected to touch the corpse, and gives what we believe to be a true interpretation of the custom.\* The same feeling exists

\* Henderson, *Folk-lore of the Northern Counties*, p. 57. Cf. Blakeborough, *Folk-lore and Customs of North Riding of Yorkshire*, p. 121.

in Lincolnshire. About two years ago a coroner's inquest was held at Kirton, in Lindsey, and it was noticed as very strange that one of the jurors did not touch the corpse. It appears that it is held that every one who has occasion to see a dead body, whether it be that of a relative, a friend, or a stranger, should not leave it without laying his hand on the body; if he does not do so he will be haunted by the spirit of the departed, or at least suffer from his presence in evil dreams. This may be, and probably is a true interpretation of the custom as at present practised, but like many other specious comments it is, we believe, but a half-truth. We know that in many other cases several lines of thought converge in a folk-rite. Here it is pretty certain that we have not only a dread of the power of the disembodied spirit, but also a shadowy memory of days when deaths from violence were far commoner than they are now, and when it was very desirable to have the testimony of the corpse that those who stood around were innocent of the cause of death.



## Discoveries of Fossil Bones in the Lower Thames Valley.

BY THE REV. B. HALE WORTHAM.



PROPOSE in the following short article to give some account of the finding of fossil bones of various kinds and periods in the Lower Thames Valley, one of which discoveries took place in Plumstead, on the south side of the river; the other in the marshes, lying to the north-east of London, and which are bounded by Tottenham on the west and the rising ground of Essex on the east, the lowest part of which is traversed by the river Lea. The discoveries were made in entirely different deposits; those in Kent in brick earth, those in the Tottenham Marshes in a decayed vegetable deposit mixed with sand.

Last spring (March, 1901), hearing that

bones had been found in a brickfield at Plumstead close to the borders of a village called West Wickham, I paid a visit there with a view of finding out in what these discoveries consisted. I was informed that some large bones had been already found, presumably those of a mammoth, and sent to the Woolwich Museum. I saw also part of a mammoth tusk in the superintendent's office, along with fossils of various characters. I obtained from one of the workmen four bones, which I brought away with me—two leg-bones, a rather large vertebra, and a jaw, all of which were found in the brick-earth. These bones I submitted to the Curator at the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and after due examination and comparison he has given as his decided opinion that the vertebra and leg-bones are those of the musk-ox. The jaw, with the teeth in it, is that of a horse, and as it has been found in this particular connection with the bones of an extinct species of the glacial period, it seems possible that it may be the jaw of a horse of a type earlier than the present animal. The vertebra, I should say accurately, is the axis vertebra; one leg-bone is a fore-leg tibia, the other a hind-leg femur.\*

It will be recollected in connection with this discovery of bones of the musk-ox that a skull was discovered some few years ago at Erith, a few miles east of Plumstead, in the same deposit of brick-earth. Relics of the musk-ox are, I believe, not common in England, and, as far as I have been able to learn, these particular bones found at Plumstead this year are at present a unique discovery.

I now cross the river into the Essex and Middlesex border, where the finds, though much more prolific, are of a less interesting character. The East London Water-works are carrying out extensive operations along the marshes of the Lea, east of Tottenham—in fact, they are turning the whole district into immense reservoirs of several hundred acres. This has involved changing the course of the river Lea as well as excavations of a very widely-extended character. The valley is composed of a very stiff clay, with basins or

hollows in various parts composed of sand and decayed vegetation. Indeed, there appears to be a large amount of decayed vegetable deposit over the whole of this valley. In the peat and the sand the workmen informed me that many articles had been found. A "dug-out" boat was discovered and sent to the British Museum; and not far from this a boat of planks was found riveted together with iron nails and calked at the seams with a material resembling leather. The wood of this vessel appeared to be elm, and the boat fell to pieces on being got out of the deposit in which it was embedded. Antlers and bones of deer, oxen, horses, dogs, and at present three skulls have been unearthed. A variety of other things in the shape of iron-stone weapons, a leg anklet (said to be Roman), as well as other articles wrought in iron, the uses for which are not obvious. It may be remarked that no stone weapons have been found—at least, so I am told by the workmen engaged on the excavations, and whom I questioned carefully on the matter.

Among the bones, which I saw and handled, and which are in a fossil state, is the skull of a horse—judging by the teeth, an old one. This skull has a large hole in the forehead apparently inflicted in life, so that it is quite possible he was killed as being past work. I have also the skull of a dog, which competent authorities say shows signs of domestication. The teeth are not worn, and the animal apparently lived on soft food. There are also signs of disease in the bones of the palate, the result of unnatural life and feeding. The other bones were those of cows. They are all more or less black, from being immersed in the peat.

The inhabitants who have left the evidences of their habitation in this valley were therefore not in a very early stage—probably, judging from the weapons, were in the Iron Period. The skulls were naturally the most interesting relics, and I come to them last. Up to the present moment three skulls have been found, of which two are dolichocephalic, one brachycephalic. The exact index I cannot give, for I had no means of measuring them accurately, but the effect of them was quite apparent. One of the dolichocephalic skulls had a low, sloping forehead, and distinctly

\* Since writing the above I have handed the bones over to the authorities at the Museum, South Kensington.

developed supraciliary ridges; the other had the same ridges, but less prominent. In this latter skull was a hole, apparently made in life, so that in all probability its owner had been the victim of a fray. The skulls (as the other bones) are deeply coloured by contact with the peat.

It seems a little curious to find two different types of skulls, one of a very early type conterminous with the long-barrow people, and the other conterminous with the round-barrow people, in such immediate proximity, and where there is no evidence of burial, when the later type might have been superimposed on the older. Of course, one must remember that the excavations were not made with a scientific object, and exact accuracy cannot be expected, but the site and the proximity of these skulls and the deposit in which they were found seems clear; and the appearance of them would seem to point to the antiquity of all three being identical. It may therefore be concluded that the dolichocephalic skulls with sloping foreheads are reversive to a former type which occasionally reappeared (and I believe still reappears) in later times.

The articles found in the course of these excavations—notably the boats—would lead us to suppose that these marshes were originally completely under water, and that the whole area of the large flat through which the Great Eastern Railway runs from Stratford and Clapton to Angel Road, was a lake fed by the Lea and its tributaries, or possibly a kind of estuary in connection with the Thames, and that the bones of the human beings discovered in the peat or sand were not the result of burials, but of persons drowned in the lake. It seems, however, quite evident that, however interesting the discoveries may be, they do not tend to show man at a very early period in his history, but at a time when he has made some progress in the arts and sciences, and has surrounded himself with many of the objects of a more or less civilized existence.



## The Great Church of St. Padarn, Aberystwyth.

By MRS. RHODA MURRAY.



LLANBADARNFAWR, *Anglicæ*  
Great Church of Padarn, is one of the most interesting parish churches in Wales.

It stands in the valley of the Rheidol, at the foot of a low range of hills that form the northern boundary of the flat meadows through which the river flows to its junction with the river Ystwyth and the sea at the collegiate town of Aberystwyth a mile distant.

To this sheltered spot in the year of Grace 576, came Padarn (Paternus), a disciple of David, first Bishop of Menevia, in Pembrokeshire, and, if ancient records are to be believed, one of a band of Breton immigrants whose names are borne by many churches throughout Wales.

His followers are said to have been 200 in number (some chroniclers give 800 as the figure, but I incline to accept the lower computation as more correct), and with their aid he founded a church college and monastery which afterwards bore his name.

By whom he was anointed bishop is not known but it is not disputed that he performed the duties of Bishop of Llanbadarn for twenty-one years. The extent of his jurisdiction can be traced by the occurrence of churches dedicated to him. Following these as guides, we find the see extended to the south of Cardiganshire as far as Llanddewi-Aberarth, and, crossing the Teify at Llanddewi-brefi, extended to Builth, in Breconshire. There are churches dedicated to him in the centre and north of Radnorshire, which probably shows that his diocese included that county except the southern part, which belonged to the deanery of Elvall. In Montgomeryshire and the south of Merionethshire there are many churches dedicated to companions of Padarn, which may point to the inclusion of certain parts of these counties under his jurisdiction.

If we remember the condition of Britain at the period and the continual changes in ownership of the land caused by tribal wars

we may assume that the boundary of the diocese of Llanbadarn, which most likely coincided with that of Ceredigion, the kingdom in which it was founded, altered considerably from time to time, so that, unlike our present dioceses, no *fixed* area over which it extended can be laid down.

At the close of his twenty-one years of office Padarn returned to Armorica, where, it would appear from certain fairly trustworthy data, he became Bishop of Vannes. His successor Cynoc did not remain long at Llanbadarn, and from the fact that the Bishop of Menevia, who succeeded David, was called Cynoc, it has been inferred that on David's death, *circa* A.D. 601, Cynoc, Bishop of Llanbadarnfawr, was appointed to the vacant See of Menevia.

Of his successor no record remains save that a Bishop of Llanbadarn was present at a Synod of the British Church held at Worcester in the year 603. The last notice of Llanbadarn as a bishopric is in the year 720, when the Welsh chroniclers record that many of the churches of Llandaf, Mynyn—*i.e.*, Menevia—and Llanbadarn, which were the three dioceses of South Wales, were ravaged by the Saxons. The reason for the absorption of the bishopric of Llanbadarn into that of Menevia throws a light on the difficulties that beset all attempts at regular government among the semi-barbarous tribes of Wales. An inter-tribal feud had arisen in Ceredigion and the Bishop, Idnerth by name, having offended one or other of the disputants, was killed.

At Llanddewi-brefi there was, until the restoration of the church, over the entrance to the chancel a large stone bearing the following inscription :

Hic jacet Idnert filius j . . . qui occisus fuit propter p . . . sancti . . .

The missing words are supposed by antiquaries to have been j (acobi) and p (redam) respectively, while after sancti it is imagined came the word David. The coincidence of the name points to the likelihood that the stone marked the last resting-place of the murdered bishop. I regret to say that during the restoration of the church this interesting memorial was removed and broken up, and the fragments distributed here and

there in the external walls of the church, the most important portion being placed *upside down* about ten feet from the ground. The name Idnert is, however, intact, and is, I think, to be found in the north-west angle of the building. In the year 988 Llanbadarn was visited by the Danes in one of their periodical ravages and left in ruins, and in 1038 it was again destroyed amid the horrors of a war between two native Princes; yet, strange to say, in 1106, when Henry I. sent fire and sword through Cardiganshire, Llanbadarnfawr and Llandewi-brefi alone among its churches escaped.

In 1111 we can trace the presence of the English, or rather Norman, Conqueror. In that year the lands, buildings, and revenues of the Abbey of Llanbadarnfawr were given to the Church of St. Peter in Gloucester by one Gilbert St. Clare, better known as Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. During the troublous reign of Stephen, however, the abbey passed once more into the hands of the Welsh, and in consequence we find them in 1136 again electing their own Abbot. In 1188 the abbey had sunk very low in method of government, having at its head a layman, an error that had come about through the cowardice of the clergy, who, amid the terrors of an English invasion and internecine strife, sought the protection of the most powerful chieftains around them by appointing them stewards of the abbey.

These pseudo-protectors gradually took possession of the revenues, forced their relatives in as clergy and, in case of need, appointed one or other of their number abbot without regard to fitness for office. When, therefore, the Welsh had overthrown the English power in Cardigan and regained possession of Llanbadarn, the stewards' first care was to expel the whole body of monks and instal themselves and their relatives in their places.

A story is told of an English soldier who, travelling through the country came to Llanbadarn on a feast-day. As he entered the precincts of the abbey he saw a crowd of people with a few clergy awaiting the arrival of the Abbot to say Mass. When the Abbot arrived the soldier saw to his surprise that he was the leader of a band of youths who approached, and that for a crosier he

carried a long spear. When he expressed his astonishment at such a one being Abbot he was told boastfully that the ancestors of these people had killed their Bishop and on this account claimed the right of possession of the church and its privileges. The story concludes by relating that the soldier declared that he need travel no farther, being convinced that no greater marvel could be beheld the wide world over.

In 1360 Llanbadarnfawr was finally appropriated by the Abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire.

It may be interesting to note one fact more from its early history—*i.e.* that until Gruffydd ap Rhys violated it in 1116, it was a place of sanctuary.

Judging by the style of its architecture the present church was built early in the thirteenth century, but was evidently rebuilt at a later date, having in the interim suffered severely either through fire or violence.

In design it is cruciform, consisting of an aisleless nave, transepts and chancel, with massive square central tower. In order to ascertain the original character of the building it is helpful to compare it with the Priory and Christchurch, Brecon, Ewenny Abbey, and Llandaff Cathedral, which exhibit like features—*i.e.*, great simplicity externally, combined with well-finished stonework and a comparative richness of detail in the interior. Among the examples quoted Llanbadarn, though one of the simplest, is surpassed by few in dignity and fitness of proportion, while the shafted jambs, moulding of the arch, and enriched capitals of the beautiful Early English south doorway (Fig. 1) remain to show how fine the internal features were before replaced by a different and much ruder style of work.

In 1868 the general dilapidation of the building rendered restoration a work of necessity, and in one particular the improvement has been undoubted—I refer to the raising of the roof, which altered from its original pitch, cut across the topmost of the three lancet-shaped west windows. No weatherings could be found on the tower which is supposed to be of later date than the church, so the alteration was done by comparison with other similar structures. Except in the chancel the church is lighted throughout by

these narrow lancet-shaped windows set extremely high in the walls, which are of great thickness. Of these there are three in the west end, three on the north, and three on the south side of the nave, and five in each

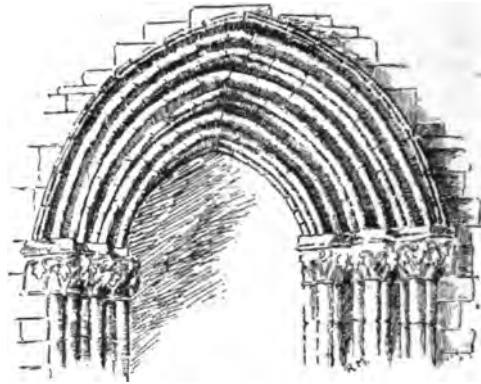


FIG. 1.

transept. The chancel is lighted by an east window of five lights and two three-light windows on either side, beside which there is on the south side a small lancet-shaped window from which the light fell upon the rood-loft. The doors leading to this still remain in the north wall of the chancel. By the removal of a mural tablet during the restoration there was exposed at the right side of the window in the north chancel wall a carved inscription of which nothing can be discovered save that it is in Latin and Welsh, and probably (?) means: "Thomas ap David, Katharine (Welsh, Anghared) his wife." By the opposite window is another mysterious monogram resembling a crosier within the letter "W." (I observe Meyrick in his *Cardiganshire* calls the crosier a capital T, but I cannot agree with him), and beside it the name Stratford (Fig. 2).

Many opinions have been hazarded as to the meaning of the inscription, the most common being that the *monogram* is that of Thomas Wentworth, the *name* his title of Stafford or Stratford.

In the south transept are three arched recesses, evidently wall tombs, from which the effigies have been removed. The north transept possesses only two of these, but is enriched by an uncanopied niche under the

east window in which a crucifix or Madonna and child might easily have been placed. When Aberystwyth was only a hamlet surrounding Strongbow's great keep this transept was set aside for its inhabitants' spiritual needs, the south transept being appropriated by another hamlet, Clarach by name. Before the restoration of the church the chancel was separated from the rest of the building by a lightly carved oak screen which, from its style of workmanship, belonged to the time of Henry VII. It had been originally coloured red, green, and yellow, but became black with age. Round one of the pews in



FIG. 2.

the chancel there was also a screen in which were several shields. One—argent, a chevron sable between three ravens proper—was that of the Welsh chief Urien, and was borne by his descendants; another was vert, three ostrich feathers in a crown or. Neither had a motto attached.

In the *Archæolog. Camb.* for 1868 there is to be found a most interesting letter dealing with some frescoes discovered during the restoration, and, alas! destroyed through most unpardonable carelessness. Of these there were several but all but two were destroyed by the workmen before any description could be noted down. The remaining frescoes were, respectively, a man in

chain armour with large shield. The face was distinct, and bore a coronet above it, with a Welsh inscription—illegible—written below it, and a figure of St. Peter, full face with nimbus round his head, dressed in a Roman toga, his right hand holding a key, and extended towards a lioness (or leopard) sitting on its haunches before a cave; above Peter's hand a young ass. This fresco had been redone three times. In the first the robe is scarlet and purple, and the border of twisted columns. This had been whitewashed, and over it the same design repeated in yellow, with a square border of brown and yellow, with large capital letters in black. Over this there came another coat of white-wash, and then the same design in brown, with an inscription, of which only the words "Pardon" and "Dedd" can be made out.

The date of the frescoes is considered to be *circa* 1111, in which year Llanbadarnfawr was given by Strongbow to the Church of St. Peter in Gloucester. The explanation is somewhat ingenious: the lioness or leopard is the English crown; the ass is the emblem of humility or meekness; the key is the church which St. Peter has just received; and the whole signifies the triple relation between the churches at Llanbadarn and Gloucester, and the consenting power of the King. The mailed figure in the other fresco is Strongbow himself.

In the tower is a peal of six bells, recast at Gloucester *circa* 1749. A few of the inscriptions are interesting. Thus, on the first bell:

When you will ring  
We'll sweetly sing.

On the second:

Peace and good neighbourhood.

And on the sixth, or tenor bell:

Into the Church the living call,  
And to the grave to summon all.

Beside these are two new bells, whose inscriptions, if any there be, are unknown to me. Opposite the south porch stand two ancient crosses, of whose history nothing is now known (Fig. 3). The one on the right hand as you leave the church stands 5 feet 2 inches high, with an average breadth of stem not exceeding 1 foot 2 inches. It is plain except for a moulding that runs round it on the north

side. At the base is a semicircular boss, also marked by a moulded edge. The other cross is 7 feet 6 inches in height, 11 inches wide, and 8 inches thick. Unlike its fellow, it is richly carved, and although the arms of the cross are worn away, the carving on all four sides is well preserved and distinct.



FIG. 3.

On the north side the design is one of interlaced ribbon or cord, divided into compartments throughout the whole length of the stem. This interlaced pattern also encircles the embossed centre of the head, and decorates the western side of the shaft which is divided similarly to the northern side. The eastern side is not divided, and is decorated with a reversible T pattern. The southern side is much more elaborate, and can be divided thus :

*Head :*

Central boss surrounded with scroll-work.

*Shaft :*

Division I. Incised pattern.

„ II. Animals placed back to back (unless the forelimbs are wings).

„ III. Interlaced ribbon design.

„ IV. Bosses and scrolls.

„ V. Human figure with large head ; the right hand is bent upwards, the left is extended in a spiral over the body. The legs are ridiculously short and the feet splay.

Below are more scrolls and bosses not very easy to distinguish because of proximity to the ground.

The spirally twisted hand may have been intended for a shield or a pastoral staff. The resemblance to the latter is very great.

The above notes are, I fear, fragmentary, culled, as they have been, from so many sources ; but they have not been written in vain if they rouse even a passing interest in a church that, in spite of its connection with so many centuries of the national life of Wales, has so far never been honoured with a special place in her history.



## On the Family Name "Chaworth."

By A. HALL.

**T** has been generally assumed that Chaworth is an Anglicized form of De Cadurcis, and that the latter is a Latinized form of some name like Cahors ; but it is not shown how the familiar suffix "worth" thus became evolved. The Cadurci were a Celtic tribe of old Gaul, known to us through Cæsar's Commentaries, and their stronghold "Divonia Cadurci" is supposed to survive as Cahors ; these forms are no mediæval corruptions, so it seems more probable that Chaworth represents some real place-name having the valid suffix "worth."



At present "Chaworth" is confined to the Midlands, so we may start with Medbourne, near Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, which belonged to Robert de Toden, of Belvoir, A.D. 1088, from Brittany; his son William de Albini Brito, who died in 1155, includes among his subtenants Robert de Chaurcis "one fee"; he is the true progenitor of the Midland "Chaworths." We subsequently find that William de Chawreis held "one fee" in Medbourne under Albini, or D'Aubigne; he is variously styled William de Medburn, also William de Chawars of Thorp in Medburn; no doubt son of Robert, as above, who had married [Agnes] de Walichville of Marnham.

We also find a *carta* from Robert de Chauz in Derbyshire and Notts, with fifteen tenants, all holding under "de Arches"; his report included Galfridus de Cauz and Alix, sister to Robert. This Galfridus also held Brightwell, in Berks, as Chausy, and Robert held Wadworth near Doncaster in 1167-68. A royal confirmation states that Robert de Chaurcis holds what he held with the daughter of William (de Walichville). This de Arcubus or Arches family were settled at Grove in Notts, and at Mendham in Suffolk, places identified with the "Chaworth" collaterals; and in 1166 the wife of Robert de Arches held "2 men" under this Robert de Chauz, so there certainly must have been some family connection. Further, Robert de Chauz held in 1161 under Piperele—*i.e.*, Peveril; in 1194 under Tickhill, and in 1208 under *Trwe*—*i.e.*, Tew. This last date is confusing, but the matter need not be followed up because it does not affect the origin of the name Chaworth. As to the son, William de Chauris is recorded in 1194, 1196, and 1197 at the above three references; so Robert and William are fully identified as father and son. In all such researches we must be "on guard," for the orthography of patronymics and place-names varied at every repetition in each different county; local returns were sent to the Exchequer and there transcribed at haphazard. The son was afterwards identified as Sir William, "son of Robert de Kaurcs"; he died in 1243-44, and his wife was named "Agnes." Their son, Sir William de Chawurcis, living in 1269, married Alice de Alfreton, a great

heiress, and he seems to have adopted the armorial bearings of his wife's family—*viz.*, "azure 2 chevrons, or." Their son, Sir Thomas, born in 1225-26, was identified as "grandson of William of Alfreton," and a great landholder; he was a Baron by *tenure*, summoned by writ in 1294, 1297, 1299, and in 1301 he signed the Barons' letter to the Pope as Thomas de Chaurces, Dominus de Norton, the head of his Barony; yet people call him "Chaworth." And here we must turn to discuss the rival line, also miscalled "Chaworth."

Having therefore the suffix "worth" as a lode-star, we may define Chedworth, an important manor in Gloucestershire, which had been held by Roger de Bellomonte, Earl of Mellent, and it fell to his second son Henry, Earl of Warwick, who died in 1123; he had married Margaret, styled "De Hesdin," daughter to Geoffrey, Earl of Morton, and sister to Rotrou, Earl of Perche. These Perches were neighbours and family connections of the mediæval Cadurci in France, whose head seems to have resided at Chaourches, near Le Mans; this estate still survives as the Château de Sourches.

Chedworth subsequently passed to the Beauchamps, and Maud de Beauchamp brought one-third share of this manor to Patric de Cadurcis of Kempford, etc., who died in 1282. The family, however, had been long in England, and it is matter of speculation, perhaps doubt, how Margaret de Chedworth, Countess of Warwick, above named, obtained the surname of "Hesdin," for Ernulph de Hesdin had been one of the very largest untitled holders of land recorded in Domesday; he fell in one of the conflicts between the Conqueror's unnatural sons. Ernulph had held Kempford, also in Gloucestershire, which passed as early as 1086, probably by marriage, to an earlier Patric de Cadurcis; so these Cadurci, with local interests in France, were also Barons by *tenure* in England, and the last of the line it was who thus acquired an interest in Chedworth. He was summoned as a Baron of Parliament by writ in 1277, and sat as "Patric de Cadurcis," yet people called him "Chaworth." It is, of course, possible that Chedworth became confused with Cadurcis, and there was no limit to the "clerical

errors" of scribes in that day; still, it is of note that as a name Chaworth retains its integrity, and, having thus spread through distant counties, it has, as yet, evaded a lucid explanation. But the system by which holdings were allotted in particles among Domesday tenants, culminating in a squirearch possessing one thirty-second of a knight's fee, necessarily favoured such extension by introducing a multiplicity of *alien* names into a restricted district. The possessions of this last Baron "de Cadurcis," fell, through his daughter, to the Plantagenets of Lancaster, who were already overlords to the Midland squires. These possessions included sixty-five manors in Devon and Cornwall, twenty-four in Gloucester, Wilts, and running into Berks and Hants, and partly serve to swell the "Duchy" income enjoyed by King Edward. Singularly enough, Patric de Cadurcis is recorded as overlord to a family named Costock or Cortlingstock at Rempston. This circumstance, however, is a mere accident of position, for the Cadurci inherited this claim from the Briwere family, much mixed up with La Ferte from Le Marn, so neighbours of the Cadurci in France; and here it is still necessary to remember our caution, for it does seem probable that, when the local scribes of one county fell in with the patronymics of another county, they harmonized them in an unscrupulous fashion, thus becoming interchanged by a sort of reflex action. So, having landed the genuine Cadurci at Rempston in Nottinghamshire, we may expect some sort of "fusion" in names to result. And here we must recur to the Bellomonts, now Beaumont; for Roger de Mellent, who held Chedworth, had an elder son named Robert, Earl of Leicester, dying in 1118, whose youngest son, Hugo de Bellomont, Earl of Bedford, and discarded as a spendthrift, owned part of Keyworth, also in Nottinghamshire, and joined with Rempston above named in the Costock or Cortlingstock holdings, some claim to which fell to the Cadurci; and it is desirable to illustrate the connection, thus:

William de Briwere of Bridgwater I . . .

William, his son, of Stoke-Brewer, Northants, was also of Costock, Scarsdale, etc., in Derbyshire; he died in 1226-27, leaving

with other issue Margaret de Briwere, who married William de la Ferte of Mereden, 1211-12. Their daughter, Gundred de la Ferte married Payn de Mundublel, alias de Cadurcis, from Brittany; he was an English Baron Marcher of great possessions, lord of Stoke-Brewer, and died in 1237; his son and heir, Patric de Cadurcis, who died in 1257-58, appears in 1256-57 to be called "Chaworth"; the reference occurs in Berkshire, and appears to be the earliest application of "Chaworth" as a family name. This certainly arose from the proved connection with Costock, including Rempston and Keyworth, which is Chaworth, by transition. Thus, in Domesday it is Cauord (A.S.  $\delta = th$ ), varying to Kewurch, Keweth, Kewrth, Kaword, Kaworth, Caworde, Chaword. In the short reign of Richard I., Richard de Lec paid a fine in Chaword. About 1100 Ralph Fitz Hubert of Criche held land in Caworde-Boney, while his brother Endo-Dapifer held land at Chawreth in Essex; so it is idle to call "Chaworth" the corruption of any French place or family name, seeing that it is Keyworth pure and simple.

Before closing with the Cadurci stem, notice must be taken of the intrusive Payn de Mundublel, who carried off the Briwere coheir, because it illustrates so very appositely the survival of classical terms in mediæval life. Our Kings of England have figured as Dukes of the Cenomanni, a classical term corrupted to Le Mans, just as Rothomagus has become Rouen; similarly there was a tribe of Eleutheri Cadurci (see the B.G. 7.75). So, for these mediæval Barons to retain that name is a reversion to first principles, just as we have a Duke of St. Albans and also an Earl of Verulam. We have ample evidence of migrations from Angouleme to Mayenne, and the Cadurci may have retained such family traditions. As to Mundublel, there is a Mondoubleau in the Dep. Loire et Cher; but I understand that the local historians connect that name with Jubleins, a corruption of Cæsar's Diablintes (B.G. 3.9). The Barony of Mont Dubleau became vested in the French crown, and was sold by King Henry IV. in 1593.

The Duc de Cars, who now owns the Château Sourches, feels "the difficulty of

proving the exact paternity of the ancient owners," but he tells us that there was a Payen de Mondoubleau in 1090, another in 1125; and he considers that Ernald de Brizay was father to Hugh de Sourche Marigne or Martigné, whose son Patric was the first de Cadurcis who held Kempsford in Gloucestershire, under Ernulph de Hesdin. Sourche, however, is very common, three such sites being named in Mayenne, where the old Cadurci are placed under the Barony of St. Suzanne as vassals of Du Plessis Buret; and here Chaources varies to Cahorcis, clearly "of Cahors." With all this evidence it follows that Chaworth is a substitution, not a corruption, and must stand alone for what it is worth, apart from Chaurcis and Cadurcis.

Recurring to the Midlands, scribal confusion culminates where, in 1293, Thomas de Cadurcio is recorded at Norton, for by this time Thomas de Chaources, born in 1225-26, was an old man; the Cadurcis Barony was extinct or dormant. So in 1294 he received his summons for military service, followed in 1299 by a writ constituting him a peer of the realm, but without any proof of a *sitting*. This summons was never renewed to any successor, and now the historical line vests in the Earldom of Meath as Baron Chaworth, and the local branch is represented by Chaworth-Musters of Annesley.



## The Silchester Excavations.

**T**HE results of last year's work on the Silchester site were exhibited, as in former years, at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, in the early part of June.

The excavations in 1901 were begun on May 10, and continued without break until November 13. The work was confined to the northern half of the town, on a strip of ground lying to the east of *insula* XXI. and XXII., which were excavated in 1899, and extending northwards from the modern road traversing the site to the town wall. The area examined was nearly six acres. It was found to contain, in its southern half, a

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square *insula* (XXVII.) of large size, while the triangular piece to the north proved to be an extension eastwards of *insula* XXII., of which the larger portion was excavated in 1899. The extension contained only two more buildings; one towards the north, the other towards the south, perhaps a small house with an eastern apse.

The western half of *insula* XXVII. contained the foundations of three houses. Two of these are especially interesting on account of the additions that have been made to their plans. The northernmost house, which by these additions was more than doubled in area, was originally a complete example of the courtyard type, with mosaic floors in most of the rooms, and a number of interesting features. Two large portions of these pavements were taken up, and were shown at Burlington House, after being rebacked by Messrs. Mill Stephenson, W. H. St. John Hope, and A. H. Lyell. The house was evidently a half-timbered building, and in the added portion some remarkable evidence was found of the method of construction and the ornamental character of the half-timbered work. The pieces of clay-filling from this house were amongst the most interesting of the finds shown. They bore the marks of the laths, and were stamped with patterns on the outside. Beside them were shown other pieces of clay-filling from an old, half-timbered cottage at Hartley Wespall, Hants, which showed so much similarity of marking and plan that the pattern used in Romano-British times seems to have become the traditional design of the district.

The second house was also of the courtyard type, but of less importance and perhaps later date, and the mosaic flooring was of an inferior character. Additions had been made to it of winter rooms, warmed by an elaborate series of hypocausts, and a building of unusual construction and doubtful use. Of the third house—also of corridor type—little remained. A singular and possibly unprecedented feature in a long room of the largest house consisted in a number of large jars fitting into holes in the flooring. The discovery of a mass of bones of fowls, pheasants, and other birds leads to the inference that the room may have been used either as a fowl-house or as an aviary, and

poles stretched from jar to jar by way of perches. It is not easy to conjecture the height of these houses. The walls were about 18 inches thick, and, it would seem, mostly of flint and rubble, and, being of such material, cannot have been very lofty.

Among the miscellaneous finds shown at Burlington House were two fine iron wheel tires, 43 inches in diameter, which bore no mark of the hammer, a remarkable pewter bucket, a flanged pewter bowl, an iron hook, ring, and staple, pieces of painted wall-plaster, the usual assortment of pottery (whole and in fragments), and the side of a flue-tile inscribed :

FECIT TUBUM  
CLEMENTI  
NUS.

The smaller finds—coins, glass beads, counters, bronze bangles, pins, etc. ; a silver spoon, bone needles, and the like—were numerous, but of no special note. One fragment of glass bore Christian emblems—a fish and a palm-branch.

The Committee propose, during the current year, to excavate the area near the east gate, adjoining the churchyard of the parish church of Silchester, to the west of the two square temples uncovered in 1890, and they appeal for the necessary funds to enable the work to be carried out as efficiently as in the past twelve seasons. The Honorary Treasurer of the Excavation Fund, F. G. Hilton Price, Esq. (17, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington), or the Honorary Secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq. (Burlington House, W.), will be glad to receive further subscriptions and donations.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

MR. MARTIN J. BLAKE has completed a *Calendar of Documents relating to the Blake Family of Ireland*. It contains an account of ancient deeds from 1300 to 1600 A.D., with copious explanatory notes and pedigrees. Many of the documents are of unusual interest. The volume, which will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock, will contain several facsimiles of early deeds and of an ancient seal.

Mr. Sidney Lee writes to the *Athenaeum* that he is now sending to press the census of extant copies of the Shakespeare First Folio. A vast mass of valuable information has reached him from owners and others interested in the bibliography of the First Folio. Nevertheless, he believes that there are still a few owners and others able to supplement these details. He would feel indebted to any such persons if they would communicate with him.

The Imperial Academy of Science at Vienna has been informed of the discovery of an important treasure in the form of old Arabian art. Dr. Musil, at the head of an Austrian exploring expedition to Wadi Serhan, an almost unknown district, after great hardships discovered in the Desert of Kosseir Amra a castle erected in the ninth century by Prince Ahmet, the great-grandson of Khalif Harun Al Rashid. A number of valuable pictures, portraits and mosaic floors revealing new features of ancient art and history were found. What could not be taken away was photographed. The Academy is preparing a work giving a full account of Kosseir Amra.

Among the fragments of bronze sculpture recovered from the sea near the Island of Cerigo, and now deposited in the Museum of Antiquities at Athens, an astronomical instrument has been found, which appears to have been used as an astrolabe, for taking altitudes of the stars. It closely resembles the description given by ancient writers of this instrument.

The second issue of the *Historic Families* series has just appeared. The first great house dealt with was the "House of Douglas," recently reviewed in our columns, and now we have a work dealing with what is probably the most splendid name in the English nobility. Both in the age of chivalry and in the Reformation period the Percies occupied a position of the greatest importance, and from the earliest period of authentic records there has been no grander title than that of King or Earl of Northumberland. The author (Gerald Brennan) of the present issue, the "House of Percy," treats the subject from what is to Englishmen of the present day an unusual standpoint—that of the Roman Catholic with broad views. The general editor of the series is Mr. W. A. Lindsay, K.C., M.A. (Windsor Herald), and Freemantle and Co. are the publishers.

## SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold last week the following books from the library of the late William Twopenny, of Sittingbourne, Kent : Hennepin's *New Discovery of a Vast Continent in America*, £14 ; Beaumont and Fletcher's *Works*, by Dyce, 11 vols., 1843-46, £13 ; Bewick's *Works*, 5 vols., 1818-21, £14 ; Burton's *History of Scotland*, 9 vols., 1867, £8 15s. ; *Celebrated Trials*, 6 vols., 1825, £10 ; *Coryat's Crudities*, 3 vols., £10 ; *Cotgrave's English Treasury of Wit and Language*, 1655, £12 10s. ; *Grimm's Popular Stories*, illustrated by Cruikshank, 2 vols., 1823-26, £26 10s. ; *Billings's*



appeared to have passed through the ordeal of fire. The other and better-known tradition—viz., "It is written upon a wall in Rome, Ribchester was as rich as any town in christendome"—somewhat taxes our credulity; nevertheless, it is curious that here should have been found the finest specimen of its kind in Roman bronze workmanship ever discovered either in this or any other country—viz., the so-called helmet now in the British Museum, which, however, is not a helmet, but the head of a statue wearing a helmet.—Other curious finds were dealt with in a most interesting manner. The chairman, the Rev. H. J. D. Astley, Mr. Rayson, and others, joined in the discussion.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Shrewsbury on May 29, Bishop Allen presiding. The report, which showed a satisfactory financial condition, mentioned several losses the Society had sustained, especially that of the late Mr. Stanley Leighton, who had filled the office of Vice-President from its foundation, and had frequently made valuable contributions to the *Transactions*. The Council had had to spend a considerable sum in the repair of the fences at Uriconium, which had become dilapidated. They had hoped it would have been possible this year to renew the systematic exploration of the site, but after correspondence with Lord Barnard and the Society of Antiquaries they had been forced to the conclusion that the matter must wait a while longer. Excavations at Wenlock Priory had revealed the foundations of at least one earlier church on the same site, and traces of a lake-dwelling had been discovered near Ellesmere. It is hoped that further investigation will in each of these cases lead to important results. The forthcoming volume of *Transactions* would contain the first instalment of an account of the bells of the county, from the pen of Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., of the British Museum, who had devoted himself to the subject for several years past. One other topic was alluded to, though the event is at present comparatively distant. Next year is the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury. The Council ventured to hope that when the time drew nearer the inhabitants of Shrewsbury and the county would be ready to join in a suitable commemoration of that important and interesting historical event.

On Thursday, June 5, the members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion in the Stanstead-Gilston district. At Stanstead St. Margaret's, the church (Decorated), which is only an aisle of a larger building, the remains of a secular college, founded in 1315 by Sir William de Goldington, was visited, and Mr. S. Croft described the fabric. Thence the party proceeded to Rye House, where the gatehouse, built about 1458, was inspected, and an account of the house and manor was given by Mr. R. T. Andrews. Subsequently the churches at Stanstead Abbots, Hunsdon, and Gilston, were visited. They were described respectively by the Rev. J. W. Lewis, Mrs. J. E. Morris, and Mr. C. E. Johnston.

BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The first excursion of the season took place

on May 10 to Giggleswick and Settle. The party first examined the exquisite new School Chapel at Giggleswick, which has been erected at the cost of over £27,000 by Mr. Morrison, the late member for the division. From the chapel Mr. Thomas Brayshaw took charge of the company, and in an interesting address described all the objects of interest in and around Giggleswick Church. Mr. Brown, curator of the museum, described and pointed out the relics found in the Victoria Cave, including the bones of animals now extinct in England. The Ebbing and Flowing Well was seen, and the silver chain of bubbles, which, it is said, brings fortune and happiness to all beholders, was greatly admired. The whole of the arrangements were in the hands of Mr. J. A. Clapham.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 28.—Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., presided.—The Rev. C. E. Adamson, Vicar of Westoe, South Shields, submitted further notes on "Local Church Arrangements during the Last Century," dealing with the rural parishes of St. Hilda's, Jarrow, and Heworth, on the Lower Tyne; Chollerton, with its chapelry at Birtley, on the North Tyne; Mitford and Warkworth.—Canon H. E. Savage, Vicar of St. Hilda's, South Shields, read a paper on "Charity Schools in the Eighteenth Century," which he characterized as the first attempt really made at elementary education in England, out of which grew the National Schools, or Church Schools in connection with the National Society, and later still the Board Schools.—Mr. R. O. Heslop, on behalf of Mr. John Ventress, submitted a rubbing and note on an old fireplace in a lodging-house in the Half-Moon Yard, Bigg Market, and also a rubbing of some peculiar marks resembling musical notes on part of the old town wall which was pulled down near St. Andrew's Church.

The annual excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on June 13, when Guisborough, Kirkleatham, and Marske were visited.

The BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion on May 31 to Tong and Shifnal. The date of Tong Church is known to be the first decade of the fifteenth century, and the whole edifice is a striking example of unity in design, the earlier building having completely disappeared, while no material additions have been made to that now standing, and restoration has been prudent and merciful. The most striking feature is the octagonal central tower, an almost unique example for its age. The historical glory of Tong lies in its noble series of monuments to the Vernon family, but there is also a literary interest of no small value, arising from the fact that it was here that Dickens imagined the last rest of Little Nell. At Shifnal there is a parvise, or church meeting-room, but instead of being built over the porch, as is usual, it is boldly projected into the church itself and supported on arches. In the glebeland are two well-preserved British camps or sites of fortified villages.

CAERWENT EXPLORATION FUND.—A meeting of the General Committee was held at Caerwent on May 29.

The chair was taken by Lord Tredegar.—The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Martin) reported that since the closing of the works last autumn he had delivered lectures on Caerwent at various places, and at all there had been a good attendance. Although the £300 which it was hoped to obtain had not yet been collected, still, enough had been received to insure a successful season's work.—Lord Tredegar then proposed the following resolution: "That this committee is of opinion that the Newport Corporation Museum is a fit and proper place for the deposit of the Roman remains found in the excavations at Caerwent, and that, inasmuch as the trustees of the late John Lysaght have agreed to present the pavements found in House VII. to the Newport Corporation, the Hon. Secretary be instructed to inform the Chairman of the Newport Museum Committee that these pavements can be removed at the expense of the Museum Committee during the summer."—This was carried unanimously.—Lord Tredegar stated that it was his intention to present to the Newport Corporation all the remains found on his Caerwent property whenever the temporary museum at Caerwent should be closed.—The programme for the year's work will include the completion of the excavation of the ground east of House VII., and possibly the excavation of houses to the east of Houses II. and III. Work will also be carried on in the North Gate field, and later on in the season the outside of the North Gate itself will be opened out, as some property outside the walls has lately been acquired by Lord Tredegar. Visitors to Caerwent will be glad to learn that the Great Western Railway Company have kindly consented to issue tickets to Severn Tunnel Junction at reduced fares. Particulars can be obtained at the railway-stations. The distance from Severn Tunnel Junction to Caerwent is about two and a half miles.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

COMPANION TO ENGLISH HISTORY (MIDDLE AGES).  
Edited by Francis Pierrepoint Barnard, M.A.,  
F.S.A. 97 plates. Oxford: Clarendon Press,  
1902. Crown 8vo.; pp. xvi, 372. Price  
8s. 6d. net.

This is a book made up of twelve essays from as many pens, each consisting of about thirty pages. The editor, Mr. Barnard, has done his share, namely, heraldry, as well as any of his colleagues, and much better than the majority; for it seems to be a difficult task to write on that science, however briefly, without overcrowding the paragraphs with foolishly elaborate terms of comparatively modern growth. From this common fault of heraldic treatises Mr. Barnard is for the most part free, and the elementary student of the

origin of armory and of its development and classification may accept his statements with confidence.

The same degree of praise cannot be given to Mr. Hartshorne's short account of "Costume, Military and Civil." It is difficult to realize in what way this stilted sketch could be serviceable to anyone; each page is liberally strewn with italicised technical phrases and French jargon. Nothing but the idlest pedantry can justify the use of such terms as *froke* or *cote* when the simple words "frock" and "coat" in ordinary type are all that are required. It may be right to give the meaning of discarded terms that were once applied to English dress; but the writer seems to revel in their use, and to be glad of any opportunity for their frequent repetition. For instance, the expression "slittered," as applied to the edge of a garment, pretty obviously implies that it was slit or cut irregularly. If it was necessary to introduce the term at all into this brief sketch of mediæval costume, surely the setting forth of a single equivalent phrase would suffice. But not so with Mr. Hartshorne; an obsolete word yields him so much delight that he positively fondles it, the result being that in adjacent paragraphs garment edges are described as "*slittered* or *dagged*," "*slittered* or cut into fantastic shapes," and "*slittered* or jagged." This is characteristic of the whole article, which is neither clear nor methodical.

"Military Architecture and Art of War" has been assigned to Professor Oman, who has abundantly justified the selection. Considering the short space allotted to each contribution, the sketch of English fortifications from early days to the accession of Edward I. is well and interestingly done. Mr. Oman considers the appearance of the longbow as a national weapon in the Assize of Arms of 1252 to be the dividing line in the military history of mediæval England. The predominance of that weapon lasted from 1272 to 1485. From the latter date to the end of Elizabeth's reign was the period of the growth of fire-arms and the decline of the longbow. In 1597 the Council ordered the Lords-Lieutenant no longer to accept any member of the county militia who came furnished with only bow and arrows. "From that date," says Mr. Oman, "the old national weapon was relegated to the lumber-room." This is, however, a mistake; for bows and arrows were used in more than one skirmish of the Commonwealth struggle. Satisfactory as this essay is on the whole, it is a pity that space could not have been found for two or three more paragraphs on walled towns.

Mr. Oppenheim, the author of "A History of the Administration of the Royal Navy," deals with the question of "Shipping." Of the ninety-seven plates that generously illustrate this volume, none are more interesting and novel than those which give us accurate pictures of various English crafts from Scandinavian times down to the fully equipped Elizabethan man-of-war.

"Town Life" is well treated of by Miss Toulmin Smith, and "Country Life" by Mr. G. T. Warner. Dr. Jessopp's facile pen deals with "Monasticism," but tells us nothing new. Another able writer, Mr. I. S. Leadam, has been secured for "Trade and Commerce," whilst Mr. R. S. Rait writes well on "Learning and Education," a subject singularly ill adapted for such severe compression.

The concluding essay, on "Art," is contributed by Mr. G. McN. Rushforth; it has some excellent illustrations, and is written on comprehensive lines, but the writer scarcely forms as high an estimate of English art at different periods as recent study seems to warrant; whilst certain branches, such as seal-cutting, in which English artists predominated, are quite neglected.

The two first essays are on "Architecture," the one ecclesiastical, and the other domestic. The latter of these is admirable of its kind. The amount of interesting and well-arranged information that Mr. J. A. Gotch has contrived to squeeze into twenty-five pages is remarkable. The exact reverse has to be said of the ecclesiastical effort of the Rev. Arthur Galton. It is unfortunate for the success of this volume that it should open with an article which both in illustration and letterpress is singularly poor. Any intelligent ecclesiologist could readily mark from a dozen to a score of passages that are doubtful or obviously faulty in their statements. The sentence descriptive of a hagioscope or squint is curiously wrong; chancel stalls are sufficiently common in ordinary parochial churches, and did not denote collegiate or monastic foundation; the Easter sepulchres were by no means all destroyed at the Reformation; the account of the change in the position of altars shows an ignorance of rubrics; and the parvise, or room over the porch, found in so many churches, was not for an anchorite or recluse, but for the storage of church valuables, and the abode of a deacon or watcher. But we have no patience to further criticise a writer on the ecclesiastical architecture of England's parish churches who dares to conclude with this rampant Erastian sentence:

"The royal arms, with the initials of every Sovereign from Elizabeth onwards, and with the coats of each dynasty, are among the most interesting and satisfactory memorials in our national churches."

It would have been pleasanter to have been able to criticise this volume more favourably; but although it claims to be designed "for higher educational purposes," and to serve as a handbook for the University Extension Lectures, and for a great variety of "University and college courses in Great Britain, the Colonies, and the United States of America," it quite fails to fulfil the intentions of its designers. Had all these essays been as good and as clear as is the case with some of them, their very brevity is bound to detract from their being of any serious service to the student. At the best this volume may appropriately find its place on the shelves of those who are content to take homœopathic doses of knowledge with the least trouble; at the worst it may unfortunately beguile the lazier students of the numerous courses for which it is recommended into the neglect of the fairly sound and comparatively cheap monographs that can be readily obtained on each of the twelve subjects.

\* \* \*

HOW TO MAKE AN INDEX. By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. "The Book-Lover's Library." London: Elliot Stock, 1902. 8vo.; pp. xii, 236. Price 4s. 6d.

Mr. Wheatley is one of the few men fully qualified to write such a book as this capital manual. Half

of the book is historical and the other half practical. The former is full of good things, the latter is the best possible guide to the making of indexes—a matter often thought to be much more simple than it is. The first chapter is a general and very readable introduction to the whole subject; then comes a section on "Amusing and Satirical Indexes," where we meet with some old friends—the indexes to the *Tattler* and the *Biglow Papers*, for example—and others less familiar. The third chapter—"The Bad Indexer"—and its successor—"The Good Indexer"—will delight bookmen. Under the former head are given some specimens from an index to a volume of the *Freemason* where occur such entries as, under A, "An Oration delivered," under O, "Our Portrait Gallery," under T, "Third Ladies' Night," and the like. Every reader has been plagued now and again by coming across such melancholy examples of laborious fatuity. The remaining four chapters, which form the "Practical" part of the book, deal with "Different Classes of Indexes," "General Rules for Alphabetical Indexes," "How to set about an Index," and "General or Universal Index." Accurate and useful indexing depends upon the most careful attention to a multitude of details, and Mr. Wheatley need not fear that his instructions are too detailed. He has written a book not only delightful to read, but of the greatest practical value. It should be in the possession of every lover and user of books.

\* \* \*

"HUCHOWN OF THE AWLE RYALE," THE ALLITERATIVE POET: A Historical Criticism of Fourteenth-Century Poems ascribed to Sir Hew of Eglintoun. By George Neilson. Facsimiles, etc. Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons, 1902. 4to.; pp. xvi, 148. Price 6s. net.

Who was "Huchown of the Awle Ryale" [*Aula Regis*], and what did he write? Mr. Neilson's essay, which is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Glasgow Archaeological Society in an edition of 300 copies, is an attempt to answer fully and satisfactorily these questions. Certain fourteenth-century alliterative poems have been generally claimed as the work of Huchown, and to these Mr. Neilson adds some others, not so generally admitted to be his. The whole he claims to be the work of one man, and that really great poet, "Huchown of the Awle Ryale," he identifies with Sir Hew of Eglintoun. It is impossible in the brief space at our disposal to attempt even to summarize Mr. Neilson's arguments and proofs, which deserve the most careful study. He piles up a formidable collection of internal evidence, and to it adds deductions drawn from certain remarkable rubrications (of which some excellent photographic reproductions are given) on a MS. (of apparently thirteenth-century date) found in the Hunterian Library, which contain a wonderful body of relations to the Huchown poems, especially *Morte Arthure*. Mr. Neilson has a complete mastery of the poems, and by a series of striking parallels and comparisons makes out a very strong case for unity of authorship, and a no less strong case for the identity of Huchown with Sir Hew. Apart from the main argument, Mr. Neilson traces in the most interesting way a curious series of allusions in the poems to contemporary historic incidents—the surrender of Calais,



the Battle of Crécy, the Black Prince's campaigns, Edward III.'s Round Table, and the like. The book is admirably written, and we have found it convincing, though it is bound to cause discussion, and its theories may not command universal adhesion. This much is certain, that, if Mr. Neilson's conclusions are generally accepted, Sir Hew of Eglington will take rank as the first great Scottish poet. There is a good index, and the book is well produced.

\* \* \*

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, THE ENGLISH JUSTINIAN.  
By Edward Jenks, M.A. Maps, plans, and illustrations. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1902; 8vo., pp. xxvi, 360. Price 5s.

Edward I., the son of one poor King and the father of another, is one of the very few great men who have occupied the throne of England. He was born in 1239, became King in 1272, and died in 1307. He filled his long life and busy reign with strenuous labour for his country and its people. Wisely or not, he played the strong man towards Wales, Ireland, and Scotland; he laid the basis of that great national Parliament which has been the centre and focus of English life for six centuries; he gave free play to that compact and harmonious code of the rules of Common Law which Bracton had compiled with genius and industry out of the Plea Rolls of the King's Exchequer; he crowned his attack upon the abuses of feudalism with such famous and epoch-marking statutes as "De Donis," "Consimili Casu," the first statute of Mortmain, and "Quia Emptores." He was a great soldier, and in private life he was without reproach. In the latest volume of the excellent *Heroes of the Nations* series (which, however, it can hardly be still correct to describe as edited by Dr. Evelyn Abbott), Mr. Jenks tells the story of this great monarch, whom, speaking as a lawyer, he describes as "the English Justinian." It is, indeed, a prouder title than that of "the Hammer of the Scots," which is engraved upon the tomb in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Jenks is, we think, a little too profuse in his opening account of the times and politics in which Edward played his part. It is essential to describe the environment of such a figure, but one-fifth of a biography is too large a prelude for even that purpose. The chapter on "The Emergence of Modern Europe" is too vague to be useful, and too allusive to illuminate the subject with a clear light. But when he at last reaches his hero, Mr. Jenks, who knows well how wisely to display his warm enthusiasm, draws his portrait with great care and in attractive colours. To use one of his own happy phrases, he "looks steadily at the confusion" of his materials, and brings into prominence the real achievements and admirable methods of the King. Such passages as the summary of the rule of St. Francis (p. 64), and the description of "the castle of the thirteenth century" (p. 54), and the fascinating account of Simon de Montfort, are varied examples of the historian's art, which show that Mr. Jenks need have made no "apology for the intrusion of a mere lawyer upon a scene so dominated by great historians." But the truth is, of course, that the true inwardness of Edward's reign lay in its legal reforms.

His vigorous impress is found upon those Articles of Inquiry (1274) and the consequent Hundred Rolls (1275) which, as Mr. Jenks observes, are a record second only in importance to Domesday Book as a picture of national life in a remote age. The student who wishes to reconstruct in his mind this particular chapter of the past can safely rely on these instructive pages.

From the antiquarian point of view we are glad to note that Mr. Jenks has carefully chosen his illustrations from contemporary sources. The supply is necessarily limited, but such a figure as that of Roger of Salisbury (p. 170) and the delightful sketch of a "Peasant Woman churning" (p. 70) at once suggest the kind of people among whom Edward lived and moved. There are two useful battle-plans and interesting reproductions from Viollet le Duc, Fairholt, and Dugdale.

The volume closes with a chapter on "The King and his Work," which strikes us as a masterly piece of lucid appreciation. It suggests not only the personality of the King himself, but also his service to England at a time when State and Folk were giving way to Nation; and this doubtless was the intention of the author in his work. An earlier passage enshrines a miniature portrait which we venture to quote:

"Though his home life was pure and happy, though he loved sport and magnificence, Edward never forgot that his kingdom had the first claim on his life. . . . And this, no doubt, is why, in all his troubles, the barons whom he kept in check, the clergy whose undue aspirations he controlled, the people whom he taxed so hardly for his grand schemes, never really doubted the greatness of their ruler."

W. H. D.

\* \* \*

AN OLD WESTMINSTER ENDOWMENT. By E. S. Day, Head Mistress. Illustrations. London: Hugh Rees, Ltd., 1902. 8vo.; pp. 292. Price 3s. net.

The sub-title tells us that this is a "History of the Grey Coat Hospital as Recorded in the Minute-books." These books are fortunately complete from the first meeting of the eight original governors on November 30, 1698, to the present time, and are in duplicate—one set being "Fair," the other "Ruff" or "Fowl." The beginnings of the school were very small. Queen Anne granted a charter of incorporation in 1706, and thence onward the Foundation grew and flourished. Miss Day's sketch is extremely interesting, and she is greatly to be thanked for keeping so closely to her authorities—the invaluable minute-books. The quaintly-worded entries, the details about clothes and discipline, teaching and recreations, are most illuminating, and are valuable not only as showing the history of the Foundation, but as illustrating both the history of education and the history of manners in this country. Many of the notes are amusing. On Foundation Day, 1699, the children all "went to dinner at Hell in the Pallace Yard," "Hell" being the popular name of an attorneys' coffee-house near Westminster Hall. The early arrangements for cleanliness were on a very economical scale. In 1701 the governors bought five combs and two brushes (costing altogether 2s. 2d.) for

the use of forty boys and twenty girls! From such small and primitive beginnings has grown the large and most valuable institution of the Grey Coat Hospital. Miss Day has done her work admirably; her book will be of permanent value. The illustrations are good, and there are several useful appendices, but there should also have been an index. There are one or two unfortunate misprints.

\* \* \*

THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS: ITS ABBEY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS. Homeland Association's Handbooks, No. 21. By Charles H. Ashdown. Illustrated with original drawings by Duncan Moul. London: *The Homeland Association, Ltd.*, 1902. 8vo.; pp. 152. Price 1s. paper, 2s. 6d. cloth.

Mr. Ashdown is already favourably known by his handsome and elaborate *St. Albans: Historical and Picturesque*, and in this handbook he has provided an admirable account of the famous city and its "Grimthorped" abbey. He expresses no opinion about Lord Grimthorpe's labours, but gives a very full description of every part of the building. The city, its old streets and churches, and its Grammar School in the great gateway of the monastery, where the third printing-press in England was traditionally set up, are all well and sympathetically described. There is also a chapter on the Roman city of Verulamium, and the ancient Church of St. Michael which stands on its site, and which contains the bones of the great Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam. Mr. Moul's drawings are delightful in themselves and are thoroughly illustrative. The book should be in the hands of every visitor to St. Albans.

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The second of the additional eleven volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* appears with commendable punctuality, and is fully up to the standard set in the first volume. It covers the ground from "Austria-Hungary" to "Chicacole." Among the articles which will probably be of special interest to readers of the *Antiquary* may be named those on "Babylonia and Assyria," by Professor Sayce; "Bookbinding," by Cyril J. Davenport; "Book-plates," by Egerton Castle; "Buddhism," by Professor Rhys Davids; and "Campanology," by the Rev. T. L. Papillon. The illustrations vary in merit, but the plate—to mention only one—of examples of modern English bookbinding, which illustrates Mr. Davenport's article, is excellent. Mr. Castle's paper on "Book-plates," again, contains not only an admirable treatment in brief of a fascinating subject, but is fully illustrated by drawings in the text and by a separate plate of beautifully reproduced examples. With regard to the pictures, it should be specially noted that the geographical articles in the eleven volumes will be illustrated by no fewer than 125 coloured maps, in addition to the many sketches and plans in the text. The names of the authors of the few articles mentioned above are examples of the care with which the writers of these supplementary volumes have been selected. The scientific, the technical, the historical articles—the whole contents of the volume, indeed—are, with very few exceptions, written by those who are acknowledged authorities

on their respective subjects, and, on the whole, the editors exhibit a commendable sense of proportion. We can only repeat what we said last month in noticing the first volume, that the new issue will be very well worth buying for its own sake, apart from its use as supplementing the last complete edition of the *Encyclopædia*.

\* \* \*

We have received from Mr. David Nutt *The Edds: I. The Divine Mythology of the North*, by Winifred Faraday, M.A. (No. 12 of "Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folk-Lore"), price 6d. net. This excellent little summary of a deeply interesting subject concludes the first series of these "Popular Studies," and we are glad to hear that the reception of the twelve booklets has been sufficiently gratifying to justify the editor and publisher in undertaking the issue of a second set of twelve. As regards many of the subjects treated in these little books, it is not too much to say that nowhere else can students get the latest results of critical research summarized and presented in so readable and concise a form.

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The *Genealogical Magazine* for June has "The Arms of Harley" as a coloured frontispiece, accompanied by an article on the well-known Shropshire family of that name, by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. Another illustrated paper treats of the family of "Middlemore of Warwickshire and Worcestershire," while Mr. Fox-Davies writes on "Armorial Families," with twelve plates of arms. To the *Architectural Review*, June, Mr. Basil Champneys sends the second part of his paper on "Charterhouse," while Mr. Cecil Hallett writes on "Fontevrault," the little town near Saumur on the Loire, of which the centre is the great monastery now used as a house of correction. Both articles are fully and beautifully illustrated. The fourth number (June) of the *Country*, Messrs. Dent's new sixpenny monthly, is before us, and is as attractive both in letterpress and in illustration as the first. We have also on our table the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* for May and June, with, *inter alia*, an illustrated article on "Primitive Ceramic Art in Wisconsin"; *Sale Prices*, May 31, a monthly list of prices realized by books and curiosities at auction; the *Architects' Magazine*, May; the *East Anglian*, May, with a note on "The 'Round Moats' at Fowlmere, Cambs"; and a paper on "Mam Tor, near Castleton," by Mr. I. C. Gould, reprinted from the journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

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[August, 1902.]

# The Antiquary

An Illustrated Magazine  
DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF  
THE PAST.

*Instructed by the Antiquary times,  
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii. sc. 3.

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# The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

THE whole civilized world sympathizes with the people of Italy, and particularly with the Venetians, in their sorrow at the fall of the campanile of St. Mark, which has been a landmark and one of the most interesting and attractive features of Venice for near a thousand years. The authorities had been alarmed lately by cracks and other signs of decay, but no immediate danger was apprehended, although orders had been given that the bells were not to be rung and visitors were not to ascend the tower. A little before 10 a.m. on Monday, July 14, the campanile quite suddenly collapsed. The whole mass sank to the ground and in a few seconds was a shapeless mass of bricks. Fortunately no one was injured, and, wonderful to state, neither the Doge's Palace nor the Cathedral of St. Mark was damaged. It is already proposed to rebuild the campanile, but no new erection can have the artistic or historical interest of the tower that has fallen. The campanile of St. Mark, which, it will be remembered, stands detached from the main building, was begun in 902 and completed by the belfry designed by Bartolommeo Buon in 1510, the total height of the structure being 323 feet, from which altitude a glorious prospect is—or, rather, was—commanded. The tower, which was of immense girth, was constructed of red brick coming to an apex in the usual Venetian style, and surmounted by a roof of green tiles.

It is reported that the Conway Town Council contemplates "restoring" a portion of the  
VOL. XXXVIII.

fine old castle. The railway tubular bridge just outside the walls is an ugly excrescence, but so far the castle itself has been untouched. The part now threatened with "restoration" is that known as the Queen's or Eleanor's Tower, and there is actually talk of making special shelter provision for "trippers" therein. Conway Castle is one of the best preserved specimens we have of mediæval military architecture, and we can hardly believe that the Town Council will be so ill-advised as to lay sacrilegious hands upon it. Welsh archæologists, and, indeed, all interested in the preservation of so fine and interesting a relic as Conway Castle, should do their utmost to avert the threatened disaster.



The Congregational Historical Society is doing a good work in bringing to light the records of the early "Separatists" and early "Nonconformist Biography." A third number of its *Transactions* has just been issued which contains some interesting papers disclosing the results of further investigations by its members in the archives of early Nonconformity. The Rev. F. J. Powicke, M.A., Ph.D., in his "Lists of the Early Separatists," traces the fortunes of "a company of persons to the number of a hundred," who, holding a religious service at Plumbers' Hall, in the City, "under pretence of keeping a wedding," were, on June 19, 1567, surprised by the Sheriffs and haled before Bishop Grindall and other ecclesiastical Commissioners, and were pilloried, imprisoned, or otherwise dealt with.



The usual exhibition of Egyptian antiquities was open at University College, Gower Street, during July, when some of the results of recent exploratory work by Professor Flinders Petrie, Dr. Grenfell, and others, were on view. Although among the exhibits were relics of every historical period of Egypt, the most important result, scientifically, has been the accurate tracing of the connection between the Prehistoric and Historic periods. In an early town, which has been found within what was later enclosed as the temenos of Osiris, at Abydos, an unbroken stratified series of deposits was discovered, ranging over four or five centuries of the earliest

kingdom. It is clear that the great settlement at Abydos began with the founding of the kingdom there. Some interesting tombs of the first dynasty have also been found in this town, which show that the type of prehistoric burials continued unchanged into that dynasty. These tombs have never been disturbed, and a large number of interesting vases, pieces of pottery, and beads were found in them. The exact arrangement of these objects in the case of two tombs was shown in the exhibition, but owing to lack of space, it was not possible to exhibit the other tombs entire.

Among the most interesting objects in the exhibition was a large and fine head in red granite of a King of about the twelfth dynasty, which was found to the west of the Osiris Temple. A number of strings of garnet, agate, and other beads were remarkable for their fine quality, which it would certainly be difficult to equal at the present time, and for their beautiful colour. In a tomb of the twelfth dynasty some unusual articles were discovered, such as a large silver pilgrim bottle with a hinged lid, two gold rings, an ivory tray, a large mirror, and fragments of ivory and ebony work. The earliest exhibits included worked flints, knives with handles, hoes, various forms of scrapers and flakes, animal forms, crescents and combs, each flint being levelled and its age known within fifty years. The largest animal figure of flint was that of the crocodile.

Among many other objects to stimulate thought were some letters traced before the Christian era. One of these B.C. 248, from Isidorus to Hermolaus, runs: "Greeting: I have sent you 20 colocusia" (a kind of water-lily used for food), "20 pomegranates, 5 quails, 500 olives, and 3 fox-geese" (a bird held sacred by some writers).

The Board of Education makes public the fact that, in accordance with the terms of the legacy bequeathed to the city of Barcelona by Señor Don Francisco Martorell y Pena, a prize of 20,000 pesetas will be offered for the best original work on Spanish archæology. The essays may be written in Latin, Spanish, Catalan, French, Italian, or Portuguese, and must reach the Municipal Offices at Barcelona not later than noon on October 23,

1906. It is suggested that British competitors should send in their works through the British Consulate in that town. A copy of the regulations under which this competition will be held may be seen at the Board of Education Library, St. Stephen's House, Cannon Row, London, S.W.

Several interesting relics were offered for sale by Messrs. Stevens on July 1. A silver loving-cup, once in the possession of Oliver Goldsmith, inscribed "Edmund Burke to Samuel Johnson, LL.D., in honour of his stay and visit at Beaconsfield, 1774," brought 36 gs.; another given by Samuel Dyer to the Turk's Head Club, on his election, "in hope that Dr. Samuel Johnson's unwillingness to go to bed as to leave it when there might not be a habit with members," 28 gs.; a silver wine flagon, bearing the name of Admiral Bruey, "the bravest and best of soldiers," and inscribed on the other side, "Nelson to Emma, in commemoration of the victory of the Nile, Vanguard, September 29, 1798, my fortieth birthday," 70 gs.; a silver cup, hall-mark 1784, "Robert Burns to Mary," 17 gs.; and the only known Colour of the "first standing army of England"—the second Captain's Colour, Regiment of Foot, 1680—carried through the Monmouth rebellion of 1685, which has remained in the seller's family from that date, £42.

A remarkable history of an illuminated letter of King Henry VIII. was related by the Right Rev. Monsignor Corbishley to the members of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society on their visit to Ushaw College on July 5. Among the numerous ancient manuscripts exhibited was a long parchment scroll, a letter of Prince Henry, afterwards Henry VIII., beautifully illuminated, to the tutor of the Prince. A gentleman was passing through one of the streets in the poorest part of Liverpool, a few years ago, when his attention was drawn to a parchment roll that a little boy was using as a football. On examination he found it to be a Latin illuminated scroll. The parents of the boy could give no account of how they became possessors of it, except that it had been in the family for many years, and only preserved because of the pictures on it. It was of no



value to them, and they readily parted with it for a sum much more than they thought it was worth. The gentleman had the parchment cleaned, and discovered it to be an autograph letter of Prince Henry to his tutor. The date will be about 1500. It is in a wonderful state of preservation, the colouring on the illumination being bright and clear. The discoverer of the rare manuscript presented it to Ushaw College, where it is now shown as one of their most valued possessions.

As illustrating the growth of interest in records of the past, it seems worth noting that the Royal Insurance Company lately placed a small placard on their premises, 27 and 28, Lombard Street, London, giving particulars of their predecessors in the occupation of the two houses. This is an example which other business firms might well imitate.

The premises of the London and County Banking Company at Colchester are being demolished preliminary to rebuilding. On July 7, while the workmen were excavating 6 feet below the surface, they found a leaden casket containing about 10,000 English silver coins, all in good condition. An inquest was held on the 10th, when the jury were unanimously of opinion that the find was "treasure trove." In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the majority of the coins were Henry II. (second issue) and Henry III. There were a few of the reign of King John, and a smaller quantity of William the Lion of Scotland, together with several of Alexander of Scotland. Those of John were struck in the Dublin mint.

A few other finds are reported from various places. At Urswick, near Furness, workmen found six bronze socketed celts differing in size, two being plain and three ornamented. Five have been sharpened, and one is in its original condition just as it came from the mould. On the slopes of Talglanau Mountain, near Cenmaes village, Montgomeryshire, some men engaged in cutting peat found twenty bronze axe-heads in a good state of preservation. Talglanau Mountain is included in an area around which many fierce fights took place in the early days of

Welsh history. Every care is being taken of the axe-heads, and the ground will be carefully searched. Farther south, at Caerleon, a good specimen of a Trojan coin has been unearthed.

Signor Boni has followed up his interesting discovery of a prehistoric tomb in the Roman Forum. He has widened the shaft which enabled him to make his first discovery, says the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, "so that it now measures about 4 yards square by six yards deep, reckoning from the original level of the Sacred Way. In so doing he has discovered two more tombs under a heap of rough blocks of red and gray tufa, which seem to have been built into a sort of irregular monument to mark the site. One of the new tombs resembles the first one that was found—that is, it probably contains a funeral urn with ashes inside a large terra-cotta vase placed in a well-shaped cavity. These tombs are known as well-tombs (*tombe a pozzo*), and are invariably associated with the rite of cremation. It will not be possible to examine the contents of this new tomb for at least a fortnight, as it will be necessary to divert a modern sewer which runs over the site before the necessary excavations can be completed. Meanwhile Signor Boni has found between the two well-tombs a so-called ditch-tomb (*tomba a fossa*), resembling in shape an ordinary grave. In this tomb lay the remains of a full-grown man, who had evidently been buried without cremation. The skull is in perfect preservation, the teeth are all sound and in position, the bones are intact, and on the breast is a bronze object, apparently an amulet, which has not yet been closely examined. Beside the skull were two drinking-cups of terra-cotta. The question arises if the skeleton is that of a slave buried at the same time as the cremated bodies contained in the other tombs. Perhaps exact measurement of the skull may give some indication of the race to which the person belonged. All that can be said at present is that the greatest interest attaches to these remains, which are the earliest yet discovered in Rome, as they date from the eighth or ninth century B.C. The work of examination is being carried on with the

greatest care. Everything is being photographed before removal, and every scrap of mud and earth is being passed through a sieve and minutely examined."

✿ ✿ ✿  
Mr. I. Chalkley Gould has done good service by calling attention in the daily papers to the threatened destruction of the earthwork near Dunstable known as Maiden Bower. "Though not equalling in importance many of our great hill-forts," he writes, "it is an interesting relic of pre-Roman Britain, which, sad to say, seems likely to be destroyed by the extension of a chalk quarry, already worked to within a few yards of the ancient rampart. The earthwork is situated on an airy height of the chalk downs, not far from the more important fortress known as Tetterhoe, and one would have thought both were safe from modern invasion, but, unless something is done at once, Maiden Bower, at all events, is doomed. I believe the destruction of such remains takes place, not because landlords and tenants are avaricious or wantonly destructive, but because they are not aware of the growing interest that is felt by Englishmen in these priceless relics of a long-forgotten past. At the last Congress of Archæological Societies held at Burlington House, a small committee was formed to take steps to schedule all the defensive earthworks in England, in the hope that, more attention being drawn to them, their owners will be likely to secure their immunity from destruction—a consummation to be heartily desired." We hope that now attention has been directed to the danger, steps may be taken to avert it.

✿ ✿ ✿  
There is too much destruction of this kind continually going on, often almost unnoticed. Complaints are being made in the Western papers of continued removal of ancient remains and circles on Dartmoor. The Hill of Tara, in Ireland, has again been the scene of vandalism. Excavators without antiquarian knowledge or instincts have been making random diggings in the absurd expectation of finding the "Ark of the Covenant." As the result of strong protests the excavations have been suspended, and the owner of the land has promised not to allow further work save under the direction and control

of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

✿ ✿ ✿  
"Situated at an elevation of some 7,000 feet above sea level, in the Indian reservation of the United States," says the *Builder*, "is the ancient city of Zuñi, inhabited by the remnant of a race which still perpetuates the ancient civilization of North America. The square, fortress-like buildings rise terrace above terrace to the summit of a hill, giving to the city a wonderfully commanding appearance. There are probably few places in the world of more interest to the archæologist than this unique and little-known relic of the past. Within its walls are narrow, winding thoroughfares, and irregularly-shaped piazzas, all of which possess characteristic names. The city is built of red sandstone cemented with red adobe clay, and in addition to dwelling-houses, it contains a religious dancing-place, designed somewhat on the plan of a coliseum. Most of the houses are constructed in what are virtually terraced blocks of flats, and there are ladders everywhere giving access to the different storeys. Upon the roof of each flat are clay chimneys forming flues for the fireplaces below. The fireplaces very much resemble those found in old-fashioned English houses, and a slab of stone supported above the fire serves the purpose of a stove. Furniture is unknown, but native rugs and blankets cover the walls and carpet the floors. The Zuñis, who are devoted to agricultural pursuits, do not court publicity, and up to the present time only two white men have dwelt in this strange city on the Sierras." A notice of a recently issued volume of Zuñi folk-tales appears among the reviews in the present number of the *Antiquary*.

✿ ✿ ✿  
On June 28 some interesting autograph letters and historical documents came under the hammer at Sotheby's. Among them was a thirty-two-line indenture on vellum, signed "Guye Fawkes," and dated 1592, conveying to Anne Skipseye, of Clifton, co. York, certain property there, in consideration of the sum of £29 13s. 4d., which brought £101. It is believed that one other signature only is known, that on the depositions in the Record Office, where the name appears as Guido Fawkes.

## Huchown's "Morte Arthure" and the Annals of 1327-1364.

BY GEORGE NEILSON, F.S.A. SCOT.



CRITICS of the positions on English history in *Morte Arthure* maintained by my former article (*Antiquary*, March, 1902) have taken amusingly various stands. One denies and belittles what he graciously styles "the fighting weight of the history"; a second, being a distinguished alliterative editor, pronounces my chief historical identifications to be irresistible; a third, the doughtiest of doubters, is so sure of my history that he declares, after his manner, that it necessarily comes direct from Froissart. The first of the trio cannot be bothered to read the poems; they are too dull, and seemingly it would, according to him, have been a marvel if they had not had Crecy and Winchelsea woven recognisably into them! The second believes with me, and every critic of standing and constancy, that *Morte Arthure* is (as Wyntoun, *circa* 1420, declared) the work of Huchown. The third now, on the strength of my history, discards and flouts his own conviction, publicly expressed no later than 1900, on the authorship of *Morte Arthure*. These circumstances make it opportune to extend my earlier paper, and (while the literary anatomists divergently dissect my bones) to analyze further the historical elements of a profoundly curious and surprising poem. I begin with an apology for having previously devoted only one paragraph to the "matter of Crecy." There was substance for much more. Of course it is not all equally clear—there are confusions; but the purport and significance of the whole will brook no contradiction.

### *History.*

Edward III., in July, 1346, marched through "Barbeflete" (Galfridus le Baker, ed. Giles, p. 160). He marched towards the Seine, which he touched at Rocheblanche Castle, near Vernon (Galf., 161) in his search for a ford. For three days he was encamped at Lisieux, on the Touques (Galf., 161).

At Lisieux two Cardinals came with proposals of peace (Galf., 161). On August 10, near Vernon, Edward "introivit in Franciam" (Galf., 161). The northward march was made from Poissy towards the Somme and Crecy. Near Grandvilliers on August 16 was one of the first engagements.

On King Philip's side there was a foursome of kings, "quartime des rois" (Chandos Herald's *Prince Noir*, l. 284). "Com ils illesqes fusrent herbergez la avaunt garde feust escrie dez gentz darmes de la maison le roy de Beaume" [Bohemia] (Avesbury, Rolls Series, 368). Charles, son of this King of Bohemia, and with him on this occasion, was Emperor-elect (Avesbury, 369).

The imperial arms, already borne by him (Froissart), were a double eagle displayed sable, while the imperial mantle was powdered with single eagles displayed (Woodward's

### *Morte Arthure.*

[Passages which with scarcely an exception are quite unaccounted for by Geoffrey of Monmouth.]

King Arthur marches fro "Bareflete" (l. 1223) towarde Castelle Blanke (l. 1225). He searches for a ford over fresh water—"fraystez a furth over the fresche strandez" (l. 1227). He pitches his tent "on a strengthe by a streme" (l. 1230).

Two messengers there come praying help for "Petyr luffe, the apostylle of Rome" (l. 1256). The news is that the Emperor has "entirde into Fraunce" (l. 1239), and is in force "by yone hilles, yone heghe holtez undyr" (l. 1259).

Arthur's knights move "towarde the grene wode" (l. 1281), halting "on a hille by the holte eyves" (l. 1283), where they "hehelde the howsyng fulle hye of hathene kynges" (l. 1284), "in their herbergage" (l. 1285).

The Romans had arrayed their tents "on rawe by the ryvere undyr the round hillez" (l. 1292). The Emperor is in their midst "with egles al over ennelle i so faire" (ll. 1294,

*Heraldry*, 509, 245). In the engagement the English jostled-of-war (*jousterent de guerre*) with the enemy, and put them to flight (Avesbury, 368).

King Philip's host was now in rear of the English. Disappointed in repeated attempts to cross the Somme higher up, with the French closing upon him from behind, Edward crossed below Abbeville on August 24 (Galf., 162).

The horse forced the passage of Blanche-Taque, and the foot and baggage followed (Jehan le Bel, ed. Polain, ii. 83, 84, and Froissart). The French arriving too late either to intercept or cross after them (Avesbury, 368) by the ford, advanced next day on the English at Crecy. "La forest de Cressy" lies on the Somme (Avesbury, 368), which at Abbeville is tidal—"ubi fluxus et refluxus succedunt" (Galf., 162). It is there nearer five-and-twenty than fifty miles from the sea.

From this point for a while the poet follows somewhat closely Geoffrey of Monmouth. With the battle against Lucius at l. 1986 the "matter of Crecy" again intrudes; and we have the array of battle (ll. 1989-92), the archers defeating the armoured crossbowmen (ll. 2095-106), the heavy charge of horse repulsed (ll. 2135-54), and the final grim struggle and pursuit (ll. 2155-56), all well vouched by Galf., 163-7, and all absent or entirely different from Geoffrey of Monmouth.

After Crecy the heralds (as one of their functions was) identified the dead (Jehan le Bel, ed. Polain, ii. 92). The body of John of Bohemia, the Emperor's father, was washed and dressed in pure linen, put in a coffin, set upon a horse-litter (*in feretrum equestre*), and so under a rich coverlet of cloth of gold (*a covert d'un riche drap d'ore*) he was carried to burial (Galf., 169; Chandos Herald's *Prince Noir*, ll. 368-70).

This poet's heraldry is always worthy of close attention, and it is to be regretted that all the shields mentioned in *Morte Arthure* are not identified. Some of them are subtly, but not less surely, part of the inner story it tells. The coat

Of a blewe noble  
With flour de lice of golde floreschede al overe,

2027). Arthur's knights cross the water (l. 1299), and after a "gabbing" with the Emperor (ll. 1303-51), who declares\* his intention to "ensegge alle tha cetese be the salte strandez" (l. 1337), there is battle of horse with lance and sword (ll. 1355-88), and the Romans retreat (l. 1395).

Arthur's knights, skirmishing victoriously, cross a river, followed by the foot:

Over the watyre they wente by wyghtnesse of horses  
And tuke wynde as they walde by the wodde hemes  
Than folous frekely one fote frekkes newew  
(ll. 1357-60).

The Roman horse pursue them:

Faste to a foreste one a felle watyr  
That fillez fro the falow see fyfty myle large  
(ll. 1401-2).

After the battle "heralds" search out the dead (ll. 2294-95), and the bodies of the Emperor and other Roman chiefs are "bussched and bawmed," sewed up "in sendall sextifauld," and placed in "kystys" with their banners and badges thereon (ll. 2298-305). The "kystys" are "coupled" on camels, asses, and horses; that of the Emperor on an elephant with the eagle over it (ll. 2336-39). [These details are all embroidery of Geoffrey of Monmouth's words: "Arturus corpora procerum suorum ab hostilibus cadaveribus separari jubet . . . corpusque Lucii ad senatum deferre mandans" (Lib. X., cap. 13).]

\* This threat to besiege cities by the sea gives foil to its contrary, Edward's actual siege of Calais immediately after Crecy.

ascribed to Charlemagne (ll. 3332-33), is a perfect rendering of the "Azure semé of fleurs de lis, or" of France-Ancient, the early form of the royal arms of France (Woodward's *Heraldry*, 112). Equally exact is the armorial of Godfrey of Bouillon (ll. 3334-36):

Alle of clene silver  
With a comliche crosse corvene of golde  
Fowre crosselettes krafty by the crosse ristes.

This is the "Argent a cross potent between four crosses, or" of the kingdom of Jerusalem (Woodward, 103). But while these only prove that the poet knew the arts of blazon, deeper moment attaches to his note of Arthur's banners in the sea-fight (ll. 3646-49):

Buskes baners one brode betyne of gowles  
With corouns of clere golde clenliche arraiede  
Bot thare was chosene in the chefe a chalke whitte maydene  
And a childe in hir arme that chefe is of hevynne.

The "chief" we understand at once as duly taken from Geoffrey of Monmouth (Lib. IX., cap. 4), but what of the second division? The second division of the historical standard of Edward III. was "Gules charged with five crowns, or" (*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, iii. 54). Our poet, therefore, illustrates heraldically as well as historically his blending of Arthur and Edward III. That so doing he probably followed current heraldry and chivalry in no way detracts from the completeness of this symbol of his Arthurian conception. And yet more intense and dramatic is another heraldic identification. The villain of *Morte Arthure* is, of course, Mordred. Let us watch the acts and deeds assigned to him by our poet, but not occurring in Geoffrey of Monmouth; let us consider the biography of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; and let us compare the arms.

#### History.

Mortimer was charged with each of these eight treasons: (1) "Le dit Roger par son royal poer a lui acroche fist le roi doner a lui et a ses enfauntz et a ses alliez Chastelx Villes," etc. (*Rolls of Parliament*, ii. 52; Knyghton in *Decem Scriptores*, col. 2556). (2) He "accrocha a luy real pouere" (*ibid.*). "Potestatem regiam usurpavit" (Hemingburgh, ii. 300). (3) "Le dit Roger sy ad pris . . . de tresore le roye a sa volunte" (*Rolls Parl.*, ii. 52). (4) "Le dit Roger par son real pouere fist le roy granter a la montance del CC chartres a ceux d'Irland" (*ibid.*). (5) Queen Isabella and Mortimer "fecerunt novos Comites" (Knyghton, 2554). (6) They "avoient tote la tere en lour mayns et graunt host coillierent de Gales et d'Engeltere" (*French Chronicle of London*, 63). (7) These men so behaved "q'il navoit femme espouse ne pucele . . . qe eles ne furent parjuwés et refetez devant les oiz lour baronnes en graunt despit" (*ibid.*). (8) "Madame la royne estoit enchainte et encoulpoit-on le sire de Mortemer (Jehan le Bel, i. 98).

Mortimer's great earldom granted in 1328 is that of the March of Wales—"comes Marchiæ Walliæ" (*Murimuth*, 58).

#### Morte Arthure.

Mordred was accused on these heads: (1) "He has castelles encrochede" (l. 3525). (2) He "corownde hym selvene" (l. 3525). (3) He "raughte in alle the rentis of the rownde tabille" (l. 3526). (4) He "devised the rewme and delte as hym likes"; devised it "to dyverse lordes to sowdeours and to Sarazenes owtte of sere londes" (ll. 3527, 3573-74). (5) He dubbed "dukes and erlles" (l. 3528). (6) He raised a retinue of outlaws "that lange to the mowntes" (l. 3535). (7) These men rob and plunder and "ravichse thi nonnes" (ll. 3539-40). (8) He took possession of Waynore, and "has wroghte hire with childe" (l. 3552).

Mordred "wonnys in the wild boundis of the Weste Marches" (l. 3551).

If Gawayne at this part of the poem be Edmund, Earl of Kent, the cryptic mention of the green hill becomes intelligible. Kent took up arms against Mortimer with the Earl of Lancaster, who had in 1328 raised his standard—"ceperat locum suum in campo juxta Bedforde" (Knyghton in *Decem Scriptores*, l. 2554). Unfortunately, Kent gave way, making a peace to his own undoing.

At Winchester Kent is arraigned through Mortimer's machinations and beheaded (*Murimuth*, 60).

"And whenne the kynge wiste therof he was wondire sory and lette entere him att the freres menoures at Wynchester" (*Brut*, Hunterian MS., T. 3, 12). Edward "causid Edmunde to be buried at the Freres Minors in Winchester" (Leland's *Collectanea*, i. 477).

Edward III., chiefly aided by Sir William Montague, finds Mortimer under incriminating circumstances with Queen Isabella, the King's mother, at Nottingham, in the forest of Trent, on Friday (*die Veneris*) the morrow of St. Luke, October 19, 1330 (Knyghton, 2556).

Mortimer had no doubt changed his arms in 1328 on being created Earl of March. The three lions in purple aping the three golden leopards of the Kings of England of course hint at the pretensions to royalty (*affectabat purpuram*, says a coeval chronicle), but the key to the full sense lies in the fact that the white or silver lion passant was the well-known cognizance of March (Woodward, 588, 662).

Mortimer was hanged, by way of deepening the indignity, on the gallows for thieves—"super communi furca latronum" (Galf., 112). The Middle Ages were recondite in symbolisms of shame.

Now it is left with the jury to decide whether, in view of the absence of all these things from the page of Geoffrey of Monmouth, their intruded presence (sly and cryptic though it be) in *Morte Arthure* does not make absolute proof for a Mordred in that poem having Queen Isabella's paramour for one-half of his prototype.

\* Purposely the poet has here varied from Geoffrey of Monmouth, who made Arthur's port of landing at Richborough, Sandwich, where Gawayne was killed (Lib. XI., cap. 1). There is in Geoffrey no mention of Gawayne's burial.

In rebellion Mordred is attacked by Gawayne, and there is a singular expression of regret (ll. 3768-69):

For hade Sir Gawayne hade grace to halde the grene hill  
He had wirchipe i-wys wonnen for ever.

There is personal battle between Gawayne and Mordred, who kills Gawayne:

Slely slynges hym undire  
With a trenchand knyfe the traytoure hym hyttes  
(ll. 3855-56).

This was at or near Winchester. Gawayne had marched from Southampton\* (ll. 3546, 4011).

Arthur, finding Gawayne's body, passionately laments, and with all becoming observances buries him at Winchester (ll. 4009-4025).

Against Mordred are "the Mownttagus and other gret lordys" (l. 3773). Arthur pursues Mordred:

And turnys in be the Treynte the traytoure to seche  
Fyndis him in a foreste the Frydaye there aftire  
(ll. 4057-58).

Mordred had 'chaungede his armes' (l. 4182):

He had sothely forsakene the sawtoure engrelede  
And laughte upe thre Lyons alle of whitte silvyre  
Passand in purpre of perrie fulle ryche (ll. 4183-85).

Mordred in the final battle gets his hand cut off (ll. 4244-48). Arthur, as he beholds him dying, deploras that "such a false thief" should have so fair an end (l. 4253).

## Rushlights, Cruisies, and Early Candleholders in the Isle of Man.

By P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A. SCOT.

**R**USHLIGHTS were in general use in the Isle of Man within the last half-century, and many people still remember them. At a little shop on the road leading out of Ramsey to the northern parishes, rush-candles were sold at two for a penny from forty to fifty years ago.

which was left to support the pith. The cores thus obtained were laid on the green for a few days to bleach and dry in the sun. In the Isle of Man the strips of peel were twisted to form lankets for the sheep. Finally, the cores were dipped in scalding grease until thoroughly saturated, and after being allowed to cool were ready for use.

These, being too long and weak to stand in a socket, had to be supported by a special apparatus.

The iron holder, suggested possibly by an earlier one of split stick, consisted of a pair

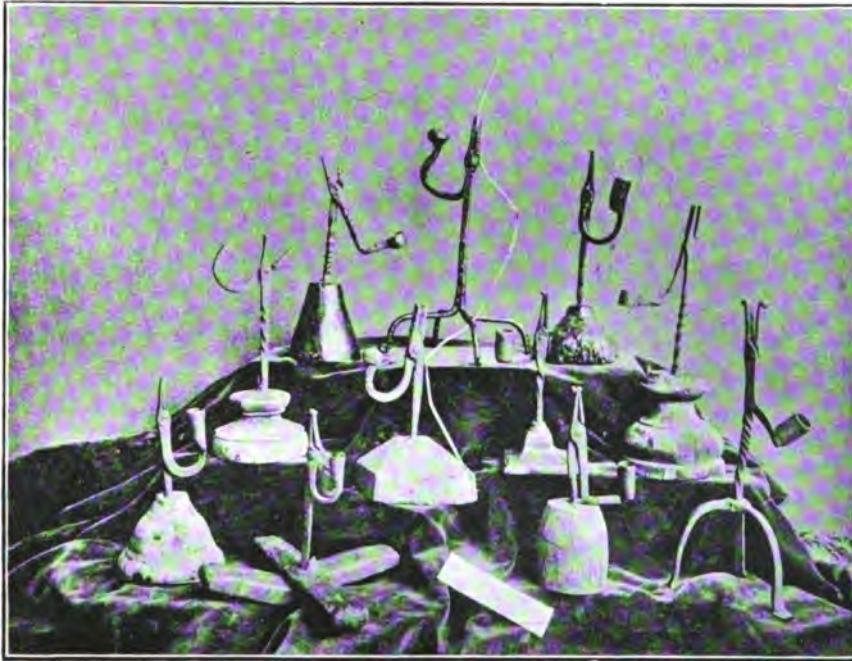


PLATE I.

Gilbert White's description of the preparation of these lights (Letter XXVI.) applies exactly. The common soft rush, *Juncus effusus*, was gathered in the height of summer, care being taken to select the longest and largest specimens. These were thrown into water as soon as cut, so that the peel might be more easily stripped off. The whole of the peel was removed except a narrow rib running from top to bottom,

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of nippers, and the necessary pressure was given either by a spring or a bent lever and weight (Plate I., Fig. 6\*).

The most primitive type of holder I have met with is one from Kirk Michael, which, instead of hinged jaws for the rush, has a thin point split off, as it were, from the top of the iron stand, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long (Plate III., Fig. 8). The total height

\* Counting from the left of the plate.

2 G

of this, which bears also a socket for the candle, is 8 inches.

We have but few with a solid weight attached to the lever. There is one in the Orrysdale collection (Plate II., Fig. 1), and two, one with a small and very slight weight, in the Ramsey collection made by Dr. Wilson (Plate I., Figs. 5 and 6); later, instead of the solid knob, we have a socket which serves as a candlestick at the same time that its weight keeps the jaws pressed together upon the rushlight. Sometimes this socket is a

about 19 inches long, the socket being about 5 inches. I have a very similar one from Antrim, where I believe they were in use till very recently.

The sockets were moulded of hammered iron; sometimes they were formed by the iron as wire twisted in a spiral, commencing from above or from below.

The stands for these holders were generally large blocks of wood, cylindrical or slightly shaped, intended to remain stationary. I have one with a hole bored in it to contain

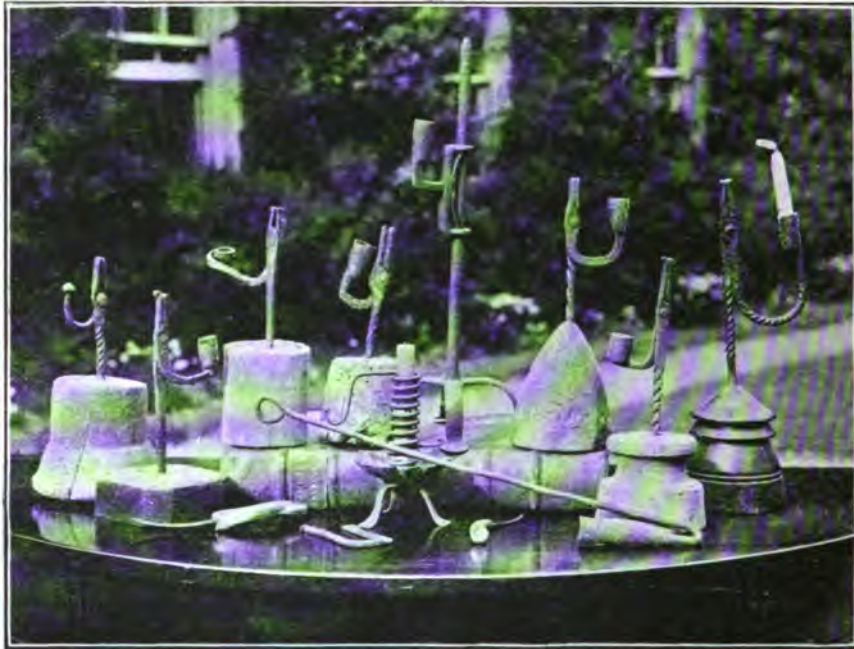


PLATE II.

simple band or ring, as in the Michael one referred to (Plate III., Fig. 8), and in one at Orrysdale (Plate II., Fig. 3); in most, however, this ring is deepened, and the bottom closed or nearly so, forming a socket about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter.

Sometimes candle-holders were made to hang from a nail; I have heard of such in country cowhouses near Ramsey, and believe they are still in actual use; a fine example at Orrysdale (Plate II., Fig. 9) measures

a yet larger candle than the socket would hold. One, given to me by Dr. Wilson (Plate I., Fig. 4), is formed by two flat bars of wood,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide by 1 inch deep, depressed at the centre where they cross at right angles, thus making a convenient stand for lifting and carrying. A few are set on three or on four iron legs (Plate II., Fig. 6, and Plate I., Figs. 6, 11). Very few have a ratchet to raise and lower the socket, as the fine one from Orrysdale (Plate II., Fig. 6); this measures 17 inches high, the legs being



2½ inches. The racket is about 3 inches; it will be seen that this is provided with a socket for a candle only. So is one from Peel (Plate III., Fig. 5) which has a similar racket, also a folding bracket of four flat, slightly curved joints, measuring when extended 12 inches, the total height, without the stand, being 18 inches, the socket ½ inch.

At Orrysdale is a curious spiral form, rising from an ornamental saucer set on a

The proportion of grease used in the making of these lights, as given by Gilbert White, accords with local experience; that is to say, 6 pounds of grease would serve to dip 1 pound of rushes (1,600), and a good rush, about 2 feet 6 inches long, should burn for an hour.

The light would be kept burning all night; it was, in fact, used not so much for the purpose of giving light as of affording a ready means of obtaining one. This, before



PLATE III.

stand, in which the candle was raised or lowered by twisting a pin round and round in the spiral (Plate II., Fig. 5). Note how the top spiral is prolonged, and carried outwards and downwards so as to form a handle. The height of this pretty little stand is 6 inches; diameter of the saucer with its scalloped edges, 4 inches. The ornamentation of the ironwork is in general very slight, some of the shafts having a spiral twist, but most are square or round, and quite plain.

the days of matches, would be an important consideration.

The rush-dips or candles, *cainle shuin*, were coated with tallow or hog's lard by several successive dippings. The rush also had two ribs instead of one, in order to retard combustion.

Candles also were made by dipping a linen rag or twisted cotton wick into melted fat, and holding it up to cool, the process being repeated until of sufficient thickness. The *cainle vane* was a finer candle, with twisted,

and later plaited, wick, made in little tin moulds, examples of which should be secured for our insular museum.

Early lamps in the island are represented possibly by one or two instances of hollowed "cresset stones," of which we have an example at Castle Rushen, with cup-hollows round a central basin. I have a single example of an iron cresset, or cruisie (Plate III., Fig. 2), which was used in a house in Ramsey about fifty years ago. Their use in Jurby and the northern parishes is still remembered, but, when superseded by modern appliances, they were thrown away as rubbish and lost. The only other example I know of is a fine one belonging to Mr. H. S. Clarke (Plate III., Fig. 4), from a cottage near Bride Church, where it was said to have been in use for 200 years. This cresset, or cruisie, like those used in Scotland till the middle of the last century, had the oil vessel just behind the burning-point of the wick, with which the oil is about level when the reservoir is full; a second and slightly larger vessel below is to catch the drippings of the oil. The wrought-iron cup is shaped by being hammered into a stone mould such as may be seen in the Edinburgh Museum.

In my Ramsey example (Plate III., Fig. 2) the lower vessel is fixed to the upright stand, which is flat, with a hole at the top by which to hang it on the wall if required; the upper—in this case very much worn—hangs over it upon a projecting hook provided with notches by means of which the vessel can be tipped forward gradually as the oil burns down. It is shaped to a spout from which the wick projects. The lower is a larger vessel in order to catch the dripping oil, and is also provided with a spout by which this can be poured back into the first to replenish it.

The Kirk Bride specimen is similar, but larger; it also can be pinned to the wall. The upper vessel is unfortunately lost.

A very original natural lamp was in general use here until quite recently; as in the case of the rushlight, it was not so much for illumination as for the purpose of a taper or means of readily obtaining a better light when required. This was the hollow upper shell of the large scallop, *Pecten maximus*,

locally known as *tanrogan*, or *rogan*, in which a wick of rag or of rush, or sometimes a bit of weavers' web, would lie in grease, sometimes lard, sometimes fish-oil or goose-grease, whichever was the most easy to obtain, all kinds of fats being carefully preserved for the purpose. The shell would be set on a jug standing in a saucer, and forty to fifty years ago was to be seen in the kitchens of many houses, such as Cloughbane, Ballakillingan, and Maughold Vicarage. In Plate III., Fig. 7, I figure such a lamp, which was made for me by Mrs. Kneen, on the exact model of those she had frequently made as a girl for use in her home at Andreas.



## A Visit to the Dratory of St. Colman Macduagh.

BY MRS. BERESFORD MASSY.

"LAZE, ma'am, the dunkey is tackled," our Irish servant announced one hot August afternoon, when the blue sky was cloudless and the sun heat tropical. There are three seats, I wish to inform the uninitiated, in a donkey-cart; the seat of honour consists of a bench resting on either side of the cart—on this the writer sat; in the second class you sit on the cart's bottom, your feet dangling behind—my friend and hostess took it; and then the third class, that on the shaft, was occupied by "the dhriver," not at all the usual jolly, chatty, good-humoured Irish driver, but a surly old fellow, whose

Eyes were with his heart,  
And that was far away,

even at a three-mile-distant public-house, which he knew there was no chance of his reaching that evening. Armed with a tea-basket, we took our places, and the good little donkey trotted on briskly the six miles' drive which was to bring us to our destination. We were on antiquarian research intent, determined to discover if possible for ourselves the ruins of the fourteen-hundred-year old

oratory of St. Colman Macduagh. Our route lay through the stony plain in the county of Clare, bounded on the right by the lofty gray limestone peaks of the Burrin Hills. Turning, after jolting along for something over three miles, we entered a rocky defile, where the large boulders were apparently so lightly poised on the hillsides that it seemed a marvel how they remained steady. One could easily fancy that a strong gust of wind might send them rolling down on the road beneath. After three miles on this route we halted, and, descending from the vehicle, my friend, pointing to the long range of limestone hills almost half a mile distant, said, "I know the oratory is somewhere there." The proverbial needle in the bundle of hay occupied my mental vision. However, ere we started on foot tea came to stimulate and cheer us, and when we rose from the road ditch we felt like "giants refreshed," and set out on our pilgrimage. To those who know the Galway Walls I need hardly say it was not all "easy sailing." We could not climb the loose boulders piled on top of each other. There are only two ways of attaining the far side of these fences: one is to imitate the "Galway Blazers" and take them with a flying leap. That was impossible for us on foot, so we adopted the other course, and patiently took down the stones, rebuilding the gap most conscientiously. Then, making our way to the furthest end of an extensive field of potatoes, we gazed first at the fence, then at the distant hills, and finally at each other. "I am sure we are wrong; let us go back and get into that wheat-field." Back we went, and took down and rebuilt the fences once more, but the desired field of wheat did not give us any new ideas as to the situation of the ancient shrine. Like the patriarch Joseph, we "wandered in the fields." Then we heard a voice behind us demanding if it was St. Colman Macduagh's church we sought. A young man armed with a scythe was waving his disengaged hand towards a certain corner of the field, and shouting directions. We turned in the way he had pointed, but the shouts began again, "'Tis the wrong way yer goin'; hold on a bit," and, throwing down his scythe, the youth came up, declaring he would take us there. It was in vain we deprecated taking

him from his work, for with true politeness—so frequently to be met with in the West of Ireland—he said he was working for himself, and therefore it did not matter. Leading the way, he brought us through fields of tangled mountain grass, furze and heather, over plains of loose stones, and on to a miniature *mer de glace*, where we stepped over crevasses from flagstone to flagstone; then we came to thickly-grown hazel coppices. When we had emerged from these our guide halted, and, pointing upwards said, "That's it." It was some time ere we could detect the gable and side-wall of the tiny church from the gray background of the mountain. We came first to the saint's holy well, which is surrounded by solid masonry. The interior of the roof was adorned by a luxuriant growth of the *Asplenium tricomane* and hart's-tongue fern. On a niche there was placed the emblematical scallop-shell, wherewith the weary pilgrim could refresh himself with the pure sparkling water from the limestone rock. We "drank deep of the wave," and, climbing over any amount of fallen masonry, were in what remains of this ancient oratory. The Rev. J. Fahey, in his very interesting work on the ruins in the Diocese of Kilmacduagh, writes: "It must have been previous to A.D. 597 when St. Colman entered on his seven years' retirement here. At this time the now treeless Burrin Hills were clothed with dense forests, so that the spot chosen by St. Colman for retirement and contemplation was doubly more difficult of discovery than at present."

The existing ruin shows signs of restoration, as is supposed, in the eleventh century, which is indicated by the difference in the masonry. The church is 16 feet long by 12 feet broad. Dr. Petrie observes that these churches were erected for the private devotion of the founders, for in the immediate vicinity of these oratories is usually found a cave or cell, which served as habitation for the hermit. St. Colman's grotto in the rock is some 30 feet—Mr. Fahey tells us—over the church, and is quite plain to be seen; it is a cave 15 feet by 5 feet, and it is quite possible for a tall man to stand erect in it. Ceanaille is the frowning peak which overlooks this old-world little hermitage. We are told the saint was

quite alone here, save for one youthful disciple ; a legend connected with these two is related. After the long Lenten fast (which the mountain air must have aggravated) there was found nothing in the scant larder of the hermitage save a little wild fowl and the usual herbs, wherewith to celebrate the festival of Easter. The youthful disciple was depressed at the prospect of so meagre a fare on the approaching high festival. The saint urged God could provide better if He saw fit. Now, it came to pass that the King of Connaught was staying at his palace at Kinvara for the Easter festivities, but he had no idea that his saintly kinsman was only five miles distant in his Burrin retreat. As he was about to seat himself at his sumptuous board, King Guain's aspiration was that so rich a banquet might be set before some true servants of God who needed it. With this thought, goes on the legend, the dishes were speedily whipped off the table by invisible hands ! King Guain and his followers mounted their steeds and followed the dinner, when, lo ! it was placed before St. Colman and his hungry youthful attendant. The arrival of the King and his cortège caused considerable alarm to the hermit and his disciple, but St. Colman, raising his hand, commanded the horsemen to remain where they were, and move they could not till Colman, having finished his repast, prayed for their release. The smooth limestone plateau upon which the dinner is said to have been placed contains round holes which the faithful believe are the hoof-marks of King Guain's horses. The spot was evidently at one time the bottom of a lake and the hoof-marks look uncommonly like water-worn holes, but we did not hint this to our simple guide. After seven years St. Colman left Burrin and founded the abbey named after himself, Kilmacduagh, the added Kil meaning "church," so that the monastery, church, and (according to Miss Stokes) the round tower were all erected at the same time by him. These splendid ruins, now under the care of the Irish Board of Works, are well known, and it would repay any visitor to the town of Gort, or any traveller from Ballyvaughan or Kinvara to stop and visit the ancient monastery. However, St. Colman, who was

made both Bishop and Abbot here, eventually relinquished the position, and, turning once more to his beloved Burrin, he sought the secluded valley of "Oughtmama," where he founded a large monastic establishment, building two churches, the ruins of which, with their horizontal lintels, signify plainly the age in which they were built. Here St. Colman died, giving orders his remains should be interred at the monastery of Kilmacduagh. In this grave, A.D. 1852, the remains of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, Dr. French, were interred, and recently a very handsome syenite memorial has been raised over this dual grave, a Latin inscription informing us of the two prelates, who, so widely apart, were Bishops of the diocese, and yet shared the same grave.

The sun had sunk behind the Burrin Hills when we once more arrived at the road, and the half-moon—momentarily becoming brighter—shone over the "stooks" of barley, and made dark shadows in the mountain valley. But our donkey-driver was not at all pleased with our lingering in the gloaming, and muttered it would be "all night" ere we reached home. The writer had the temerity to laugh at him, when with wrath he turned on her, and delivered himself of a long sentence in Irish, which from the way it was spoken could hardly be termed complimentary ! But although deponent understood not the words spoken, she *did* know that "Hold your tongue !" in Irish was "Bedtha huist !" so she snapped back this. The change that came over his face was most amusing. He gasped, looked aghast, drew back, but said not a word. He did *not* drive over the newly-stoned parts of the road, as he had done on our outward route, and actually asked my friend if he was driving "too fast." Trotting briskly through a second edition of the Khyber Pass, we watched with astonishment in the half-moon, half-twilight, a tall, graceful girl coming down the rugged mountain-side, stepping from stone to stone, with a can of water poised on her head ; on she came in bounds like a young deer, now behind a wall, anon on the top, her scarlet petticoat showing her whereabouts, and never once did she put up a hand to steady the burden on her head, till, reaching the road, she placed the can on the

ground, looking ever so picturesque with her dark eyes, black hair, and naked feet, and smiling at us pleasantly as we passed her.



## Moated Mounds.

By J. A. RUTTER.



It is not clear that the antiquarian world is by any means agreed yet on the subject of these works. Now and then one sees in the papers an account of a van-party of learned men in training for the great Victoria Series of County Histories, and notes the ominous word "burh" still emerging. It is much to be hoped that the theory implied will be tried and sentenced before it pervades that magnificent undertaking with a doubtful seam.

The wide field of Mr. G. T. Clark's explorations, and the lucid and exact manner in which their results were set out, long blinded students to the extreme slightness of the tie between his theory on the origins of these earthworks and his useful observations on their connection with later castles. Not only did his contemporaries, Mr. Freeman and his school, accept his views almost without modification, but such recent writers as Mr. Oman and Sir James Ramsay have done the same.

Even Mr. Round, little disposed to accept anything at second-hand, has not, I think, gone beyond the assertion that moated mounds continued to be thrown up long after the Norman Conquest, and that there is rather a balance of presumption in favour of a post-Conquest date for the majority of them. Only Mrs. Armitage of Leeds, so far as I know, claims a Norman origin for the whole.

Mrs. Armitage became doubtful of Mr. Clark's theory when she found the pictures of burhs in Saxon MSS. so unlike his descriptions (*Proceedings of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxxiv.). What first created doubt in me was the repeated record of houses in towns destroyed to make room for castles,

where the existing castles were of the mound type, the conventional explanation that the destroyed dwellings were encroachments on old fortresses being so obviously insufficient.

With these may be coupled such a case as Brecon. Bernard Newmarch is expressly recorded to have deserted an old Roman site at Caervon, and founded his new castle at Brecon, where there remains a large mound. Of course, a prior Saxon occupant may be imagined by the ingenious mind, just as Earl Harold Godwinsson, in defiance of all probability, has been supposed to have anticipated the Conqueror in fortifying the site of Windsor Castle.

Among the arguments for the existence of castles in England before the Norman Conquest the cases of Arundel and Dover were ranked. The idea that Arundel Castle was mentioned in Domesday as extant in the Confessor's time, formerly held by Freeman, Clark, Parker, and others, is probably now advocated by no one; the "Castrum Harundel" of the record is certainly the fortified town. *This* was in all probability a genuine example of a Saxon burh, as may have been the neighbour work at Burpham, which figures in the document called by Professor Maitland (*Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 502) the Burghal Hidage; the last very likely being one of the earliest fortified posts of the South Saxon invaders.

As for Dover, the evidence for its Saxon origin seems to rest on the alleged negotiation between Harold and William. Would it be too bold to suggest that the "puteus aquæ" of Eadmer, on which Clark relies for proof that the castle and not the town is referred to (*Medieval Military Architecture*, ii. 8), may be a scribe's substitution for "partus aquæ"? We should then have the town ("castellum") and harbour, instead of the castle and well, and the passage would at once become comprehensible.

The writer in the *Quarterly* of July, 1894 (identified with Mr. Round by Mrs. Armitage), was inclined to accept the "mound" at Kenardington as the Danish "geweorc" of A.D. 893 recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, and apparently as a proof of the pre-Conquest use of moated mounds. No mound exists there now, the works being destroyed by farming operations. What the

original plan was I have not yet found. But if the chronicle meant Kenardington, why was "Appledore" written? The two localities are quite distinct; there is now no more evidence on the ground at one place than the other; and at Appledore is an excellent site for a camp (by Court Lodge, west of the village, and close to a bend of the Rother).

As to the contrary argument from the Bayeux Tapestry, its representations are very interesting, but it seems probable they are only conventional symbols for fortresses. I presume the figures lettered "Dol," "Rednes," "Dinan," and "Bagias," or some of them, are intended for the fortified towns rather than their castles only; if so, we can hardly infer from that lettered "Hestengacestra" the nature of the work there. William's first erections in England must have been rather camps than castles. It may also, for similar reasons, be doubted whether moated mounds were ever used as siege works, as Mrs. Armitage suggests (*Reliquary*, July, 1901). They were most likely limited to sites intended for permanent dwellings.

Mr. Clark printed in vol. xlvi. (1889) of the *Archeological Journal* a list of "Moated Mounds or Burhs," expressing the hope that others would make additions to it. I contributed to *Notes and Queries* of April 21, 1900, a number of cases known to me which Mr. Clark had not included. Others have since come to my knowledge.

Mrs. Armitage wrote to *Notes and Queries* a letter, printed on October 27, 1900, announcing a paper on "The Difference between Anglo-Saxon Burhs and Early Norman Castles." I have now had an opportunity of studying her valuable essay in the *Proceedings of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries*. It was read on March 12, 1900, and thus preceded my contribution to *Notes and Queries*, though it was unknown to me when I wrote. It seems to me she has made out an unanswerable case for the Norman origin of the class of works in question. Mr. I. C. Gould, however, believes he can produce evidence for some "prior to the Norman invasion" (*Notes and Queries*, August 18, 1900).

There are points of detail on which I think a little more may be said.

First, as to the *name* by which the class

should be distinguished. Mrs. Armitage will not allow of any other than the "motte-and-bailey type." This is rather an awkward title, but it is not easy to suggest any that is at once simple and comprehensive. The doubtful point to me is whether the word "motte," or its English form "mote," belonged only to the actual mound, as Mrs. Armitage states, or whether it did not comprise the whole of the earthen castle-works, including some which had no mound in the technical sense at all. Mr. Freeman, in his *Norman Conquest* (first edition, ii. 249) notes that the name "is sometimes transferred to the castle itself." I have come across cases in which it is still applied to works comprising no mound, yet from their scale and position analogous to early castles—*e.g.*, at Ashley, Hants (called "Camp" on the 1-inch ordnance map). The Mote at Brampton in Cumberland has little resemblance to a mound, and no trace of a base-court. Also the term "mount," which Dr. Christison notes is found as an alternative for "mote" in Scotland (*Early Fortifications*, p. 36), is applied at Prince's Risborough, Bucks, to a simple banked enclosure, without mound, on low ground close to the church. There are instances in Mrs. Armitage's paper of works which have no mound, but are of undoubted connection with Norman castles, such as Carlisle, Chepstow, and Montgomery. To these she applies her phrase "motte-and-bailey type" or "plan"; but if the motte in her sense be wanting this is rather misleading, unless every work which is divided into wards is to be so designated.

Dr. Christison could not find that the term "mote" had ever been current in England. His view would probably have been modified had it occurred to him that "moat" is but the same word with a different spelling, and when found on the map, as at Downton and North Tawton, for instance, is quite likely to be the surveyor's rendering of a local term. When an intelligent passer-by at Longtown, in Herefordshire, answered my question about a moated mound there by saying "We call them motes," he proved the term to be current there at least; and had I written it down "moat" the fact would have been in no way altered. To ask for the spelling might have been open to mis-

construction, and the result would rarely be of any authority. The ordnance maps of Scotland also use the spelling "moat."

Incidentally it may be observed that those who complain of a want of scientific nomenclature in the ordnance survey are hardly judicious. It is much better that each surveyor should write down the name he finds current than that he should attempt to correct it by the antiquarian ideas either of the past or the present. Had the word "burh" been applied to all moated mounds during the long period while Mr. Clark's theory held the field, few will now think we should have gained; and even if all future issues should bear Mrs. Armitage's "motte and bailey" it is probable the style would not find permanent acceptance.

My limited survey of names has only furnished one support for the "bury" theory—viz., Silbury Hill, near Avebury. It is certainly curious that this great work—so like a large moated mound that its common association with the neighbour mound at Marlborough is very natural, and even more like (if excavations can be trusted) before its ditch was silted up—should bear the name so often applied to extensive enclosures such as the hill-camps. Presumably the "bury" here is derived from some word other than "burh."

As to the use of "mote" in Scotland, it is pretty clear that the inhabitants employ it with as little nicety as, for instance, is observed with the word "castle" in England. Many of the British hill-camps are called "castles"; so it seems the "forts" of the Scottish antiquaries have often been known as "motes." The reviewer of Dr. Christison's book in the *Athenæum* (April 16, 1898) was of opinion, apparently, that he should not have excluded from his survey of motes any works so-called by the country folk. In Mr. Coles' careful account of the earthworks of Kirkcudbright (*Proceedings of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries* vols. xxv., xxvi., and xxvii.) he is repeatedly found to correct and transpose the names "mote" and "fort." Unfortunately, neither he nor Dr. Christison gives us any decided rules for drawing the distinction. The only criterion I can remember is Mr. Coles' statement that, while the motes have level

tops, the forts are in general "strongly ridged." Apparently this means that they have parapet banks; but one cannot accept that as a vital distinction. (Mrs. Armitage appears to be of opinion that the normal "motte" had an earthen parapet.) Dr. Christison adopts for his definition of a "mote" that of Clark's "moated mound or burh;" but it does not debar him from including works which have no mound at all, nor any other kind of citadel, such as Crofts Mote, though he remarks on the resemblance between this and other works known as forts. (It may be remarked that Crofts Mote, which is so called on the spot, has been greatly altered for farming purposes, and the description of it in Dr. Christison's book is very questionable. Has anyone but Mr. Coles seen that "retaining wall of dry masonry, 18 inches high," whose purpose is so difficult to conjecture? The parapet bank has probably been used to fill up the trench, thus producing the "terraced" appearance.)

I must be allowed to demur to the term "water-girt mound" used as a generic description by Mr. Oman, and apparently accepted by Mr. Round, in a certain passage of arms (*Athenæum*, July to August, 1898). So far as I know, very few have wet moats, and very many, perhaps the majority, can never from their situation have been so provided.

To turn from names to types, I think students will find it useful to entertain the suggestion I made in *Notes and Queries*—namely, to recognise a class of work in which the place of a mound is taken by a banked enclosure, usually smaller in area but stronger in defences than the basecourts.

The following are such cases at present known to me:

Castle Rising, Norfolk, is the subject of a special chapter in Clark's *Medieval Military Architecture* (i. 364).

Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire.

Haltwhistle, Northumberland. This has been much levelled, but traces of its bank are left, and there is some indication that a cross-ditch divided the hill-top into a keep-ward and a base-court.

Herefordshire Beacon.

Old Basing, Hants, is included by Clark in his list of moated mounds.

Merdon Castle, near Hursley, Wilts.

Ludgershall Castle, Wilts.

Castle Combe, Wilts. This is commonly spoken of as having a mound, but examination of the remains has convinced me that the citadel was really a banked court.

Stapleford, Wilts.

Downton Mote, Wilts, is so altered by elaborate garden-works, attributed to about the year 1700, that it is obscure, but I think the balance of probability is in favour of the classification I have adopted. It cannot seriously be supposed that the present "horse-shoe" inner work is complete, and its great area at base renders it improbable that it was originally a solid mound.

Old Sarum, Wilts, may be explained on my hypothesis without the *Quarterly* reviewer's theory of a British camp within a camp.

Exeter Castle, which Mrs. Armitage treats as exceptional, is also accounted for in this way.

Cæsar's Camp (so-called), near Folkestone.

Dover Castle. I am on doubtful ground here, the military restrictions confining me to published plans (e.g., in Mr. Statham's *History of the Castle, Town, and Port*). These suggest to me that the ring of bank within which St. Mary's Church stands was the original citadel, and that the adjoining enclosure which contains the keep was a base-court. The reason for converting the latter into the chief stronghold was doubtless the fact that the ancient church left no room for a tower-keep within its enclosure.

Castle Dykes at Kirkcudbright in Scotland may perhaps be added to the list.

(To be concluded.)



## Hertfordshire.\*



HARLES LAMB once wrote to Southey: "I have but just got your letter, being returned from Herts, where I have passed a few red-letter days with much pleasure. I would describe the county to you, as you have done by Devonshire, but, alas! I am a poor pen at that same." If they sell new books in Elysium, we are quite sure that Southey will have bought for his dear friend a copy of Mr. Tompkins' delightful book on *Highways and Byways in Hertfordshire*; or if it be the case that fresh publications can only be perused in some "Infernal Free Library," we are equally sure that Lord Bacon, Editha the Fair, Roger the Monk, or John Bunyan will have to wait many hours (if, indeed, hours be counted down there!) ere that happy but pathetic little man will have ceased lovingly to finger Mr. Griggs' pretty drawings of his well-known haunts. This "journal of an itinerant" shows on every page an affection and an enthusiasm for what God and man have made of Hertfordshire. Mr. Tompkins would like to believe that the "saunterer" is a kind of "pious pilgrim," the *Sainte-Terrer*, and he has certainly cultivated the art of such sauntering to good effect. He has wandered over his own country far and wide:

"From morning to evening I have roamed in the dense hazel-woods around Lord Grimthorpe's estate at Batch Wood, near St. Albans, in the beautiful glades of Bricket Wood, in the Beech Hanger at Selbourne, in the Parkhurst and St. Leonard's forests, in the glades of dwarf oak at Saundersfoot on the coast of Pembrokeshire, in the solitudes of the New Forest at Malwood and Lyndhurst and Fordingbridge, in the woods of Paul Cray and at Theydon Bois, in the domains of another Rothschild near by, where the bridle-path winds through miles of beech wood at Wendover; but I assert without hesitation that these walks on the wooded hillside at Tring are as beautiful as any of the spots that I have named. Early in the morning young school-girls, their satchels on their shoulders, trip through these woods on their way from Wigginton to Tring. Emerson says that whilst we send our boys to school they educate

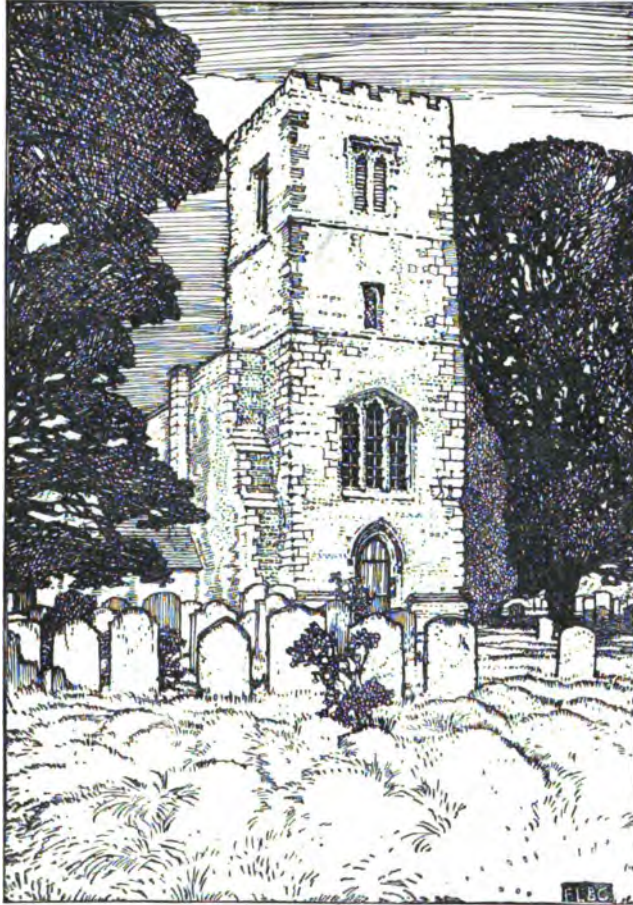
\* *Highways and Byways in Hertfordshire*. By Herbert W. Tompkins, F.R. Hist. S., with illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1902. Extra crown 8vo; pp. xiv, 348. Price 6s.



themselves at the shop windows. Surely the daily walk through woods like these may become a more lovely education."

As he himself has roamed the summer through from Rye House to Wheathampstead, from Bushey to Tring, from Kimpton to Baldock, and past Furneaux Pelham and

with honeysuckle or traveller's joy," and "the slopes where the cuckoo calls while daylight lasts and the 'nettle-creeper' knows each step you take." He notes, too, among the butterflies "the small coppers, more scarce, I think, than formerly, and perhaps destined to that extinction which has over-



OLD ST. MICHAEL'S, ST. ALBANS.

Much Hadham, he has, of course, like the true antiquary, searched mainly for relics and tales of "the storied past." He has, as we shall see, indulged a most laudable weakness for retrospect. But his eyes have also been watching for the natural beauties of the woods and lanes—"the hedges, festooned

taken their larger relatives, once so plentiful in the fen counties." It is refreshing, if we may respectfully say so, to find an antiquary of such catholic observation.

But our author's chief concern is, quite properly, for the heroes and heroines of Hertfordshire who have helped to build up

the life of their county and their country, or may have wandered over seas far from their native home. Lamb himself, whom Mr. Tompkins reveres with filial piety, spent many days of his childhood at Blakesware, near Widford. Has he not enshrined their memory in an *Eliä* essay mourning the vandal destruction of its Hall?

"Had I seen these brick and mortar knaves at their process of destruction, at the plucking of every panel I should have felt the varlets at my heart. I should have cried out to them to spare a plank at

Blenheim, by Widford, lived Alice W——, the Anne of his sonnets. To Hoddesdon, when he was forty-six, he longed to be walking "on some fine Izaak Walton morning, careless as a beggar." Walton himself, though born and buried elsewhere, haunted the Lea where it flows past Rye House; and Dame Juliana Berners, who first in England wrote a treatise on *Fysshynge with an Angle*, was prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, near St. Albans, where, for all its Benedictine rules, Henry VIII. was married to Anne



HOLY CROSS CHURCH, SARRATT.

least, out of the cheerful storeroom, in whose hot window-seat I used to sit and read Cowley, with the grass-plat before, and the hum and flappings of that one solitary wasp that ever haunted it about me—it is in mine ears now, as oft as summer returns; or a panel of the yellow room. Why, every plank and panel of that house for me had magic in it."

It was to Amwell Springs (where lived Scott, the Quaker poet) that Lamb and his schoolfellows, "fired by the Abyssinian adventures of Bruce, in his exploration of the Nile, traced the source of the New River." At

Boleyn. At Gorbambury lived the marvellous man Bacon in cloudy days, and in St. Michael's Church at St. Albans (so happily drawn here by Mr. Griggs) was he put to rest. His monument there is truly "one of the glories of Hertfordshire." Nicholas Breakspeare, the only Englishman who (in 1154) became a Pope of Rome, was born near Abbots Langley; from Much Hadham that courageous Prelate, Bishop Ridley, went to talk with Mary Tudor at Hunsdon House, the dust of which, an hour later, he angrily

shook from his shoes; Cowper was born at Berkhamstead, and we read here a delicate tribute to his mother, a lovable woman "descended by four different lines from Henry III., King of England." Sir Thomas More, Sir John Mandeville, Cardinal Wolsey, and that beautiful character William Penn—such, taken at random, as of necessity is our author's way, are a few more of the many "fathers that begat us," who themselves have wandered in this county's ways. We exhort our readers to discover what these careful pages tell about them. It is very rarely that the author mentions a name

Sir Henry Chauncy, who, after becoming a Bencher at the Middle Temple and first Recorder of Hertford, in 1700 published 500 copies ("now as rare as the dotteril plover") of his *Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*. Everywhere Mr. Tompkins seems to have made appropriate and discreet use of such authorities, though we are not sure that he should have relied on Milton's quaint *History of England*, if we are to take these citations seriously. But such lore is by no means the only material used in this volume, for its author has added much by his own inquiry and observation. He has



THE GADE AT GREAT GADDESSEN.

without doing it due honour. An exception is that of Thomas Hearne, who lies in Bushey churchyard. Mr. Tompkins says, "We know little of him," and he must not, of course, be confounded with the famous Oxford antiquary of the early eighteenth century. But it would have been worth while to record of him in this place that, born in 1744 and dying in 1817, he did much, by his careful drawings, to revive attention to Gothic architecture, and to found the English school of water-colour painting.

Mr. Tompkins is necessarily indebted to former annalists for much of his information. For instance, he quotes frequently from

recorded a collection of good epitaphs, and very fairly says: "Not one headstone in ten is ever restored, and the day may come when some historian may thank me for my diligence." They are such as once more to make us wonder whether it is false shame or only a kind of conventional shyness that prevents the modern practice of this art. Again, by haunting ingle-nooks at country inns and chatting with village and wayside cronies, Mr. Tompkins has acquired much of that knowledge the sources of which are, alas! so rapidly vanishing among the advantages of speedy transit and spreading towns. These additions to the recorded history,

which he has so pleasantly selected, are among the most valuable and entertaining features of his book.

We have already alluded to Mr. Griggs' illustrations. The ideal collaboration in a book of this kind would be for artist and author to wander together, the better to ensure a certain unity of design. Here in a few cases Mr. Tompkins has nothing to say of some of the "illustrations"; in one place (at p. 117) Mr. Griggs has apparently not agreed with his author that a church is

manship and dull "scratches" which in most modern books pass for illustrations. He seems, in fact, to give his little pictures some of the breadth and depth and dignity of the old woodcuts of good craftsmen. It may be that the publishers have helped with good paper and printing, but we incline to think that more is due to the artist's own "inventiveness," and to a diligent care which we hope success will not teach him to despise, as in the case of a brother landscape illustrator, whose work we cannot but think of



CHURCH GATES, HITCHIN.

"worth sketching." But we ought not to grumble, for the artist has contributed greatly to our pleasure. Part of his success seems to be that he has found a manner of overcoming the limitations of the modern "process-block." We shall never, perhaps, have again the exquisite work done on steel by engravers like Miller and Cooke and Wallis, after Turner and Roberts and Stanfield, in the *Landscape Annuals* and *Keepsakes* of the thirties and forties. But Mr. Griggs rises above the slovenly work-

in this respect. Mr. Griggs exhibits strength and variety in his little drawings. He can put a wonderful amount of hot sunlight or rising storm, at his pleasure, into a few square inches; he even essays "moonrise" and lurid sunset. He is particularly happy with the massed foliage of his leafy lanes—as witness his drawings of "A Hertfordshire Lane" (p. 159), "The Icknield Way at Caldwell" (p. 242), and "Near Bishop's Stortford" (p. 321), the last-named of which is a triumph of pen-and-ink work. He is

very happy, too, in his rendering of the beautiful "quality," so hard to define, of the decayed stone or brickwork on churches and old houses. At times the drawing is as delicate as possible (as in the south-east view of "Hitchin Church" at p. 219); more often he indulges his broad manner, as in the full-page sketch of "Watford" (p. 73) or the vivid frontispiece of "Stanstead Abbots." We know nothing quite so good in their own line as these apparently facile sketches, and Mr. Griggs should revive a lost art if only he will pay a little more heed to cloud-forms, and think them as worthy of his care as the twisted gables and the immemorial elms, whose beauty and dignity he perceives and portrays.

By the courtesy of the publishers we are enabled to reproduce four of these attractive sketches, not necessarily the most acceptable: (1) "Old St. Michael's, St. Albans," we have already referred to; in (2) "Holy Cross Church, Sarratt," where Richard Baxter "expounded 'thirteenthly' and 'very briefly' one of the minor doctrines of grace," Mr. Griggs shows the curious "saddle-back" roof; in (3) "The Gade at Great Gaddesden," you see the chequered sun and shade of a diminutive river, in whose valley palæolithic man and Roman have both left their rare relics; and (4) "Church Gates, Hitchin," gives a winter scene, on which Chapman's own eyes may have dwelt as he retold Homer:

"When Jove his cold sharp javelins throws  
Amongst us mortals, and is moved to white the  
earth with snows."

W. H. D.



## A Masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren: St. James's, Garlickhithe.

BY MACKENZIE MACBRIDE.



**S**T. JAMES'S, Garlickhithe—so called from the garlic which at one time was landed at the pier close by—has been much abused and also praised; but, when all is said, it remains to us one of the most complete and charming of

the churches with which our pious ancestors covered the City of London. It has, however, suffered considerably at the hands of "restorers." These gentlemen saw fit to turn this lightest of churches into an abode of darkness by filling its windows with heavy stained glass, and transforming those which once pierced the transept into rose-windows of a pattern alien to the architecture of the church. The stained glass has been removed from the clerestory windows, but the small hatchments on these, which are of historic interest, have very properly been allowed to remain. These give the arms of the Day, Russell, Wardell, Sheppard, Blake, Conway, Reiley, Chamberlain, Nesham, Soppitt, White, Slaney, Bumel, Jurin, Chiswell, Cox, Lloyd, Cole, Jordan, Briggs, Powell, Wrigglesworth, Denis, Haydon, Baker, Coxhead, Keen, Jones, Nixon, and Gibbs families, who have been connected at various times with the church.

The exterior of the church is plain. Wren, rightly judging that the surrounding buildings would never allow it to be seen, concentrated all his strength on the interior and tower. In this church the stately rows of columns are divided into four groups, with an interval between. St. James's Church has only twelve columns; the roof is flat, and is decorated with gold and green, with oak and laurel-leaf mouldings of plaster. The columns, which are now coloured, with their bases and capitals picked out with gold, were raised by Wren on pillars on the bold and ingenious plan which he had tried and proved so successful at St. Bride's and St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The effect is that, instead of the columns being hidden and dwarfed by the pews, the spectator saw, as it were, the entire design in all its symmetry, while the pillars which held the columns aloft were hidden by the high pews. Among the worst and most fatuous things the restorer of some previous date did was to cut down these pews in accordance with the latest craze, and, of course, at one blow to ruin the carefully-thought-out device of the architect. It is a dangerous experiment to take from or add to a design of Wren's, for he overlooked nothing, and had an eye especially for the "altogether" of the thing. It is doubtful, in the same way, whether a much later innovation, the removal of the ends and divisions of the pews, was

not also a mistake. Doubtless Sir Christopher reckoned on those hard angles of dark oak to enhance the effect of the grace and lightness of the superstructure.

Of Wren's seven stone church steeples there are now only five remaining, and of these, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Michael's, Paternoster Royal, have been classed together, owing to certain similarities of construction. St. James's consists of a square stone tower which springs from the ground; this is surmounted by a parapet with small columns or balusters, at the corners of which are vases. The tower itself is admirably proportioned, but its chief merit is the lantern, or steeple. This is placed upon the tower anglewise, and has two columns at each corner, which are in turn capped with vases. The vane and upper portion is supported by trusses or small inverted buttresses, which add much, it seems to the writer, to the richness and variety of the design. In simplicity and the resourcefulness displayed, the tower is not surpassed by those of St. Stephen or the more elaborate and beautiful, but less effective, St. Michael's, Paternoster. In St. Stephen's, wonderful grace and lightness have been obtained in the steeple, but the rest of the tower is bare and uninteresting, and if St. James's lacks a little of its lightness, it is yet not heavy when compared with any less perfect building, gaining much in picturesqueness from the fact of the steeple not having been set on the square. Compared with St. Michael's again, it is, as we have said, less beautiful when taken in detail, but viewed as a whole it is more striking, and is altogether less open to adverse criticism than either of its rivals.

Years ago it was decided to pull down the neighbouring church of St. Michael, Queenhithe (also by Wren), which stood at the corner of Little Trinity Lane and Thames Street. The whole place, magnificently sound and strong, like all Wren's buildings, was destroyed, the wealthiest city in the world not being able to afford land enough to allow the picturesque tower even to remain, to break the wretched straight skyline, and be a monument to one of London's greatest men. Some of the carved oak, including the fine pulpit by Gibbons, and the choir stall screen were brought here. The

pulpit is especially worthy of inspection, as are the roses and garlands, elaborately finished and boldly conceived, which cover the stalls. The oak and gilt cover of the marble font is also of much beauty, and the old open iron columns which support the organ are curious and rare. There is a splendid carved oak table in the sanctuary, and also two massive chairs. The organ has also some fine carving, and is itself a beautiful instrument.

Over the altar, and filling the east window, is a large picture representing the Ascension. This is the work of Andrew Geddes, a Scottish painter of some note, who died in 1844. His works are not numerous, and are now a good deal sought after. This picture, which is reminiscent of the painter's careful study of the great Venetian masters, is a powerful and impressive work, and it is to be regretted that, owing to the wretched light in which it is placed, it is impossible to see the work properly. If it had been placed in the south transept, for example, it would have had abundant light, and the great merits of the painter as a colourist would have been made apparent.



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

#### SALES.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON sold yesterday the collection of armorial porcelain, illustrative of many English families and their connections entitled to bear arms during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, formed by the late Mr. Joseph Jackson Howard, F.S.A., Maltravers Herald Extraordinary. The collection of 143 lots realized about £900, and included the following: A mug with the arms of Blewit of Devon, £12 (Crisp); an Oriental mug with the arms of the Watermen's Company, £10 (Crisp); a pair of bottles with the name of Marsh, £18 (Crisp); a mug with the arms of Ross, £13 (Crisp); another with the arms of Chase, £13 13s. (Fenwick); another with the arms of Trevor, £15 10s. (Crisp); a cup and saucer with the arms of Woodley, part of the "Owl" service, £16 5s. (Law); and a large circular dish with *famille verte* decoration and motto, *Crescit sub pondere virtus*, 14 inches diameter, £11 15s. (Sutton).—*Times*, June 24.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold last month the following rare American books from the



Wall may fairly be described as a concrete wall faced with squared stones, as about three-fourths of its bulk consists of concrete." Another excellent paper by Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., is on "Roman and Mediæval Military Engines, etc.," illustrated by pictures of the ballista, the catapulta, the onager, the trebuchet, and other ancient and mediæval missile-throwers. The other contributions to a part of varied interest are "Discoveries in the Chapel at Raby Castle, co. Durham," by Mr. J. P. Pritchett; "The Brumell Collection of Charters, etc.," by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.; "Abstract of Deeds at Kirk-leatham Hall relating to Chantry of B. V. M. in Chester-le-Street Church," by Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A.; "Proofs of Age of Heirs to Estates in Northumberland," by Mr. J. C. Hodgson; and the second instalment of "Local Muniments," by Mr. R. Welford, M.A.

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#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*June 4.*—Sir H. H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—Mr. Kennard exhibited two bone implements found lately at London Wall, and designed possibly for polishing bronze needles.—Mr. J. T. Robins exhibited a Roman urn made of marble, of unknown origin, bearing the following inscription: *DIS MANIBVS QVINTI FABII FELIC CONS.*—Mrs. Hale-Hilton brought for exhibition a small flint implement picked up in the Isle of Wight.—Mr. Herbert Jones showed a quantity of pottery, etc., from Greenwich Park. He explained that, traces of Roman occupation having been discovered in Greenwich Park early in the present year, the permission of the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings was obtained to make a further search. A good deal of work has been done there during the last three months, resulting in the discovery of the remains of a building, unfortunately in a very imperfect state. Parts of three concrete floors were unearthed at a depth of about 2 feet under the surface, but only one block of walling. This is built of ragstone, set with wide joints in white mortar. Only the first of the floors found had any tesserae remaining; the upper surface of the others was quite destroyed, but was probably of *opus signinum*. Many antiquities were discovered, including about 400 coins (one of Mark Antony, the remainder ranging from Claudius to Honorius, one of Constantine being of great rarity); the right arm of a statue, probably of a female, in oolite; some fragments of marble with inscribed letters on them, certainly of two and probably of three dates; the head of a small ivory figurine holding a shield aloft; mouldings in oolite and sandstone, besides large masses of roofing materials, wall plaster, floor concrete, and the usual Roman débris, including oyster-shells. The excavations are for the present suspended, but everything found *in situ* is left open (railed round) for public inspection, and it is intended to recommence excavations in the autumn.—Dr. Munro drew attention to the morphological evolution of the horse, especially with regard to the bones of the foot. The object of the remarkable specialization of the middle toe, as manifested in

Equidæ of the present day, was to secure greater speed and safety; but when the limits in this direction were reached the horse family began to succumb to the more resourceful methods of their enemies. Since the days of the Hipparion, which was widely represented both in the Old and New World during the Pliocene period, the line of evolution was the only outlet by which higher efficiency could be attained. He went on to consider fully the prehistoric records of the horse and the problems of its domestication.—Dr. Garson, Mr. Green, and Mr. Hilton took part in the discussions during the meeting.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*July 2.*—Emanuel Green, V.P., Hon. Director, in the chair.—Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., read a paper on "Exchequer Annuity Tallies." After mentioning that the origin of tallies is a point of extreme doubt, he suggested that they were introduced as a part of the system of the Exchequer from Normandy soon after the Conquest. When their use was established in this country tallies became general in matters of account, not only in the Exchequer, but among merchants and traders. By the end of the fourteenth century they went out of fashion for ordinary mercantile transactions, but Government, always conservative in such matters, continued to employ them till 1782, when they were abolished by Act of Parliament. Their use, however, did not entirely cease till 1826, on the death of the last Chamberlain of the Exchequer, and an attempt to get rid of the great accumulation of them by burning them in the stoves at Westminster caused the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament in 1834. A description of the ordinary form and notches of a tally followed, and an account was then given of a large number of tallies found last year at Martin's Bank, formerly the "Grasshopper," in Lombard Street, and of the documents associated with them, which showed that they recorded the transactions relating to certain terminable annuities granted under an Act "for continuing an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and certain duties upon coals, culm and cinders, and additional duties of Excise, and for settling and establishing a fund thereby, and by other ways and means for payment of annuities to be sold for raising a further supply to her Majesty for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and six." The annuities were for ninety-nine years, and were granted at the rate of £155 purchase money for each £10 annuity, or at the rate of fifteen and a half years' purchase. The varying prices at which they were afterwards sold appeared to be of special interest. The complete set of tallies and documents relating to one annuity of £10 were exhibited. Other fine specimens of tallies had been borrowed from friends for the occasion.—Professor B. Lewis, F.S.A., read a paper on the "Roman Arches at Aosta and Susa," and by way of introduction to the description of them gave some account of the circumstances that led to their erection. Julius Cæsar rendered the greatest service to his country by subjugating Transalpine Gaul. Augustus completed his work by subduing the Subalpine tribes on the Italian frontier, and the arches permanently commemorate his successful campaign. The one at Aosta consists of a single vault,



with Corinthian columns at the corners, but the triglyphs in the entablature belong to the Doric order. A crucifix suspended from the centre of the arch records the flight of Calvin about the year 1540. The reformer had endeavoured to spread the Protestant religion on this side of the Alps, but his efforts were unsuccessful. The arch at Susa, considered from various points of view, has an interest of its own, and, though erected for a similar purpose, is quite distinct from that at Aosta. It is admirable on account of its delicate proportions, but the sculptures in the frieze are the part of the monument which claim special attention. The composition is generally good, but the figures are rudely executed, probably by provincial artists. On the west side is depicted the signing of a treaty between Augustus and the Gallic chieftain Cottius, son of Donnus. The Emperor is seated at a table, and an eagle, carved over his head in the cornice, distinguishes him from other personages. On both fronts the subject is a sacrifice—the *suovetaurilia*. The inscription on the attic has been carefully edited by Mommsen. Mr. Green, Dr. Crewell, Mr. Rice, Mr. Greg, and Mr. Brabrook, took part in the discussions following the papers.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*June 4.*—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, Hon. Treasurer, in the chair.—The Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White produced some antiquities for exhibition, and made the following remarks upon them: "The ancient Aldreth Bridge that formerly spanned the water of the old West River, connecting Cambs with the Isle of Ely, is being rebuilt after a period of long decay which led to ultimate extinction. The excavations have brought to light the piles upon which the original bridge was probably built, with ponderous pieces of undressed timber and two immense oak beams, upon which the structure was mainly carried. The much-corroded blade of a short iron sword (certainly not later than Norman date), an adze, and other like implements, have been found 4 or 5 feet below the surface of the river bank by the site of the bridge." Mr. Evelyn-White exhibited oxidized portions of a dagger with part of the wood handle adhering, and what appears to be an awl or "pricker," encased in iron (which may belong to the Anglo-Saxon period), two horse-shoes (Norman), one fancifully scalloped, the shoes being considerably narrower on the one side than on the other. Fragments of ironwork used in the construction of an early bridge were also shown. Of the animal remains that have been found, Mr. Evelyn-White exhibited some remarkably fine specimens, including the tusk of a boar and teeth, possibly of some extinct species, so blackened by contact with the fen peat as to resemble jet. Some examples of extinct fresh-water shells, which were found in abundance, were also shown, together with some interesting fragments of Romano-British and later pottery. The Aldreth Bridge is famed in history by Hereward's resistance to the Conqueror, and by the passage of King Stephen, who assisted the Bishop of Ely when he espoused the cause of Matilda.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley exhibited some flint chippings and pieces of bone, hollowed out, from the caves of La Madeleine, France; also some good specimens of the crown and

half-crown pieces of William III., and a book, dated 1723—*Memoirs of the Antiquities of Great Britain*, with interesting engravings.—A paper was contributed by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley upon "Tree Worship: its Ancient Rites and Modern Survivals, particularly in the British Islands."

The spring excursion of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was made in delightful weather through an attractive district of North Somerset. The party travelled from Bristol by road. The first stop was made at Yatton Church, where Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., acted as guide, pointing out and explaining the objects of special interest. After luncheon Wrington was reached. Wandering about the churchyard the party found the chief object of interest to be the large flat stone inside an iron railing, which records the names of Hannah More and her four sisters, the grave being near that of Mr. William Henry Harford of Barley Wood, grandfather of the Duchess of Beaufort. Some curiosity was expressed respecting the cottage in which John Locke, the philosopher, was born. It stood close to the north gate leading into the churchyard, but was allowed to fall into decay, and at length disappeared, a stone marking where it stood. The Rev. G. M. Ashdown, M.A. (Rector), welcomed the party, and gave some particulars respecting the edifice. The glory of Wrington lies in the stately tower of All Saints' Church, 160 feet high, with pinnacles rising 15 feet from the parapet, about which the late Professor Freeman has written so much. Internally, the oldest part of Wrington Church is the Decorated chancel; next in date came the tower, and then the nave was built up between the two. The line of the old roof can be seen on the east face of the tower wall; the panelling of the tower arch should be noticed, and also the fan-tracery of the vault. The shortness of the nave is apparent, but its height with its clustered pillars and foliated capitals gives it dignity. Trefoil mouldings are traced between the windows of the clerestory. The screen, which runs across nave and aisles, has been much repaired; angels by the chancel arch mark the position of the rood-loft. Some interesting books were inspected in the vestry. A folio black-letter Bible, formerly used at the services, had the title page and last leaves missing, it being supposed that they were abstracted long ago by a collector. The date of the volume is 1617. A "breeches" Bible of 1633 appeared to be perfect. The earliest church register dates from 1538. Several of the old books are fastened with chains. Banwell was the next stopping-place, and here more than twenty of the members under the guidance of Mr. John E. Pritchard proceeded in advance, and climbed to the camp, whence they enjoyed the extensive prospect. Banwell Camp stands on the hill above Towerhead, and is about 500 yards long by 280 yards wide, and contains about twenty acres. The entrenchment follows the form of the hill; it is now about 3 feet above the surface within, and from 7 to 10 feet above the ditch. At the highest point are remains of a building; a summer-house was erected here about a century ago, but it is possible that it occupied the site of an ancient watch-tower. The soil of the camp is full of flint.

flakes, and some really good Neolithic weapons have been found here by Mr. Pritchard. The entire party rejoined in the grounds of Banwell Abbey by permission of Mr. E. R. Bevan. Here they were entertained to afternoon tea by the Rev. C. S. Taylor, M.A. (Vicar). After tea the party assembled in the church, when the Rev. C. S. Taylor, with some minuteness, pointed out most of the features of the edifice, after which Mr. F. F. Fox tendered the thanks of the society to him, remarking that to most he was an old friend. He also thanked the Vicar for his hospitality. The archæologists had now inspected all the places in their day's scheme, and were enabled to appreciate the return journey, a drive of seventeen miles, which, as it was a glorious evening, provided an agreeable finish to what had proved a most successful excursion.

The first summer excursion of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on June 20, was under the direction of Dr. A. H. Leadman, F.S.A. The villages of Wilberfoss, Catton and Stamford Bridge were visited. At Wilberfoss Church Dr. Leadman read a paper, and referred to the history of the Wilberfoss family, from a branch of which was descended the emancipator of the slaves, William Wilberforce. The party then drove on to Low Catton, and were welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. H. B. L. Puxley, who later entertained them at tea. The church, which is of a more interesting character than the one previously visited, was inspected. Dr. Leadman, in a paper on the church, said that the south side was approached by an old brick porch. The church, which was named All Saints', was probably of Saxon foundation, and the present building seemed to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The font was very interesting and was very old. The ancient massive door was worthy of notice. The chancel, which was of more recent date than the nave, was laid with tiles. The registers dated from 1572. Catton, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was held by Harold, Earl of the West Saxons, and subsequently it belonged to the Percys, and now to Lord Leconfield. Torre had supplied an incomplete list of the rectors from 1248 to 1592. In 1404 John Sewell, of Catton, left instructions that he was to be buried before the statue of the Blessed Virgin, and he directed that his best grey horse, saddle and bridle, with his sword and belt and coat of mail, should be led before his corpse.

Stamford Bridge was next visited, and Dr. Leadman, in a field at the foot of the bridge, read an interesting and exhaustive paper on the battle between Harold and Tostig, sons of Earl Godwin, in 1066. The "battle flats," he said, were now divided into several pastures, and were not far from the station. In Drake's time pieces of old swords, spears, and horseshoes were found about the flats, and there was a field in the north of the village named Danes' Flat. At the annual "feast," which was now greatly decayed, there was a custom, until about twelve years ago, observed by the inhabitants, of making pies which were, tradition said, to commemorate the shape of the vessel used by the Englishman who, floating under the old wooden bridge, slew the Norseman who was successfully

holding the bridge: the "boat" was a swine tub. The present bridge was erected in 1727.

On July 16 the members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Aspenden-Anstey district. The party started from the Shire Hall, Hertford, and made the first stop at Aspenden Church, the many interesting features of which were described by the Rev. A. P. Sanderson, M.A. The church has a north low side-window, a recess for the Easter sepulchre, an aumbry and piscina, and several good brasses. The next halt was at Bottrill's Close, where are the remains of earthworks. After lunch the journey was continued to Aspenden Hall and to Layston Church, where the fine mural monuments and other interesting features were admired, but the ruinous and uncared-for condition of the church was heartily deplored. Next came the churches at Wyddial (with Jacobean screens and Flemish seventeenth-century stained glass) and at Anstey. The latter, besides several unusual architectural features, contains hagioscopes, triple sedilia and double piscina. A short visit was made to the remains of Anstey Castle, after which the return to Ware and Hertford concluded a successful day.

A party of members of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE concluded a two days' visit to Falkirk and district on Wednesday, July 2. On Tuesday the party visited Falkirk Parish Church and churchyard, where the different interesting monuments were pointed out to them, subsequently driving to Callender House, where, by permission of Mr. Forbes of Callender, they were shown over the fine country seat and also through the pretty grounds surrounding. A visit was also paid to South Bantaskine, where the site of the Battle of Falkirk of 1746 was viewed. On Wednesday the party were conveyed to the "broch" of Tappock, situated on the summit of the Torwood, about five miles north-west of Falkirk. The company then drove to the Roman fort at Castlecary, where excavations are at present being made by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The romantic old castle in the vicinity owned by the Earl of Zetland also received a passing visit, after which the party drove to Rough Castle, where the part of the Roman wall in that vicinity was carefully inspected, as well as the ancient fort itself.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE STORY OF SOME ENGLISH SHIRES. By the late Bishop Creighton. London: *The Religious Tract Society*. Large 8vo., pp. 384. Price 6s. net.

This is a second and unillustrated edition of a collection of "county sketches," which were originally

contributed to a magazine by the late Bishop of London. There were few things touched by Dr. Creighton which he did not adorn, and even these slight essays in topographical history, mere chips as they are from what was always a very busy workshop, betray the handling of a master historian. They describe eighteen counties in all, including Cambridge—"the most ungentlemanly county in England." They do not pretend to be exhaustive, or even full; they simply present, in due proportion of outline and some sufficiency of happy detail, those characteristic features of towns and localities which are unluckily becoming more and more effaced, "as people move about more freely, and do not always live and die in the place where they were born." Dr. Creighton, being a great historian, as well as a traveller and antiquary, was well equipped for this task, which makes none the less good reading for being illumined with those lively flashes of amusing cynicism which frequently lit up his public utterances. For instance, in speaking of Ely, he says, "The important questions to ask about the architectural history of any English cathedral are: 'When did the central tower fall down, or what alterations were made to prop it up?'" The rugged past of Northumberland and the splendid monasticism of Yorkshire are each in its way shown to have been congenial subjects to Dr. Creighton. But we think that he was even in a happier mood in treating such thoroughly English shires as Shropshire and Warwickshire. The stories of these counties are models of what such accounts should be, if only the "historical introductions" to county guide-books approximated more closely to this type of writing. No general remarks could be more felicitous than this of Shropshire:

"It is still a land rich in old remains, in the timbered houses of the sixteenth century, in the seats of country gentlemen, in all that tells of life well cared for, and prosperity which has not overshot its limits, or grown suddenly beyond the capacities of men to keep pace with its demands"; or this of Warwickshire:

"An epitome of the characteristics which have made England what she is."

In this same essay the reader will find an eloquent tribute to the haunts of Shakespeare and a curious summary of the growth of Birmingham, which Leland found "a good market-town of one street," and Burke called "the toy-shop of Europe."

We have detected one error which should be corrected in future editions; at p. 292, Ethelfled should be the "daughter," not the "sister," of Alfred. We may add that the volume is very well printed.

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ZUÑI FOLK-TALES. Recorded and translated by Frank Hamilton Cushing. With an Introduction by J. W. Powell. 12 plates. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. 8vo.; pp. xviii, 474. Price 15s. net.

In his introduction to this handsome volume, Mr. Powell has a few sentences which make a folklorist feel uneasy. He says: "Under the scriptorial wand of Cushing the folk-tales of the Zuñis are destined to become a part of the living literature of the world, for he is a poet, although he does not write

in verse. Cushing can think as myth-makers think, he can speak as prophets speak, he can expound as priests expound, and his tales have the verisimilitude of ancient lore; but his sympathy with the mythology of tribal men does not veil the realities of science from his mind." Such "tall" writing prepares the reader for a set of tales sophisticated and doctored, while what the student wants is simply accurate reporting. But we are bound to say that to read the tales themselves is to feel that Mr. Powell has by no means done Mr. Cushing justice. There are, indeed, some evidences of the admixture of foreign elements—easily accounted for—but on the whole these stories have the ring of genuine folk-tales. Mr. Cushing, who did much valuable ethnological work, knew well the aboriginal tribes who dwell in New Mexico, and in this volume, the manuscript of which was found among his papers, has made a contribution, allowance being made for a little sophistication, to the science of folk-lore of considerable value. Apart from their scientific interest, the stories, which abound in animal lore, are entertainingly readable, and curiously suggestive and illustrative of phases of life wherein civilization and barbarism meet and mingle in strange confusion. The plates of Zuñi folk and surroundings are good reproductions from photographs.

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#### THE THEOLOGY AND ETHICS OF THE HEBREWS.

By Archibald Duff, M.A., LL.D. THE EARLY HISTORY OF SYRIA AND PALESTINE. With 5 maps. By Lewis B. Paton, Ph.D. "The Semitic Series." London: John C. Nimmo, 1902. 8vo.; pp. xviii, 304, and xxxvi, 302. Price 5s. net, each volume.

These volumes are the third and fourth issues in Mr. Nimmo's valuable "Semitic Series." Dr. Duff's book is perhaps a little outside the scope of the *Antiquary*, for we are not concerned in these pages with controversial theology, and it is difficult, in dealing with the Hebrew religious and ethical writers, to avoid touching matters which are still in controversy. Dr. Duff accepts fully the modern view of the composite authorship of many of the Old Testament books traditionally attributed to Moses and other single writers, and especially with regard to Deuteronomy endeavours to set forth "in restored form the original documents from which our Deuteronomy has been constructed." As this is the first time that any such analysis of this book has been attempted in English, a special critical value attaches to this aspect of Dr. Duff's work. But the main purpose of the book is to set forth and illustrate the author's belief that the theology and ethics of the Hebrews were, as regards their genesis and origin as well as their development, closely related to, and conditioned by, their social, civil, and political life. Whatever view may be taken of Dr. Duff's standpoint, or of his treatment of the Old Testament documents—and some of his suggestions seem to us rather wild—it will be impossible for a candid reader to refrain from admiring the skill with which the author maintains and develops his thesis. The growth and development of Hebrew theology and thought are admirably set forth. Particularly interesting and striking, for instance, is the point made (p. 169) in illustration of

Jeremiah's series of great advances that the prophet believed in a "divine care for himself individually." "Isaiah still stood," says the author, "on the elder side of the border line between highest religious valuation of the community, the clan blood, and highest religious valuation of the individual, the soul. Jeremiah was on the younger side of the line. He proclaimed the new era."

The second book—Dr. Paton's *Syria and Palestine*—is more purely historical. Dr. Paton limits the name Syria to the territory between the Taurus mountain-chain and Mount Hermon, and applies the name Palestine to the remaining portion of the East Mediterranean coast. In the volume before us he brings together and sets forth the history of the West Semitic peoples from the earliest times down to the establishment of the Persian Empire, drawing freely upon the results of recent archaeological explorations for illustration and correction of the facts recorded in the Bible and other ancient literary sources. On the whole the book may be said to be a very fair presentment of a difficult and often obscure history. Like its predecessors it illustrates the immense assistance which modern archaeological enterprise and research have rendered to Oriental history. Scholars will differ on this point or that from the author—some will certainly decline to follow him in his acceptance of Lehmann's chronology, for example—but they will agree, we think, that Dr. Paton has here given us a solid and useful piece of work, though, like all work of its kind, it is bound to be to some extent tentative, for new discoveries will continue to be made, and some of the author's conclusions will probably be upset. A full bibliography is a most useful feature of Dr. Paton's book.

A word of praise must be given to the excellent printing and handsome form of both volumes.

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CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON AT THE GUILDHALL. Letter-Book D., circa A.D. 1309-1314. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation. London: 1902. 8vo.; pp. xxx, 367.

The main feature of this new issue of Dr. Sharpe's "Calendar" is its record of admissions to the freedom of the City, and of the binding and discharge of apprentices during the years named in the title. The editor points out that this is "the earliest record of its kind extant among the City's archives," and hence it has a special value. The admissions to the freedom are not only those by "redemption," strictly so called, *i.e.*, by purchase, but those also gained by apprenticeship or servitude. The freedom of the City was, in mediæval days, a very substantial possession; it meant, among other things, liberty to trade and liberty to reside within the city walls, and, further, it conveyed to the holder the right to carry his goods through the country, and "to enter any town without payment of murage or other toll." Dr. Sharpe, in his long and able "Introduction" to this volume, gives an admirable summary of the City history during the early years of the fourteenth century, and shows how the information embedded

in Letter-Book D illuminates many points both in the internal economy of the City and in the history of the almost continual friction between the Court and the mayor, aldermen and commonalty. Among the miscellaneous matters which find treatment or illustration may be mentioned regulations for brokers of merchandise, frays between the citizens and Gascons, Edward I.'s charter to the weavers of London, and some interpolated fifteenth-century oaths taken by various City officials. The volume is rich in the names of occupations, very many obsolete, and some quite puzzling. An excellent index concludes this fourth instalment of Dr. Sharpe's ably edited "Calendar." The Corporation is much to be congratulated on the satisfactory progress which has been made in a most laudable undertaking.

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ALFRED THE KING: THE YEAR OF HIS PERIL, 878 A.D. By Ralph Cornah. London: Elliot Stock. 1902. 8vo.; pp. 31. Price 2s.

Mr. Cornah says that he intends "this little play . . . for that bewildering and fascinating creature the British boy," and implies that it is an attempt to bring into prominence some of the wonderful qualities united in Alfred the Great. But these three brief episodical scenes, which by no means constitute a play, written partly in blank verse, of which the author's command is respectable, are too slight to serve fully either purpose. Mr. Cornah's lines are smooth, but the dramatic quality is wanting; and, indeed, only in the hands of a master could so small a canvas be made effective.

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The third volume of the supplementary issue of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is punctually before us. It extends from "Chicago" to "Elduayen," but not the least interesting of its contents is the prefatory essay, by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, on "The Influence of Modern Research on the Scope of World History," in which it is effectively shown how research has broadened the whole scope and meaning of the term "archæology." The essay is appropriately placed in the forefront of a volume which includes studies of such subjects as Egyptology and Biblical Chronology—subjects which illustrate in the most striking way the complete revolution which archæological research—using the phrase in its broadest sense—has produced in the ideas and modes of thought which were ruling powers much less than a century ago. The latter article is by Mr. C. H. Turner, who has dealt with the same subject even more fully in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*. Under "Egyptology" there are well-illustrated contributions on History and Archæology by Professor Flinders Petrie, than whom no one is better fitted to discourse on the wonders which the last few years have brought to light, largely through his own instrumentality; while the Egyptian language and writing are dealt with by Mr. F. Llewelyn Griffith. The progress of science in other than archæological directions is well illustrated by such articles as those on Colours of Animals, Cytology (minute cell-structure), Destructors, Dynamo, Earthquakes and Economics. Other articles worthy of note, especially for the way in which information on subjects treated in earlier

issues is brought thoroughly up to date, are Criminal Law, China, Coal, Cricket, Cycling, Cuba, Drama, Dairy-Farming—to which an almost disproportionate amount of space is allotted—and Education. Among the biographical articles is an excellent notice of the late Bishop Creighton. The illustrations include some good plates, mostly reproductions of modern pictures, but the small portrait blocks in the text are decidedly poor. Such portraits as those of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) and Charles Darwin, to name only two, are unworthy of the *Encyclopædia*. For the volume as a whole we have nothing but praise.

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Several booklets have reached us. Mr. J. Ellis Mace, J.P., sends his *Notes on Old Tenterden* (Tenterden: W. Thomson), a somewhat scrappy collection, bringing together in disjointed fashion many things of interest relating to the archaeological and social history of the ancient Kentish town. The little book is well illustrated, and may serve, as the author modestly says, as a basis for a future local history. Another local publication is Mr. Tom C. Smith's *Popular History of Preston Guild* (Preston: Alfred Halewood, price 1s.), which contains a useful account of an important chapter in municipal history, condensed from the many works previously published on the subject. Mr. Smith adds some brief historical notes and a concise guide to the borough and its neighbourhood. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of Dr. Douglas Brymner's *Report on Canadian Archives for 1901* (Ottawa: S. E. Dawson, price 15 cents), a continuation of a useful work of which we have more than once expressed our appreciation.

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The contents of the *Reliquary* for July are interesting and varied, but, as a whole, seem hardly up to the usual level. The most valuable paper, perhaps, is that by Mr. R. Quick, the curator of the Horniman Museum, on "Carib Stone Implements" in that collection. These elaborately carved and polished stones are extremely rare on this side of the Atlantic, and Mr. Quick's careful account is a useful contribution to archaeology. The excellent illustrations add much to its value. Other contributions are on "The Decorative Embroidery of the Seventeenth Century," by Miss Rachel E. Head; "Some Early Christian Monuments Recently Discovered at Kirk Maughold, Isle of Man," by Mr. P. M. C. Kermodé; and another of Mr. Heneage Legge's interesting Ringmer papers. All are well illustrated. In the *Genealogical Magazine* for July, Mr. Fox-Davies continues his paper on "The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms," and another contributor sends a list of the German and Austro-Hungarian families who are entitled to the style and title of "Count." The coloured frontispiece shows the coats of arms of Scrope, Grosvenor, and Meinill. The presentation bookplate of the month is that of Mr. J. G. Crozier, effectively designed by Miss Helard.

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Other magazines before us are the new part (July) of that well edited and always welcome quarterly, *Fenland Notes and Queries*, and the June number of its companion, the *East Anglian*, containing, among other things, an "Account of a Visit to Colchester in

1791," by a lady who found the castle curiously tenanted: "One corner of it is used as a jail, and one room in another part of it for the meeting of some gentlemen, who held a book club in it at stated periods. I believe one corner is inhabited by a poor family, and the remainder is a respectable ruin"! We have also on our table the *County Monthly* (June and July), a capital illustrated miscellany; the *Country* (July), with a wealth of good pictures and letterpress specially welcome to those "in populous city pent"; the *Architects' Magazine* (June); and *Sale Prices* (June 30).



## Correspondence.

### MAIDEN CASTLES AND BURHS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SOME years ago you published an interesting correspondence bearing upon the prevalence of place-names with the prefix "Maiden." The letters came to rather an abrupt end without pointing to any definite conclusion. Perhaps it may be possible to carry the matter a little further now, as a larger body of information has no doubt been collected since the time of the correspondence. The paper I read at the British Archaeological Association, of which you publish a summary,\* was an attempt to systematize the subject, more especially so far as it deals with early strongholds and roads. Thirty-two examples of Maiden Castles or Burhs may be quoted. No doubt there may be others. The list, with a request for further details in several of the instances, will be found at the close of this letter. My object in suggesting a re-opening of the correspondence is that apparently it should now be possible to approach some conclusion, at any rate, as to the language to which the name belongs, and perhaps if that be done we may some day be able to arrive at some idea of the meaning.

I had, like so many others, come to suppose that behind an apparently Saxon name might be found one of pre-Saxon times, just as behind *London* is found the Roman "Londinium." What may have been behind the Roman name is a subject of interesting conjecture. On laying down all the examples of *Maiden Castles* or *Burhs* on a map, I found great reason for doubting this earlier origin, not of the *camps*, but of the name by which they are known. I think the premises for concluding the name to be purely of Saxon origin may be summarized thus:

1. The map shows that the name is found only over the area in which the Anglo-Saxon speech obtained the mastery, and that in early times.

2. No name at all approaching *Maiden* phonetically appears in Cornwall, Wales, Cumbria, Gælic Scotland, or Ireland, where early strongholds abound perhaps even more numerously than in Saxon England.

3. *Magh-dun* is the most generally accepted form

\* See *Antiquary* for June.

which is believed to reappear in *Maiden*. Now, can anyone instance a single case of a *Maghdun* in the non-Saxon lands?

4. Apart from the difficulty of reconciling *Magh*, a level plain, with *dun*, a fortress on a height, it will be seen that to arrive at this supposititious word we must reverse the usual order which prevails in the Gadhelic and Cymric districts. There the substantive precedes the epithet, as in Dunmase, Dunmaul, Dinas Bran Din Silwy, Dumbarton, Dunedin. One would expect, therefore, to find any name compounded of *Magh* and *dun* to appear as Dun Magh, which possesses no likeness to *Maiden*.

5. *Maiden* is, on the other hand, a Saxon word without any need of doctoring.

Even if of Saxon origin, the question of the meaning of the name still needs light upon it. The idea conveyed in "Metz la pucelle" has been suggested by some, but is not this rather an abstract notion for such early times? And remembering the Maidenways which are frequently in connection with the camps, who ever heard of a Virgin-road? Besides, there are innumerable strongholds just as impregnable which have not received the name.

It is here that a careful study of the earliest version of place-names with the prefix *Maiden* should come in to help us. It is especially important to note whether the prefix occurs from the very first, or is a later addition. Thus in the case of Maiden-Bradley, Wilts, where a hospital for leprous women was founded in Henry II.'s time, the name occurs as Bradley alone in the second charter, the first having no name (Dugdale). It also appears as Bradlei in Domesday. In a charter later by thirty or forty years we first light on the complete Maiden-Bradley. Yet this hospital was for leprous *mulieres*. In an instance at Nottingham, quoted in your correspondence, there is a similar widening of the word "Maiden," whereby Hore Lane became Feyre Maiden Lane. This raises the point whether the word *Maiden* might not have been loosely applied by the people who gave such names with a more general sense than commonly supposed. Was it invariably restricted to virgins, or even to single women? Perhaps some of your readers may be able to supply other early forms of place-names to clear up this doubt.

I close with the list of the old strongholds bearing the name Maiden Castle or Bower (Burh). Descriptions are desired in the cases marked by an asterisk. (1) Maidenbroche, Somerset\* (from Domesday); (2) Dorchester; (3) West Woodyates, Dorset;\* (4) Kirtlington, Oxfordshire;\* (5) Dunstable; (6) Colchester;\* (7) near Hunstanton; (8) Tilston, Cheshire; (9) York;\* (10) Topcliffe and (11) Grinton, in Yorkshire; (12 and 13) near Rerecross and Kirkby Thore, in Westmoreland; (14) Mayborough, near Penrith; (15) Soulby Fell, near Ulleswater; (16 and 17) Durham (two cases); (18) near Wooler, Northumberland;\* (19) Dumfries;\* (20) Rosslyn; (21) Edinburgh; (22, 23, and 24) in Fifeshire, near Kirkaldy,\* Falkland,\* and Kennoway;\* (25) Arbroath;\* (26) Aberdeen; (27) one of the Scilly Islands;\* (28) Garioch, Aberdeen;\* (29) Mallerstang, Westmoreland;\* (30) Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire;\* (31) Campsie, Stirlingshire;\* (32) Collessie, Fifeshire;\* (33) Dunipace, Stirlingshire.\*

A. R. GODDARD.

## THE GREAT CHURCH OF ST. PADARN, ABERYSTWYTH.

TO THE EDITOR.

Permit me to offer a few remarks on the difficulty found in the transliteration of alien designations, and "Llanbadarnfawr" has two postulates as its Alpha and Omega.

Firstly, as to "Llan," the prefix, which cannot have meant "church" before churches existed; and we have survivals of the native term in pagan times. Take, for instance, Medio-lan-um and Llanio, which appears never to have had any church of its own.

The transition of meaning to "church" is without authority; for "Eglwys," Latin *ecclesia* (like "synagogue"), taken from the Greek *ἐκκλησία*, is the real word. So, dealing with *transitions*, we English take "Llan" as equivalent to "saint" in dedications, or rather as a substitute.

Then the suffix "fawr": Butler tells us to read "church of the great Paturus" in Cardigan; but there is another in Radnor, and we have "Llanbadarn-trefglwys," *i.e.*, St. Badarn of the *three* churches. Would you read tautologically "Church Badarn of the three churches"?

The subject might be followed up through Llanfihangel (thirty-one in all) for St. Michael; and Llan-saintffraed for one of the Bridgets; St. David's and Llan Bedr, in English "St. Peter's." But we are dealing with a prehistoric "word" and its modern applications.

A. H.

July 5, 1902.

## ARCHITECTURAL SHAMS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I should feel greatly obliged if any reader would kindly inform me of any architectural shams there may be in his locality; such, for example, as the dummy gate-lodge with painted windows at the Richmond Gate entrance to the Park here, or the imitation ruin that helps to disfigure Eel-pie Island. I am already acquainted with many shams of this kind in various parts of the country, but there must be numerous others equally bad, though less popularly known, and it is with the object of learning something of these that I make the above request. I may say that I desire the information for certain literary purposes.

G. BRAY.

39, Onslow Road,  
Richmond Hill, Surrey.

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[September, 1902.]

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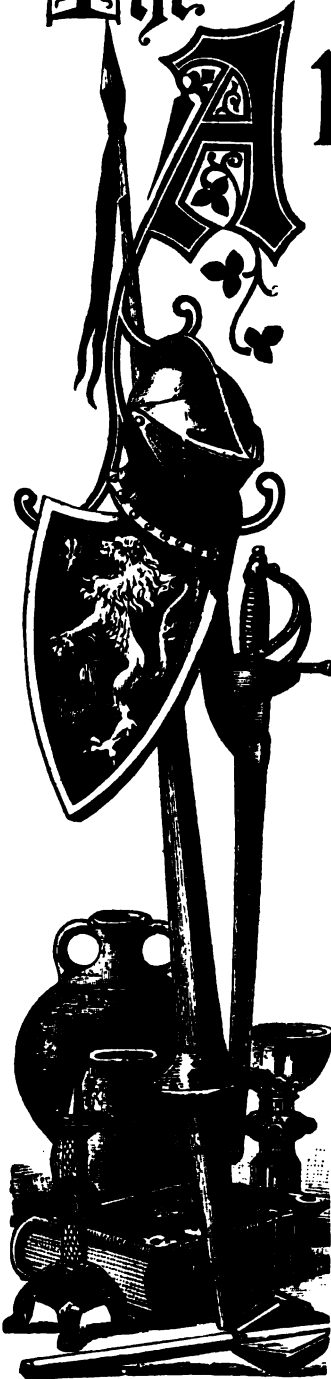
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# The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

THEIR Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra were crowned in Westminster Abbey on Saturday, August 9. That is the one great event of the month in the eyes of every subject of the Crown, whether at home or in the British dominions beyond the seas. Full accounts of every detail of the intensely solemn and suggestive ceremony have been given in the newspapers, so that there is no necessity to dwell upon them here. Antiquaries, more perhaps than other folk, have been keenly interested in a service which is so richly symbolical, so charged with memories of the storied past; and with full and loyal hearts they join in those shrill shouts of the Westminster boys, the echoes of which are still ringing round the world: "Vivat Rex Edwardus! Vivat, vivat, vivat!" "Vivat Regina Alexandra! Vivat, vivat, vivat!"

✿ ✿ ✿  
In the *Builder* of August 9, Mr. Cyril Davenport, F.S.A., writing on "The English Crown," remarks that it is likely enough that one of the first forms of actual diadem was a string of beads. The earliest ornament of any kind into which man put any constructive ability was most likely a necklace of naturally pierced shells. Indeed, the earliest known human skeleton—one found in a cave near Mentone—actually had a necklace of pierced shells and teeth sticking to it. Whether first on some occasion such a necklace was made too small for its recipient, and stuck fast on his head with artistic effect, or whether, on the other hand, a diadem was made too big and slipped down accidentally

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on to the owner's shoulders, will never be known; but however it arrived, it seems, on the evidence of coins, that our early Kings actually wore coronets of strings of beads. No remains of such diadems now exist, so conjectures as to their actual construction cannot well be checked; but there is plenty of documentary evidence as to head fillets of some soft material having had a long reign as marks of authority. Alexander the Great wore one with which he bound up a wounded friend. At a period in our English history somewhere about the tenth century the beaded fillet certainly gave way to a solid metal circlet. This change was possibly due to the wish of Kings to wear some distinct mark of their rank in battle. The beaded or soft fillet would neither look well nor last well on a helmet, so we find that on a penny of Æthelstan his helmet is adorned with a solid circlet bearing three pearls on raised stems; the entire coronet may be supposed to have had four of these pearls. From this standpoint the growth of the ornamentation on our English crown can be followed with some certainty. The next coronet after that of Æthelstan to show any true development is figured on the Great Seal of William I., where the single pearls on their stalks have become triplicated.

Mr. Davenport's interesting article is illustrated with drawings, by Mr. R. W. Paul, of ancient coronets and of mediæval crowns as figured in glass, stone, and wood.

✿ ✿ ✿  
"At the beginning of May last," says Signor Lanciani in a letter to the *Athenæum*, "the Chapter of the Cathedral of Pescia (Tuscany) sold at a nominal price to an astute dealer a magnificent set of old Genoese velvet and trimmings, without the consent of the proper authorities. News of this shameful transaction having reached the Public Prosecutor, the eight Canons of Pescia and the dealer were denounced before the local magistrate and condemned to a fine of 16,500 lire. I must say that all the efforts made by the Government to stop this base and greedy spoliation of our churches, which has been going on for years from one end to the other of the Peninsula, have failed before the indifference—nay, the opposition—of the Papal Curia. The State, learned societies, and

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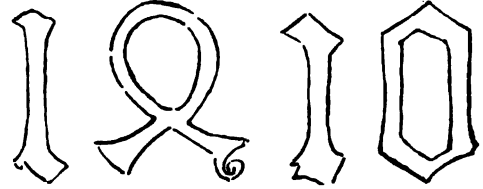
even the last Congress of Sacred Archæology, presided over by several Princes of the Church, have over and over again begged the Vatican to put a stop to these systematic robberies of the houses of God, but without result. An understanding on this point is bound to come, only there will be nothing left worth preserving."

The Very Rev. John Canon O'Hanlon, M.R.I.A., St. Mary's Church, Star-of-the-Sea, Irishtown, Dublin, announces for early publication, at the price of £1, his *History of the Queen's County*, one of the many Irish counties of which as yet no history has been printed. Canon O'Hanlon has been collecting materials for this work for many years past, and the prospectus promises a very full and comprehensive history. Copies of the prospectus can be obtained of, and subscriptions sent to, either the author or the publishers, Messrs. Sealy, Bryers and Walker, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

The finds of the month are not of very special importance. Lord Bolton, the owner of the ruins of Basing House, Hampshire, famous for its two years' siege during the Civil War, has lately been excavating with a body of workmen, and has made some interesting discoveries. These comprise a gateway, the foundations of a turret with spiral staircase, a finely carved classic head, with moulding in excellent state of preservation, and a number of grotesques, which probably ornamented the house and grinned down at Queen Elizabeth and Cromwell. The cellar, which once may have contained some of the innumerable hogsheads of wine and beer which remained at the close of the siege, has also been dug out. Among the relics found were two cannon-balls and several fragments of the heavy shells and grenades. A correspondent of the *East Anglian Daily Times* of August 5 mentions discoveries made on the Corn Hill, Ipswich, where bones were exhumed "of the ox, sheep, pig, goat, etc., with a considerable number of the antlers of the stag, having the appearance of being sawn to pieces for some particular purpose or use. With these were discovered fragments of the funeral or cinerary urns, oyster shells, etc. These were all embedded in a stratum of de-

composed charcoal and ashes, fully illustrating that a sacrifice of these animals must have taken place upon the identical spot."

Mr. W. C. Banks writes: "With regard to the note on p. 195 of the *Antiquary*, I beg to enclose a tracing of a rubbing I made of John de Campden's brass a few months ago, consisting of his initials and the date only (1410). It is in the floor at the east



end of the nave of Holy Cross Church, Winchester." We reproduce the date above. Another correspondent, Mr. C. C. Falkingham, writing from Paris, referring to the form given to the figure 4 in some fifteenth-century dates, mentions that "Laud MS. 722, Bodleian Library, folio 97 bis, has the date 12 Stephen written iiϩΛ°. This MS. is in a hand of about 1440-50. In this case the inverted v would appear to stand for 7."

The neglect of the Government to keep in proper repair the monuments in Venice is causing much bad feeling among the citizens. There was recently (Reuter's correspondent at Venice writes) a panic in the Church of San Giovanni Paolo, a fine building in Gothic style, owing to the fall of the capital of one of the small columns from the famous Vivarini painted glass window over the right side gate, called "The Gate of the Dead." The priest celebrating Mass left the altar, and the congregation dispersed hurriedly. The window will be repaired at once, and scaffolding is already erected. The church has not been closed. On inspection some cracks and fissures were found on the walls. A grate in the sacristy, the stuccoes of the "Addolorata" Chapel, and some monuments, chiefly those of Valier and Bragadin, urgently require repairs. Although the Commission declared that there was no danger of the church's collapsing, the Venetians are naturally anxious that it should be kept in perfect order, for, besides other prominent

monuments and works of art, the church contains the remains of twenty-one Doges, and is considered as a Venetian Pantheon. Repairs and works for strengthening the bell-towers and churches of San Francesca della Vigna and San Giobbe have been ordered. Doubts have also been expressed concerning the safety of the beautiful leaning campanile of San Stefano, which was built in 1544, and is over 200 feet high. Its demolition is objected to by the architects, and the Commission is considering whether the tower can be strengthened.

Another Venetian correspondent says that the technical Commission, presided over by the architect Signor Boni, have inspected the buildings in the Piazza, and they have ascertained that each pillar of the old arcades supports a weight of about 3,500 kilos, or 300 kilos per square centimetre, which is the maximum limit a pillar can carry. In order to stop the subsidences and cracks it is indispensable to strengthen the wooden, metal, and mural supports, ignorantly weakened or cut out by the proprietors, and not to allow any further wounds to be inflicted on the pillars and columns. The Commission advised the lightening of the rooms containing excessive weights to reduce the pressure on the pillars within the limit of perfect safety. The Commission then examined the clock tower, and found that the whole weight is borne by the pillars. There is no apprehension for its safety, but the pillars should not be tampered with in any way. With regard to the Doges' Palace, the immediate transfer of the volumes of the St. Mark's library to the Zecca building and the removal of the statuary collection of the museum were ordered.

A new and most ingenious method of fraud has lately been brought to light in Vienna. The directors of museums and collectors of antiquities have within the past year or so found it possible to acquire a large number of "Roman" articles in amber, many of them most beautifully wrought in a large number of sections and dovetailed together with the greatest skill. A recent very close investigation, however, has revealed unmistakable traces of tobacco in these "remains,"

and finally they have all been discovered to be Greek handiwork, not ancient, but very modern indeed. The "antiquities" have been pieced together out of old cigar and cigarette holders, and some of them as works of art pure and simple are said to be not without value.

The writer of an interesting article on "Old-Time Scots Funerals" in a recent issue of the *Scotsman* says: "A 'decent funeral'—which the poorest Scot still desires and prepares for—usually meant in the old days abundance of hospitality. The higher the social standing of the deceased, the more varied were the eatables, and especially the drinkables; but the least pretentious had a recognised standard they felt compelled to reach. In addition to the usual thick oat-cakes or bannocks and cheese, special bread was baked, known as 'burial bread,' a stock of whisky was laid in, and new pipes and tobacco were bought. I have by me as I write the account of the 'merchant' for goods supplied on the occasion of the death of my own grandfather. For a humble farming household, which neither smoked nor drank, the following bill, the items of which I transcribe, as they may be of interest, may seem large, especially as the funeral took place in a thinly-populated countryside, but I understand it represents a fair average:

1834.		£	s.	d.
May 12.	To 3 pints whisky ... ..	0	3	7½
"	" ½ pound tea ... ..	0	1	5
"	" 1 pound sugar ... ..	0	0	8
"	" ½ pound tobacco ... ..	0	0	11½
"	" 1 dozen pipes ... ..	0	0	2½
May 13.	" 2 pounds candles, 7½d. ... ..	0	1	3
May 14.	" 2 gallons whisky, 9s. 6d. ... ..	0	19	0
"	" ½ pound tobacco ... ..	0	0	11½
"	" 1 dozen pipes ... ..	0	0	2½
May 16.	" 6 gallons whisky, 9s. 6d. ... ..	2	17	0
"	" ½ pound tobacco ... ..	0	0	11½

My grandfather died early on the morning of the 13th, and was buried on the 16th; this explains the order of the purchases. Tea and 'a drop' for the neighbours with a view to 'sitting up' with the dying man, this on 12th; candles on 13th for the three nights' 'Lyke'; whisky and tobacco for visitors on 14th; more whisky and tobacco against the funeral on 16th. The desire to have no appearance of stint on the great occasion is

shown by the fact that the bill allows for 'whisky returned £1 19s. 9½d.' Wine at that time and in that district was a 'temperance' drink!"

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A curious case of the desecration of a grave by a superstitious population is reported by the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent from the district of Rogatza in Bosnia. A peasant living in a village called Hrenovicza committed suicide by hanging himself. Shortly afterwards a severe drought set in, which threatened to destroy the crops. The peasants held a council, and, connecting the drought with the man's suicide, resolved to open the grave and pour water on the corpse, in order that this might bring the longed-for rain. Their intentions were carried out, and the grave was then filled again, after prayer had been offered. The rain, however, did not come, and the villagers who had taken part in this curious rite have been arrested by the gendarmes

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The King has been graciously pleased to accept, through Mr. Bernard Quaritch, a copy of Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt's new monograph on the literary and personal history of Shakespeare.

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The annual meeting of the Kent Archaeological Society was held at Rye on July 29 and 30. On the first day Rye Church was visited, the fabric being carefully described by Mr. J. Borrowman, and a paper on the romance of the building read by the Rev. G. N. Godwin. The Landgate was next seen, Mr. Sands remarking that this was the finest landgate remaining in the South of England, with the exception of Westgate at Canterbury. It formerly had a portcullis, or drawbridge, and the remains of a fine stone machicolis were to be seen over the gate. Edward III. granted the license to fortify the town and build the gate in 1369, and low arches were cut through in the west tower below the loops for early cannon. Mr. Sands also pointed out the original line of the town wall, which ran from Westcliff end to the Strand Gate, and from there round to Baddyng's Gate. This gate was, with several streets, washed away, the town and cliff formerly extending over 100 yards

further eastward. After lunch the parish church of Winchelsea and Icklesham Church were visited. In the evening two addresses were given, one by Mr. P. M. Johnston on "The Old Timber Houses of Kent and Sussex," the other by the Rev. W. Marshall on "The Wooden Roofs of our Churches." Both were illustrated by means of lantern slides. Mr. Johnston made an appeal to the society to do its utmost to save the old timber houses which were dotted about the county of Kent. Unless some special attention were paid them they would, he was afraid, vanish rapidly. He knew of no complete house of the thirteenth century either in Kent or Sussex, but there were far more of the fourteenth century still remaining than many people supposed.

On the second day visits were made to the churches at Wittersham, Tenterden, High Halden, Bethersden, and Great Chart. The most interesting feature of High Halden Church is the wooden tower. The Rev. G. M. Livett fully described the church. The tower, he said, consisted of two stages and a spire. It was composed of four great balks of timber, which were really roughly-squared trunks of trees, 20 inches in thickness at the bottom, and 12 inches at the top either way. These ran right up from the foundation to the eaves of the spire, a distance of 40 feet, rising, so to speak, in four angles or corners. To give the tower stability, it had tied buttresses, likewise consisting of balks of timber, and these were enclosed in a case of octagonal form. The porch on the south side of the church was also worth studying. It had beautiful bargeboards in the gable, with cinquefoil carving. Both sides of the porch were likewise of great beauty. On one side the spandrels contained quatrefoils, while on the other the design consisted of upright arches. Inside, the features of the church were the square rectangular nave with the arcade of three arches, evidently of Perpendicular date. This arcade was not on the original line of the outer wall, of the existence of which there was proof, there being the remains of the angle of the original nave building. The arcade replaced an earlier one, which replaced the original wall of the church, so that the common plan of church building

of the twelfth century was arrived at. Somerset archæologists held their annual meeting at Glastonbury, under the presidency of the Dean of Wells. We cannot attempt to give a detailed account of the proceedings, extending over three days, in the course of which many churches and other places of interest were visited, and many papers were read. At the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey Canon Holmes spoke. He said that the interest in the abbey consisted in its connection of English with British Christianity. The earliest historian, William of Malmesbury, spoke of four churches surrounded by the buildings of the abbey. Those churches owed their origin—the first to the disciples of St. Philip and St. James, the second to St. David, the third to some unknown disciples from Britain, and the fourth to St. Aldhelm and Ina. William of Malmesbury knew nothing of St. Joseph of Arimathea, but Arthur was to him a historic warrior of the ancient Welsh. What he said about the legendary Arthur and the Holy Grail was of later interpolation. When Dunstan was abbot, in the middle of the tenth century, he was said to have rebuilt all except the old church, so that by the time of the Conquest there were only two churches—the old *Vetusta Ecclesia* and Dunstan's church to the east of it. The old church seemed to centre in itself all the legends, which grew more definite as they were separated by time from the events connected with them. In the thirteenth century the Grail legends took definite form, and got woven into the Arthur legend, and definitely located at Glastonbury. In 1278 Edward I. paid a visit, and, wanting to find Arthur, he was, of course, dug up with the lead tablet describing the fact that "These are the bones of Arthur." In 1345 the Joseph of Arimathea connection with the Holy Grail and with Glastonbury Abbey reached its perfection of definiteness. John Blome, of London, obtained a license by patent roll to search for the remains of Joseph, and of course he found them; and from the end of the fourteenth century to the Dissolution the Lady Chapel at the west of the great church, formerly called the old church, became known in the popular mind as St. Joseph's Chapel. Let them account for the strange

antiquity of the legends. Avalon and Glastonbury were later forms of a mythical pedigree of ancient Celtic lore. Avall and Galst were gods of the lower world, and gods of the lower world were connected with the fairy world. So the Island across the Summer Seas came to be known as the Glassy Island, the Island of the Fairies—Yngo-Wytryn.

At the evening meeting on the first day Prebendary Daniel gave particulars of the churchwardens' accounts of St. John's, Glastonbury. He quoted Mr. Bulleid's assertion that the churchwardens of St. John's held an almost unique position among the churchwardens of England, and for more than 600 years they had been a corporate body with a seal. At one time the wardens received 6s. 8d. annually, and about 1484 that amount was increased to 10s. 5d. for each, on account of their diligence. Many quaint entries in the accounts were mentioned by the speaker, among them being money received for letting out torches for funerals, letting seats in the church, and occasionally selling graves in the church. There were entries of sums received from plays acted. Some interesting particulars were given of the expenditure of the church funds. In 1500 they reseatd the church, and no craftsmen were to be had nearer than Bristol. David Carver undertook the work for £41, paid in two instalments; but with carriage, etc., the amount came to £65. David and two men accompanied the worked wood, which was put in boats at the Back. The boats proceeded to Rook's Mill, in the parish of South Brent. Thirteen boats hired at Meare brought half the load, and thirteen waggons brought the other part from thence, the whole time occupied being a week. No point of general history came before them in the accounts, and he supposed all that concerned the country at large drifted towards the abbey, and the people of St. John's were not concerned in it. The accounts, however, possessed an interest concerning the way in which the church was managed and the life of the townfolk.



Some fourteenth-century fragments of the "Nibelungenlied," says the *Athenæum*, have been discovered inside the cover of an old parish register at Rosenheim. The book

which contained this valuable padding dates from the year 1649. Herr Eid, the town archivist, after carefully taking the cover to pieces, found seven leaves of parchment, each of which, to judge from two of the leaves which are completely uninjured, must have originally contained twenty-eight lines of manuscript, in which the journey to Worms is related. The other five leaves are imperfect. These fragments have been sent to Professor Braune, of Heidelberg, for his inspection and report.

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The Roads and Bridges Committee of the Wilts County Council had decided to recommend to that body at the quarterly meeting at Trowbridge on August 5 not to take over the powers and duties of the Amesbury Rural District Council in regard to the obstruction of alleged rights of way at Stonehenge. It was also expected that an important letter would be read from Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, chairman of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, suggesting that the council should guarantee £600 of the costs of legal proceedings in vindication of the rights of the public. However, at the outset of the council's business, the chairman, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., announced that he had received a letter from Sir Edmund Antrobus. The actual text of the communication he could not, without leave, communicate to the council; but, in his opinion, the letter opened up a reasonable prospect of a successful negotiation by purchase, and it invited him to meet Sir Edmund in order to go into the matter. Under those circumstances, it was his deliberate conviction that any discussion on rights of way and other burning questions was unnecessary and risky, and likely to interfere with the negotiations to which he had alluded, for it was to purchase that he thought they should have to look for a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The matter was accordingly deferred.

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The *Graphic* of August 9 had some interesting pictures of the extensive excavations now being made at Ephesus, showing the remains of the theatre mentioned in Acts xix., the ruins of the Forum, of the Magnesian Gate, and of the Great Gymnasium.

## The "Mark" of the Mercians.

BY THE REV. W. BERESFORD,

Author of *A History of the Diocese of Lichfield*, etc.



ENRY OF HUNTINGDON tells us that Crida was the first King of Mercia. Crida, however, was scarcely a King at all, and it was only in the days of his greater grandson Penda that the West Engle King became entitled to hold up his head in England. Before Penda's time the West Engle people had not established themselves in North Staffordshire; they were checked both by the greater power of Northumbria and by the vigilance of the British who still held Cheshire, as well as by the character of the ground noted below. And when after the Battle of Chester, 607, Northumbria annexed Cheshire, the Mid Engle was itself downtrodden by East Anglia. It was not until 626, when, as a man of fifty years of age, Penda the Strong came to the Mid Engle throne, that any hope of reaching the coveted boundary of the Welsh "March" above the Upper Trent presented itself.

In 628 Penda made an alliance with Cadwallon, King of North Wales or Gwynedd, and together, in 633, they overthrew Northumbria, and then settled this country between them, Cheshire going back to the British.\* The kingdom of the Mark or Mercia was then permanently established.

To the alliance I believe we owe the curious arrangement of ancient boundary lines on Gun, the hill north of Leek. That hill overlooks Cheshire right away from its eastern boundary, the Dane, to the sea, and commands the roads into the Peak. Along the hill from north to south runs the rigid line of a Roman road, and another road again—that from Chester to Lincoln—crosses the hill from west to east, a Roman block-house, or small fort some 70 yards square, lying at the junction of these roads. It was Penda's wont to fight along the lines of the old Roman roads; and in this instance he was endeavouring to make the line—suggested by Mr. Barns as the *Limes Britannicus*—his northern base. Penda, says Nennius, "first

\* See Green's *Making of England*, 269. But see also Ormerod's *Cheshire* (new edition), i. 49.



separated the kingdom of Mercia from the Northmen" (sect. 65).

This hill of Gun is divided into two equal parts by an undoubtedly ancient boundary-line of vallum and foss, which rises from the Dane, near Beardhall Mill, and ascends straight as an arrow almost to a point behind Rudyard on the western face of Gun,\* running almost parallel with the old Roman road track. Thence it strikes out eastwardly to the other side of the hill, and then makes south again, leaving apparently one-half the hill in Mercia and the other half in Gwynedd. A large force of either nation could thus watch a considerable tract of the dominions of the other. Penda on the western face of Gun could camp with assembled thousands ready to rush down into Cheshire. Cadwallon, with equal thousands, might sit encamped overlooking roads which led into the heart of Mercia. And Cadwallon it was, from the position of the ditch, who built the rampart. Such a state of things could only be a matter of amicable arrangement, and this we know was made when Penda and Cadwallon had overcome Eadwine.

Geoffry of Monmouth is not a historian of much credit, but he tells us more of Penda than anybody else. He says that Penda first allied himself with Cadwallon at the siege of Exeter, when the British King defeated him there. But two facts seem to put the alliance

\* Anyone wishing to follow this line from the Dane to the Churnet would leave the Dane just below Dane Bridge and follow the brook, which comes into the river under the second wire bridge at Beardhall. Beardhall, formerly Bird Holme, is pronounced Beardha', a word closely akin to Border. Striking up the brook, southwards, one passes the little Primitive Methodist chapel at Gun End, crosses the Leek and Wincle road, and follows up the brook to the back of the Old Shaw farm. Then the hollow becomes both foss and vallum, and running—still up the hill—south, goes along the top of the Shaw fields, past White Shaw farm, till it is lost for a time in the débris thrown out of the great Shaw stone-pits. Crossing the Rushton and Meerbrook road just east of Red Shaw farm, it is lost for a field, and then becomes very plain—vallum and two fosses—till it gets to the head of the brook running down to Pack Saddle Hollow. From that point it strikes south-east across the Black Plantation to Mr. Carter's common, and the Meer brook flows out of its foss. Just above Haddon Farm it is very strongly marked, and may be traced thence to Leek Abbey, and over the Churnet across Ball Haye Park to the town of Leek.

in North Staffordshire. All historians agree that the Mid Engle found it extremely difficult to cut their way past the wilds of Needwood and Cannock to the Upper Trent. Strong British fortresses guarded the rivers. The Churnet Valley was impassable—as it still is, except by the railway—whilst a strong British element is indicated by the place-names which have survived here, as well as by the fact that the Leek district of North Staffordshire has always been closely linked with British Cheshire. The Norman Earls of Chester made Leek one of their headquarters. It must have been by his notorious diplomacy that Penda got his foothold here. He made terms with the Britons. And the Saxon name of this great hill, Gun—*gunth, battle*—seems to show that it was here that Penda fell into Cadwallon's hands. The hill is open to attack from Cheshire, which it overlooks; and on its eastern slopes are the savage Heys—where traces of battle are ploughed up—the Hungry Hills, and the Hostage Lane. The great valley in which these places lie has always been emphatically "The Frith." The giving of hostages by Penda was, according to Geoffry, a feature of the great peace which followed the fight; whilst two huge mounds, one at Haddon, near the head of the Meer-brook, and the other at Heaton Lowe, on the eastern slope of Gun, seem to hide the dead of either side.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle never speaks of the kingdom of the "Mercians" before Penda's day; but after his death, in 655, "the Mercians became Christians," and "Peada, the son of Penda, succeeded to the kingdom of the Mercians." Bede (Book ii., ch. xx.) distinctly makes Penda become King of Mercia in 633, when, with Cadwallon, he overthrew Northumbria. Penda, he says, "from that time governed that nation" (the Mercians) "twenty-two years with varying success." And yet the Chronicle gives 626 as the date of Penda's accession. The conclusion is, I think, inevitable that, though Penda became King of Mid-England in 626, he only called himself King of Mercia after 633.

Some of the old Cheshire historians quaintly tell us that Mercia derived its name from the boundary line around it. This line was called the March, and may now be called

the Mark, they say—just as "land-march" is now "land-mark." But since all kingdoms must have had boundary lines round them, there could be nothing so distinctive in that as to give this kingdom its name. But when we find a part of the boundary still existing as the Mark, and know that the acquiring of the tract adjacent to it was the object of the ambition of the first who called himself King of Mercia, we get a strong reason for coupling these facts together. And whilst in his old age Penda committed the Mid Engle to his son Peada, he still retained Mercia proper in his own hands. Here he may have lived till his last fatal march on Northumbria—probably at the beautiful and historic domain of Swythamley, at the northern end of Gun.

The remains of the Mark are, of course, plainest where the land is poor, and lies still in a state of Nature. But on the northern slope of Gun a spring of water has been turned into the ditch of the Mark, which has made an incision along the length of the hill, of which the engineer Brindley might have been proud. Yet as one looks at the mass of earth which has been cut out by the stream—now in dry weather scarcely a trickle—one notes that the human hand has sometime helped it; for close under the Roman road, and overlooking the Cheshire plain, a hollow has been cut out which would shelter a small army or hide a considerable herd of cattle. This hollow lies almost due east of Toft Hall, and was in the days of the old flint-locks popularly called "The Touch-hole of Gun."

"Mercia" is called by Walter of Coventry the "Merkenerike,"\* or Kingdom of the Mark. Through the earthwork of which I am speaking, and where it overlooks the valley of Leekfrith, a stream breaks which gathers volume as it descends, and presently runs by the village of Meerbrook, "the boundary brook." But the inhabitants formerly always called the village "Marbruck," the "Mark-brook"; and this fact is the finger which points to these remarkable earthworks being "the Mark."

From the point just mentioned on the Mark-brook the boundary line runs south, here and there ploughed up and broken down, but on the whole easily traceable to

\* Walter of Coventry, *Memor.*, i. 2.

the Abbey Dieulacres, where it suddenly sweeps round the northern and eastern sides of another Roman block-house. And here, again, we notice an important junction of roads, yet this time not as before, on the hill. The Roman road has come down from the hill-top, where we saw it last, into the valley straight as a line.

Doubtless the Mark passed south over the Churnet and roughly followed the line of the Roman *limes*. Earthworks and place-names show this. South of Leek is the manor of "The Wall." We have here traced it from the Dane to the Churnet over the hill which overlooks both Cheshire and North Staffordshire—a hill divided equally and remarkably by this Saxon boundary. It was a hill which lay at a critical junction of two great kingdoms, and must have been coveted by both.

I have suggested that Penda took the name of his kingdom, latinized as "Mercia," from this Mark, where it divided him from the Northmen of Cheshire and Northumbria. May I throw out another suggestion? Just as he adapted the ancient Roman *limes* to his own purposes, so also he appropriated the old sanctuary at Arborlow, in these hills (twelve miles away to the east), to his own use as a Parliament House. There, I think, on the three central stones sate the King with his ally, or overlord, and his underling; whilst on the thirty flat stones around sate the "thirty famous British chiefs" who marched with their "thirty legions," or "thirty British nations," as the various Chronicles tell us, under Penda's banner in his last days. "Penda the Strong" was so strong because he conciliated his neighbours as diligently as he attacked his foes.



### Some Italian Invocations.

BY E. C. VANSITTART.



INCANTATIONS, magic formulas, talismans, and spells against evil we are wont to look upon in these days as belonging to past ages, when witchcraft was still in force, joining hands with gross ignorance and superstition; yet even at the present day we have to go no

further than Italy to discover that practices exist which appear incredible in this twentieth century. It is chiefly in Southern and Central Italy that these abound, but there is no part of the peninsula in which specimens may not be found; it suffices to go off the highroad, and every village and hamlet will provide a rich mine of strange invocations and magic prayers for the student who has the patience and leisure to inquire into the subject, some of them being so weird and curious that it is difficult to realize they are actually in daily use among the lower orders, who have implicit faith in their efficacy, though, to our mind, some of these formulas seem little short of profanation. When transcribed into English they lose much of their force, which, however, I have tried to retain by a free rendering rather than a translation of the actual words.

Ermelao Rubieri, in his history of popular Italian poetry, says: "It is a common belief that a special form of prayer mechanically recited, or even merely carried in writing on the person, has the power to preserve from temporal and eternal ills." One such used in the Friuli district ends thus:

A cu ch' a diis cheste raçion,  
Un an tornâat con devoçion,  
Les puartes dell' infierr saràn serrades,  
E chées dal paradès davientes spalancades.

*For him who through the year  
This prayer with true devotion says,  
The gates of hell shall closed be,  
While those of Paradise wide open fall.*

An invocation addressed to St. Clare, in common use in Lombardy, concludes with these words:

Gesù bell e Gesù bon,  
Oh! che bella órazion!  
Chi la sa, e chi la dis,  
Andarà in Paradis,  
Chi nò la sa, e nò la intend,  
Al di del giudizi se troverà malcontent.

*Jesu beautiful and Jesu good!  
Oh, what a blessed prayer!  
He who knows it, he who tells,  
Shall to Paradise ascend;  
He who knows it not, nor understands,  
On the day of judgment shall confounded stand.*

In the neighbourhood of Bergamo there is a prayer which, to be efficacious, must be repeated sixty-three times on bare knees in  
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church on Good Friday, as is implied in its closing lines:

Déla o fála dir de sessantre volte,  
Al Venerdé sant coi ginocchi nudi  
Sò terà consacrata,  
L' anima méa sarà liberata.

*For sixty-three times on Good Friday to say it,  
Or let it be said while still kneeling,  
With bared knees, on ground that is blest,  
Shall my soul's full freedom assure.*

The Neapolitan fisherman before leaving his home bares and bows his head before the shrine or image of the Virgin, with the following salutation:

Buonni te vienga, Regina,  
Prima a tadj ch' ai veccin;  
Ju muar' te cegn', ju ciel t' ammant,  
Patr', Fijjuol e Spirit' Sant!

*All hail to thee, Queen,  
Then to the neighbours round;  
The sea be thy girdle, the heavens thy mantle,  
So grant it, Father, with Son, and Spirit Divine!"*

and at these last words he crosses himself.

His wife during his absence sings her babe to sleep with the following cradle-song:

Quant' è bello a ghi pe' mare,  
La Madonna 'ncopp' a nave,  
San Giuseppe a lo timmone,  
Gesù Cristo pe' padrone,  
L' anguillille pe' marenare:  
Quant' è bello ghi pé mare!  
Voga, voga, u marenaro!

*See how good it is to cleave the wave,  
With our Lady at the bow,  
The holy Joseph at the helm,  
Christ Jesus for our Master,  
And the crew of angels fair:  
See how good it is to cleave the wave!  
Row, sailors, row!*

The belief of being absolutely safe in one's own bed because of having "two saints at the head, two at the feet, and St. Michel in the middle," is not confined to Italy, but is common to the Roman Catholic populace throughout the world, and takes the form of a prayer often strangely resembling an incantation; the most curious and concise is that common to Sicily:

Ju mi curcu 'ntra stu lettu  
Con Gesù supra lu pettu;  
Ju dormu e iddu vigghia  
Si haja cosa m' arrus bigghia;  
'Ntra stu lettu mi curcu iu,  
Cincu santi trovu iu,  
Dui a la testa, e dui a li piedi,  
'Ntra lu menzu San Michele.

*On this bed I now lay me to rest :  
On my breast is our Saviour ;  
While I sleep our God watches  
Should somewhat arouse me ;  
To this bed I return,  
Five saints I there find :  
Two to the head, to the feet two,  
With St. Michel right in the midst.*

"Even Venice, the gay, the sceptical, has its ascetic receipts," says Rubieri, and some of these date back ages. In a codex of the fourteenth century are to be found spells to stanch the flow of blood from a wound, to extract a spearhead, or to drive away fever. Here is a modern formula of salvation :

*Chi la leze, chi la sa,  
In Paradiso i ghe andarà ;  
Chi no la leze, e chi no la sa,  
A casa del diavolo i andarà.*

*He who reads it, he who knows it,  
To Paradise shall go ;  
Who reads it not, who knows it not,  
To the devil's house must go.*

Venice owns another magical prayer which profits him who repeats it nothing, but which enjoys the reputation of being able to save three souls from purgatory. To effect this, however, it must be repeated three times consecutively without making a mistake—no easy task. D. G. Bernoni has published this strange invocation in a pamphlet, and vouches for having taken it down from the mouth of the people, who use it constantly. It is curious enough to be worth transcribing here :

1. E una . . . e una :  
E una la luna,  
Chi à creà sto mondo,  
L' è stà 'l Nostro Signore.
2. E dò . . . e dò  
L' aseno e 'l bò,  
El Babin e la cuna,  
El sol e la luna.  
Chi à creà sto mondo  
L' è stà 'l Nostro Signore,
3. E tre . . . e tre :  
I santi tre Re Magi,  
L' asino e 'l bò, etc.
4. E quatro . . . e quatro :  
I quatro Evangelista,  
I santi tre Magi, etc.
5. E cinque . . . e cinque :  
Le cinque piaghe del Nostro Signor,  
I quatro Evangelisti, etc.

6. E sie . . . e sie :  
I sie gali di Galilea,  
Le cinque piaghe del Nostro Signor, etc.
7. E sete . . . e sete :  
Le sete alegrezze della Madonna,  
I sie gali di Galilea, etc.
8. E oto . . . e oto :  
Li oto portoni di Roma,  
Le sete alegrezze della Madonna, etc.
9. E nove . . . e nove :  
I nove cori de Anzoli,  
Li oto portoni di Roma, etc.
10. E diese . . . e diese :  
I diese commandamenti de la Lege di Dio,  
I nove cori de Anzoli, etc.
11. E undese . . . e undese :  
Maria Vergine,  
I diese commandamenti de la Lege di Dio, etc.
12. E dodese . . . e dodese :  
I dodese Apostoli del Nostro Signore,  
Maria Virgine, etc.
13. E tredese . . . e tredese :  
Le tredese grazie di Sant Antonio,  
I dodese Apostoli del Nostro Signore, etc.
14. E quatornese . . . e quatornese :  
Le quatornese stazioni, etc.
15. E quindese . . . e quindese ;  
I quindese misteri del Nostro Signore,  
Le quatornese stazioni,  
Le tredese grazie di Sant Antonio,  
I dodese Apostoli del Nostro Signore,  
Maria Virgine,  
I diese commandamenti de la Lege di Dio,  
I nove cori de Anzoli,  
Li oto portoni di Roma,  
Le sete alegrezze della Madonna,  
I sie gali ni Galilea,  
Le cinque piaghe del Nostro Signore,  
I quatro Evangelista,  
I santi tre Re Magi,  
L' asino e 'l bò,  
El Babin e la cuna,  
E sol e la luna,  
Chi à crea sto mondo,  
L' è stà 'l Nostro Signor.
1. *And one . . . and one :  
The moon is one.  
He who created this world  
Was our Master and Lord.*
2. *And two . . . and two :  
The ass and the ox,  
The Child and the cradle,  
The sun and the moon.  
He who created the world  
Was our Master and Lord.*
3. *And three . . . and three :  
The holy three Kings,  
The ass and the ox, etc.*

4. *And four . . . and four :*  
*The four Evangelists,*  
*The holy three Kings, etc.*
5. *And five . . . and five :*  
*The five wounds of our Lord,*  
*The four Evangelists, etc.*
6. *And six . . . and six :*  
*The six cocks of Galilee,*  
*The five wounds of our Lord, etc.*
7. *And seven . . . and seven :*  
*The seven joys of our Lady,*  
*The six cocks of Galilee, etc.*
8. *And eight . . . and eight :*  
*The eight gates of Rome,*  
*The seven joys of our Lady, etc.*
9. *And nine . . . and nine :*  
*The nine choirs of angels,*  
*The eight gates of Rome, etc.*
10. *And ten . . . and ten :*  
*The ten commandments of the Law of God,*  
*The nine choirs of angels, etc.*
11. *And eleven . . . and eleven :*  
*Mary Virgin,*  
*The ten commandments of the Law of God, etc.*
12. *And twelve . . . and twelve :*  
*The twelve Apostles of our Lord,*  
*Mary Virgin, etc.*
13. *And thirteen . . . and thirteen :*  
*The thirteen graces of St. Anthony,*  
*The twelve Apostles of our Lord, etc.*
14. *And fourteen . . . and fourteen :*  
*The fourteen stations of the cross, etc.*
15. *And fifteen . . . and fifteen :*  
*The fifteen mysteries of our Lord,*  
*The fourteen stations of the cross,*  
*The thirteen graces of St. Anthony,*  
*The twelve Apostles of our Lord,*  
*Mary Virgin,*  
*The ten commandments of the Law of God,*  
*The nine choirs of angels,*  
*The eight gates of Rome,*  
*The seven joys of our Lady,*  
*The six cocks of Galilee,*  
*The five wounds of our Lord,*  
*The four Evangelists,*  
*The three holy Kings,*  
*The ass and the ox,*  
*The Child and the cradle,*  
*The sun and the moon :*  
*He who created the world*  
*Was our Master and Lord.*

This so-called "prayer," which surely has a strange resemblance to the old nursery rhyme of "The house that Jack built," is met with in different forms throughout Italy, and is repeated with devout faith in its efficacy; but should a single slip be made,

not only is it supposed to fail in producing the desired result, but heavy misfortune will fall upon the hapless suppliant, who will obtain a curse in the place of a blessing.

It is, however, to Sicily we must go to realize to what extent superstition and religion can be carried even at the present day. The popular songs, to start with, especially the cradle-songs, abound with allusions that bring down things sacred to trivial domestic details. In one song the Madonna is described as weaving, while the Holy Child tangles her work; in another she is setting out to visit St. Anne, and the Child Jesus begins to cry because He wishes to accompany her: His mother takes Him with her, but warns Him He must be careful and not break His grandmother's loom, as otherwise she could no longer work. Again, His mother goes to the fair to buy flax—Jesus wants a fairing too; she buys Him a tambourine, and the angels descend from heaven to watch Him playing upon it. These are merely instances of how familiarly sacred personages are regarded, but when we come to spells and magic practised in the name of religion our wonder grows.

To wear a scapulary is by Sicilian women considered a sure talisman against every evil both in life and after death. There is a mysterious word transmitted by Christ which must be repeated three times at night, three times by the way, at home, and in the field by everyone who wishes to escape misfortune, but what this word is I have been unable to ascertain. There is a special saint to resort to for every need, just as there is a remedy for every disease to be obtained from the chemist. The Sicilian appeals to S. Pasquale and S. Martino to save his flocks and herds from the evil-eye; to S. Lucia for healing for his own eyes; to S. Vito to render dogs powerless to bite; to S. Barbara and all the St. Johns in the calendar for preservation from lightning; to S. Pantaleone in order to gain a lucky number in the lottery; to S. Simone that his enemies may be struck blind and otherwise injured; while the housewife applies to S. Francesca di Paola to make her bread rise well, and to St. Nicholas to provide a suitable husband for her daughter. But all these prayers must be accompanied by a magic rite in order to be

efficacious ; for instance, in praying S. Lucia for healing or restoration of eyesight, the sign of the cross must be made three times over the eyes with a slice of garlic ; the bread, to rise well, must have the same sign made over it with the hand ; and if you wish S. Giuliano to injure your enemy, you must repeat the prayer for that object (which, by the way, closely resembles the Venetian orison before quoted) three times without slip or mistake : otherwise the curse would fall on yourself instead of your enemy.

Nothing, however, comes up to the strange practice of the so-called *culto dei corpi decollati*, which still holds good in Sicily, and consists of invoking as patron saints the souls of those who have been executed for murder. It is difficult to say whether this worship is founded on the innate hatred of the Sicilian populace for all that has to do with government and justice as ordained by law, leading them to side with the culprits, or, as they think, victims ; or on the supposition that the condemned criminal, being in a lucid state of mind, and seeing death imminent, avails himself of the opportunity given him for confession and absolution, and thus assures the salvation of his soul. In any case, this peculiar form of devotion is common in the island, and Pitré, in one of his books on Sicilian customs, says that at Paceco, a village of Trapani, a lively devotion is entertained for a certain Francesco Frusteri, a labourer, who was condemned to death for having killed his mother with a blow from an axe.

Those who have committed suicide are also invoked, from the belief that before taking their lives they have sought and obtained God's forgiveness.

The following, in which a girl implores these souls to give her lover so many blows as will not kill him, but merely induce him to return to his old love, is an instance of these fierce invocations :

Armi di li corpi addicullati,  
Tre biati ammazzati,  
Tre biati 'mpisi,  
Tre biati annigati,  
Tutti novi vi junciti,  
Tanti e tanti cci ni dati,  
Mortu 'nterra lu lussati,  
Per campari e non muriri,  
E ppi purtari 'l cosi o nè parire.

*Souls of headless bodies,  
Three blessed murdered ones,  
Three blessed hangèd ones,  
Three blessed drowned ones,  
All nine united give  
Such a many blows,  
As on the ground him stretch,  
In life, but not in death,  
And then return him to me.*



## Some Hull Merchants' Marks.

COMMUNICATED BY THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.



HARLES FROST, F.S.A., who died in 1862, was one of Hull's most prominent antiquaries, and accomplished much by his researches in local antiquarian matters, by correcting the mistakes of previous writers, as well as by placing on record numerous interesting facts "for the assistance of the future historian." He first appeared before the public as an author about 1815, but is undoubtedly best known from his *Notices Relative to the Town and Port of Hull*, an illustrated quarto volume, which appeared in 1827, and contained much new information relative to the earlier period of the existence of the "third port." Another valuable though less known work was published in 1831. This was an *Address delivered to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Kingston-upon-Hull, on November 5, 1830*, containing a full account of the works of previous Hull authors.

The present writer has recently secured the MS. of an unpublished paper, which was prepared by Mr. Frost in 1839, from which the following notes are largely drawn. It contains many interesting items worthy of being permanently recorded. In the Hull Museum is a large chart of old Hull merchants' marks, from which the accompanying illustrations have been prepared.

In modern times the term "merchants' marks" is familiar only to mercantile men, who have long been in the habit of adopting certain arbitrary characters or devices to designate the ownership of particular goods, their manufacture, or the various qualities of their workmanship. "Some of these vocabularies and characters," says the writer of an

article in the *Law Magazine* for August, 1839, "are so peculiar as to be utterly unintelligible beyond the sphere of their immediate application, and not unfrequently beget a ludicrous association of ideas in uninitiated minds." "In all cases," says the same writer, "the reliance placed upon them is most implicit, and from the foreign and wholesale commerce of the greatest mercantile houses, down to the more humble retail dealer, any violation of good faith in the employment of them cannot but be attended with most prejudicial consequences. Whenever such a violation occurs it may be very properly regarded in the twofold light of an invasion of a private right and a fraud upon the public."

The law of England, which provides a remedy for every injury, has thrown its protection over the use of these symbols for commercial purposes by extending its aid to prevent their piracy. An instance of judicial recognition of the right of individuals to assume exclusively peculiar marks occurred so early as the twenty-second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the following case related by Mr. Justice Doddridge: "An action was brought upon the case in common pleas by a Clothier, that whereas he had gained reputation by the making of his Cloth, by reason whereof he had great utterance to his great benefit and profit, and that he used to set his mark to his Cloth, whereby it should be known to be his Cloth, and another Clothier perceiving it, used the same mark to his ill-made cloth on purpose to deceive him, and it was resolved that an action did well lie." Courts of equity, as well as law, have in various instances of more recent occurrence supported the principle of this decision.

Mr. Frost's object in writing the paper, however, was not to enlarge upon the legal rights which clothe the adoption of merchants' marks, nor to inquire into the use now made of peculiar symbols for mercantile purposes, but rather to investigate the causes to which may be attributed the respect paid to these marks during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when they were considered to be of sufficient importance to be worthy of a place, not only in the fronts of houses, but in painted glass, upon tomb-

tones, and on monumental brasses. "Mr. Jackson, after drawing a comparison between the merchants' marks of the Middle Ages and the ancient runic monograms, from which he supposes them to have been derived, says: 'The English trader was accustomed to place his mark as his "sign" in his shop-front in the same manner as the Spaniard did his monogram; if he was a woolstapler, he stamped it on his packs; or if a fish-curer, it was branded on the end of his casks. If he built himself a new house, his mark was frequently placed between his initials over the principal doorway, or over the fireplace of the hall; if he made a gift to a church or a chapel, his mark was emblazoned on the windows, besides the knight's or the nobleman's shield of arms, and when he died his mark was cut upon his tomb.'"

It was in reference to the remarks contained in the latter part of this extract that Mr. Frost felt anxious to promote an inquiry into the history and application of merchants' marks in the hope that it might lead to a satisfactory solution of some such queries as the following—viz: Were merchants' marks used exclusively for commercial purposes, or did they, under certain circumstances, become indicative of rank on the bearer, and if the latter, were they used as substitutes for armorial bearings, or might they consistently be placed upon the same memorial with heraldic shields? But supposing that under any circumstances the mark of the merchant could be used in such a manner as to indicate his rank in society, or his importance in the commercial world, why, it may be asked, should not the printers' marks, which were equally exclusive, and which have given rise to much ingenious learning and speculation, and the marks adopted by various other traders, have been also recorded in testification of the celebrity of those who had acquired good report in their immediate callings, in the exercise of which the use of peculiar symbols had become necessary? The latter question may at once be answered, so far as regards monumental records, if the observation of Mr. Dawson Turner in his "Historical Introduction" prefixed to *Cotman's Engravings of Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk and Suffolk* be correct. According to that antiquary, merchants or burgesses were probably

the only class of laymen represented on monuments except the military. "These," says he, "are chiefly to be found in borough towns, or the parochial churches of large commercial counties, where the woollen manufacture flourished."

In this country the marks of merchants are yet frequently to be found, not only on tombstones, but on the stained glass of church windows, and occasionally along with heraldic bearings in religious houses, as we learn from Pierce Ploughman's Creed, wherein the following description is given of a richly decorated window in a Dominican convent :

Wide windows y-wrought, y-written full thick,  
Shining with *shapen shields*, to shewen about,  
With *Marks of Merchants* y-meddled between,  
Mo than twenty and two, twice y-numbered ;  
There is none Herald that hath half swiche a Roll.

A correspondent in vol. lx. of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (from whom Tickell, in his *History of Hull* (p. 831) has borrowed, nearly verbatim, the greater part of a note on Merchants' Marks without making any acknowledgment), speaking of substantial tradesmen and capital manufacturers, says : "They very modestly forebore coat-armour without warrant, nor assumed such as did not belong to them." As a general proposition, it may correctly be stated that merchants who had adopted marks, which in the course of an extensive and honourable business had acquired reputation and character, had recourse to the same means of perpetuating these symbols as were used for handing down, perhaps to an unworthy posterity, the hereditary heraldic honours which were originally conferred as the reward of merit. The distinctions of rank during the Middle Ages were more marked than at present, and the business of a merchant was regarded by the nobles and gentry as derogatory to their character and dignity. But the merchant, on the contrary, had a pride in perpetuating the insignia of his trade, and his mark was oftentimes submitted to after ages on sepulchral brasses.

The earliest instance of this kind that Mr. Frost met with is that of William Bittering, who was Mayor of Lynn several times, and the first time in the year 1531. His tombstone in St. Nicholas' Chapel, Lynn, is the most ancient and most remarkable in

the whole church, and is covered with brasses finely engraven.

The instances where merchants have borne coat-armour are not very frequent, but in proof that a title to bear arms was not incompatible with mercantile pursuits we have only to refer to the case of a Hull townsman, William de la Pole, the first Mayor of Hull, whom Edward III. styled "Dilectus Mercator Noster," and "Mercator Regis," who bore the arms which have since been handed down to the noble family of Suffolk.

It was not uncommon for merchants who had no coat-armour of their own to have upon their tombstones, in addition to their marks or monograms, the arms of the companies of which they had been members, or of the towns of which they were burgesses. In the church of Holy Trinity, Hull, may be seen the arms of the Merchant Adventurers,

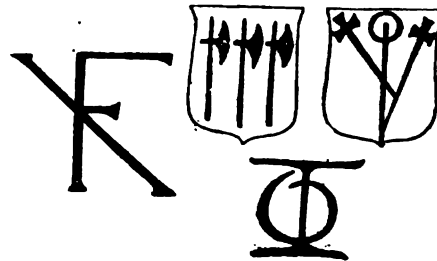


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

as well as the monogram of Joseph Field, a Hull merchant, upon his tombstone, near the south wall of the west end of the church (Fig. 1). He died in December, 1627, having filled the office of Mayor of this borough in 1603 and again in 1614. The facts adduced must have fully established the position that merchants' marks were not merely employed for the convenience of trade, but that they acquired character, and became entitled to attention and respect, in proportion as those by whom they were adopted accumulated wealth and obtained rank in society. Nor can it be surprising to find the prosperous merchant desirous of transmitting to future ages, along with his name, the device he had chosen to be associated with it, through good report and evil report, in all his various commercial transactions. We have seen that this feeling was not merged even in the



pride of heraldry, and, indeed, if proof were wanting to show that the "merchants' mark," as well as the "shapen shield," was indicative of honourable distinction, the coeval testimony of Pierce Ploughman's Creed, which associates them together, and applies to both the observation, "There is none Herald that hath half swiche a Roll," may be deduced as decisive of the question.

The mark of the merchant corresponding thus, as an emblem of distinction, with the heraldic shield of the noble, it cannot be matter for surprise that it should be found in the windows of churches and of religious houses in commemoration of acts of bounty and munificence exercised in the cause of religion or charity. In the windows and painted panels in the roofs of the churches of Holy Trinity and St. Mary in Hull might be seen in former times in numerous places the coat of arms, consisting of three axes and merchant's mark on separate escutcheons, of amongst others, John Tutbury (Fig. 2), one of our wealthiest and most influential merchants, who, having filled the office of Mayor for the first time in 1399, was again elected to that high station for the fifth time in 1432. De la Pryme, in his MS. history of these two churches, has noticed various instances in which the bounty of this merchant was liberally extended to both, and he has also pointed out several places in each, where even in his time the arms and mark of Tutbury, occasionally accompanied by his monogram, and sometimes by his initials disjunctively, were to be seen. At present his mark and arms remain in one place only in the church of Holy Trinity, carved in the woodwork at the west end of the seat on the south side of the chancel. The devastation committed at the time of the Reformation, in the destruction of the windows, as well as other parts of the churches of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, has obliterated many records of the liberality of the merchants, whose marks were at one time to be seen in various parts of the stained glass. A few simple marks yet remain visible in the south windows of the chancel and of the transept of Holy Trinity Church, but they are insignificant in size, and without name and date. A more curious specimen than those which now remain was removed from the east

window and placed under the care of the Vicar, who allowed Mr. Frost to make a copy. It contains upon an escutcheon, supported apparently by a Turk and a Greek,



FIG. 3.

the mark evidently of a Merchant Adventurer, formed partly by the letter H (Fig. 3); but although the date (1582) is placed over the escutcheon, it is impossible now to ascertain whose bounty it was meant to record.

*(To be concluded.)*



### Boated Boulds.

By J. A. RUTTER.

*(Concluded from p. 242.)*



It is well known that the followers of the Conqueror, loosely spoken of as "Normans," comprised natives of various lands outside Normandy.

It would not, therefore, be surprising if their castle works exhibited variations derived from their original seats. Perhaps some of our historic antiquaries will trace for us the family tree of these castles with banked citadels. It may be observed that most of them occur in the West of England. Merdon and Downton are recorded to be the work of Bishop Henry de Blois.

To him also is attributed the first fortification of Bishop's Waltham, where earthworks of the same type, I think, have been nearly

obliterated by the erection of a mediæval house on a magnificent scale.

Meanwhile one simple explanation may be offered of their divergence from the mound type. If a castle-builder desired his citadel or inner ward to give large accommodation he had several alternative courses. If he could find a site naturally adapted to his purpose, all was easy; otherwise he must either throw up a gigantic mound or must be content merely to raise the edge of the desired enclosure by a bank. The latter course would seem to meet all requirements. It would oppose to an enemy a scarp as steep and lofty as those of most mounds, while it would allow of any required area for domestic buildings; and these, sheltered by the great bank, would be at least as safe (from fire, for example) as if raised bodily above the surrounding level.

Anyone who examines many castle sites will soon find that the builders' aims were as diversified as those of any modern architect's customers. While some were not content without piling their citadel to an immense height, even though its summit should give room for nothing larger than a pigeon-house, others seem to have cared only for a very slight predominance of the citadel over its appended courts. Of the first class, Launceston may be called almost an absurd extreme. Here Nature had provided a rocky tor, so steep and lofty as to require hardly any touch of art. Yet the builder was not content to cover the top with a dwelling; he deliberately sacrificed accommodation to ultra-security, and erected three concentric rings of masonry on the confined area, the actual living-space resulting being *one* small room! At the other extreme Norwich may be mentioned, where the huge mound (how far artificial may be doubted) has but a very slight advantage over its base-court. Perhaps here the present modern walls of masonry were preceded by a parapet-bank.

In *Notes and Queries* I claimed that links of connection between the mounded and the banked citadels might be shown, and instanced Old Sarum. In that case not only is the inner enclosure surrounded by high banks, but its interior is considerably above the outer or city wards. How far this is due to the natural dome-shape of the

chalk hill, and how far to artificial raising, only excavation can prove. Of course, the site highest by Nature was chosen for the banked citadel, but in most cases there seems no reason to think that the enclosed space was further raised.

Sometimes, owing to the nature of the ground, a citadel will present from several points of view the appearance of a great mound, while on approaching it from the base-court one finds it has but a slight predominance there. This is so at Norwich, above mentioned. Another good instance is Castle Bytham, where the lack of superiority in height is made up by a *double* line of bank and ditch between the citadel and its court—an almost unique feature—besides the parapet of the citadel. In nearly all examples known to me the only separation between the mound and its court is a ditch; if a counterscarp bank be present (which is far from being the invariable rule), it is usually carried round the exposed side of the mound only—*i.e.*, the side not covered by a court. The separation by a single ditch occurs even where the difference of level between the citadel and its base-court is little or none.

We may perhaps conjecture that when no bank appears on the edge of a low citadel, it was from the first intended to build a wall of masonry as soon as occasion permitted, a simple palisade being used in the meanwhile. Such cases as Chepstow, Ludlow, Montgomery, and Carlisle may be explained on this theory. (It is not improbable that the original Castle of Montgomery was the moated mound of Hen Domen.) The great walled inner ward of Framlingham, a castle in itself, without reckoning its extensive outworks, shows no trace either of a mound or banks, though it has little or no natural predominance; but here one of the base-courts has a decided earthen parapet.

Sometimes the citadel seems to have been designed to contain nearly all that was to be protected, only a small outer enclosure being added. This was generally where Nature provided a site at once extensive and strong. Coningsburgh may be given as a conspicuous example.

Cases occur where a citadel which, as a whole, has not been raised or banked has part of its edge raised to give it superiority

over the ground beyond its ditch. This seems to be the explanation of the small mound at Clun, and of that at Wigmore, which Mr. Clark apparently treated as a citadel in itself.

A rather perplexing feature in the Scottish "motes" is the alleged rarity of base-courts. Dr. Christison is clearly of opinion that such courts were always exceptional in Scotland; his colleague, Mr. Coles, seems to hold the same view. But Mrs. Armitage is very decided in her contention that a base-court is a necessary appendage to a "motte," and must be presumed to have once existed in all cases. A recent short incursion into Dumfries and Galloway has convinced me that the Scottish observers, having so little in the remains to impress them with the idea of courts, have acquired a sort of preconception which has made them overlook examples clear enough to an English eye. Mr. Coles has frankly told us that he missed altogether the large enclosure at Buittle until his attention was called to it, and yet the river-side scarp of this enclosure is a conspicuous object from the railway. Having recognised its existence, he actually prefers to style it a separate "mote," and splits the great fortress of the Baliols into a Baliol Castle Mote and a Buittle Mote! Dr. Christison seems to reject both, for his map shows no mark at Buittle.

Besides the magnificent example at Urr, and the other admitted base-courts (which I have not visited) at Moffat and Abington, I think Kirkcudbright, Buittle, Rockhall, and Boreland of Parton, among those I saw, may safely be added to the list of courts. It must, however, be owned that the utmost readiness to recognise courts has failed to find such in some cases where vestiges could hardly have failed to survive. Believing, as I do, that a counterscarp-bank was hardly ever carried round that part of the circuit of the mound which the court covered, I cannot but accept a continuous counterscarp-bank as evidence of the absence of a court. The very fine mound at Kirkland, Parton, which appears to be entirely cast up by hand, has such a continuous bank outside its ditch, and no trace whatever of a court. The most favourable site there for a court, indeed, exhibits large shallow hollows, which almost certainly fur-

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nished the material for the mound. At Trostrie, again, where the immense mound is probably in great part natural rock, there is a counterscarp-bank, continuous except where it has been destroyed for the modern homestead; here are several platforms which would afford fine sites for courts—one towards the east in special, with bold natural scarps; but though the ground is probably unaltered by cultivation, not a trace of outworks can be discerned. (Mr. Coles' account of this might mislead a reader. He speaks of a "rampart" running from the north corner for 117 feet. This proved on inspection to be merely a banked channel for the outflow from a modern water-wheel.)

If such examples be really unaltered, how is their want of courts to be explained? Possibly the Norman lords (if they were the builders) had but very few foreign followers, and could not depend on their Galwegian kernes for garrison duty; they might, therefore, let the latter seek shelter, with the cattle, in the natural concealments and refuges of that wild country, while retiring with their own households to the mounds, which a very small force could defend. The mounds might thus be looked upon as the predecessors of the Border peel-towers, few of which seem to have had outworks of a defensible kind.

Mrs. Armitage remarks that Dr. Christison omits all reference to "motes" which had been converted into castles of masonry. I do not remember that he anywhere states this as his intention, but it may be inferred from a passage concerning Auchlane that such was Mr. Coles' deliberate design. This, coupled with the looseness of application of the term "mote," goes far to diminish the value of the doctor's careful statistics of "distribution." On my short visit I had to confine my attention mainly to the most accessible of the cases which Dr. Christison had accepted as proven; but I saw the Castle of Torthorwald, and found it an unquestionable and very fine example of a "mote," *with elaborate outworks*. This is ignored on Dr. Christison's map, apparently because a tower (a good example of the Scottish vaulted type) has been built upon it in later mediæval times. Surely a "mote" is a "mote," whether it has had the addition of a revetment and gate-house of stone, like Buittle, or a bastle-

house, like Torthorwald. Moreover, the divorce between "motes" and "castles" is quite contrary to Mr. Clark, with whose definition Dr. Christison sets out; *his* great achievement was the proof of their close connection.

Incidentally may be noted the very different estimate of the Norman influence in Scotland formed by Dr. Christison (p. 22), and by Mrs. Armitage (p. 275).

The sites of the moated mounds vary a good deal. It is undoubtedly true that as a class they do not occupy the elevated hill-tops so often crowned by the British camps, but some of them are seated on very high ground. If I am right in thinking the central work of the Herefordshire Beacon an addition belonging to the class, it is probably the highest of them. Castle Neroche, in Somerset, which has hitherto been taken for a British camp, is on a site very suitable to that attribution. Others are found perched on bold promontories of the chalk, like Ellesborough and Totternhoe. The great mote at Boreland of Borgue, in Kirkcudbright, is on a high bleak summit.

The methods adopted in the addition of masonry to these earthworks varied as much as their original designs. A favourite device was that known as the "shell-keep," a useful term, though objected to by the writer of the *Quarterly* article before referred to. This itself admitted of variation between such a case as Clifford's Tower at York, hardly distinguishable from a closed tower, and such as Coningsburgh or Framlingham—Norwich might probably be added—which were large walled courts. Whether so walled at first or not, regular tower-keeps were often added to the natural or artificial mounds. In fact, if a mound existed it was almost sure to be selected as the site of the keep-tower. The only exception I know is Bramber, if the tower there was really a keep. At Coningsburgh the fine late Norman tower is niched into the earlier shell of wall; at Norwich the vast keep is on the citadel mound, which would afford space for a commodious court as well; and even where the mound was wholly artificial, as at Guildford, Bungay, Clun, Christchurch, or Ewias Lacy (Longtown), the tower was perched upon it. Sometimes, as at Ewias Lacy, the

tower covered the whole top; more often space for a small court remained. The boldest course of all was taken when, to utilize as much as possible the raised area provided by the earlier fortifiers, the masonry tower was thrust to the edge and slope of the mound, where it clung like a dragon to a helm. Guildford and Clun are such cases, and I think Chilham approaches to the type.

The fact that "turrus" and "mota" frequently co-existed seems to upset Mr. Round's argument as to the nature of Gloucester Castle (Geoffrey de Mandeville, p. 330), so far as the mound is concerned. Guildford may be called a combination of tower and shell.

It is worthy of note that the exceptional type of earthwork to which I have drawn attention (where a banked enclosure takes the place of the normal mound) seems to have been usually provided with an exceptional type of tower in masonry. This was massive but very small, and obviously intended only as a last security, not as a dwelling. Such towers are found at Merdon, Castle Combe, and Ludgershall. They are, of course, only distinguished from other small keeps by their relative inferiority to the general scale of the works, and by the simplicity (so far as can be judged from the slight remains) of their arrangements. The work known as the donjon at Exeter, now destroyed, was probably of this type.

When castles were added to existing fortifications of towns, they present a fresh set of problems. The position selected was almost always on the line of the original defences, not within them. A reason may be found for this without resorting either to the theory that the castle was intended to strengthen the town or to Mrs. Armitage's view that the position resulted from distrust of the inhabitants. Castles, I take it, were placed on the enceinte of towns, as keeps were placed on the enceinte of castles, and from the same motive—viz., a wish to preserve communication with the open country to the last. Had the citadel been enveloped by the outworks, the capture of the latter would have imprisoned the former in a ready-made contravallation, and rendered either escape or relief almost impossible.

In many cases Domesday records the

clearance of sites for castles by the destruction of houses; Sir Henry Ellis long ago collected several such instances. In other cases a destruction is recorded whose motive is not specified, but was probably the same—at some of the western towns, for instance, as Exeter and Lidford.

In other places, where the ground allowed, the castle was annexed to the outside of the original defences; this seems to be the case at Caerleon, besides the instances mentioned by Mrs. Armitage. I do not understand in what sense the castles of Carlisle, Durham, London, and York are said by Mrs. Armitage to be outside their towns; at York, as she notes, part of the town was destroyed to furnish the castle site, and the Tower of London was inside the city wall. What was the condition of Carlisle before the building of the castle probably no one can tell, but its site is such as would be earliest occupied. Durham Castle lies between the Cathedral and the town.

A rather curious feature is the disturbance of original lines where no consideration of space seems to have operated. If William the Conqueror pulled down a stretch of London wall for his Tower, as alleged, what was his motive? The White Tower itself stands some feet within the line of the old wall, as is proved by a fragment which has been disinterred; the projection of the outworks beyond that line seems mainly due to the great ditch of Longchamp. What had William to substitute for an outwork that was better than a Roman wall? (When will Mr. Round favour us with some information about that "Ravengerus" who, according to his theory, held the inner ward of the Tower while the Mandevilles held the keep?) Why do the Castle works at Wallingford bulge slightly beyond the straight line of the strong ancient rectangle?

It is just possible that the case of Exeter throws some light on this question. Whatever the nature of the town defences which William found there, it seems evident he accepted their lines to define two sides of his castle. The nature of the ground hardly left him any alternative. Prescription has always had immense vitality in England. The outer ditch of the Castle, once a defence proper to the town, has always been claimed by the

citizens, and their hold of the Northernhay Walks, alleged as a usurpation on Duchy rights by Norden in 1617, has been maintained to this day. Meanwhile the enclosed area itself, annexed to the lordship of Bradninch, was, as it were, cut out of the city by a Shylock-incision; but its defences towards the town have been so completely obliterated that most writers seem unaware that the present castle was but the citadel of a much larger enclosure. Was it to bar such a possible survival of inconvenient rights that the old works were so often broken through?

In her list of Norman castles Mrs. Armitage seems to have overlooked the evidence that what Domesday refers to as Wareham Castle, whose site was obtained from the church, was really Corfe. This, however, does not affect her argument, as it is evident that the upper ward of Corfe, on which the tower keep stands, had the characteristic predominance of a mound, and was no doubt the citadel of the Conqueror's castle. (Mr. Bond's idea that the tower might be his work seems untenable.)

She recognises an example of the wooden erections with which the "mottes" were crowned at Penwortham. On reference to the paper in the *Transactions of the Lancashire Historic Society* cited by her, which, as she observes, is not very clearly written for our purpose, I doubt much whether the recognition is justified. The writer clearly implies that no trace of a palisade round the edge was found, though he thinks it "may" have existed; the circular building which he describes seems to have been merely one of several apartments; the roofs were thatched—not a very likely covering for a building intended to be defensible; and such artificial raising as the hill had undergone appears to have been thrown *over* the remains of the wooden erections. Most likely, therefore, these were of a date earlier than the occupation as a castle.

Her appropriation of the word "bretasche" to the wooden erections crowning the mounds may also be questioned. Did it not apply to any breastworks, whether on the mound or the bank of the court? Mr. Round treats its use by Wace for buildings of the date of the Conquest as one of his anachronisms (*Feudal England*, p. 406); from which I

infer he would limit it to the timber boardings which reinforced the stone battlements of later days. Was the word ever employed for the erections intended as dwellings—such elaborate structures, for instance, as that described in the extract from a chronicler of Ardres paraphrased by Mr. Freeman? (*Historical Essays*, Fourth Series, p. 188).



## Mediæval Trading Life.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

**C**HANGE is Nature's law, and nothing exemplifies the fact so thoroughly as the history of our country's trades and handicrafts, with their numberless fluctuations in method, material, and locality. Some have changed their names altogether; some have merged themselves into other trades; some have been swept away entirely, as being no longer needful to the pursuit of business or pleasure. Many trades have, however, survived, and grown to such proportions that their insignificant beginnings might well provoke a smile had we not a little regret for the lost quaintness and simplicity which appertained to "the day of small things."

The trading quarters of a mediæval town must have been picturesque in the extreme, wanting neither in variety, colour, nor life. To and fro went the merchant in his distinctive garb, and the various craftsmen, their degree indicated by cap and jerkin; cowed monks and barefooted friars were conspicuous among the foot-passengers, whilst riding, insecurely enough in the rough roadway, might have been seen the rich burgher "yclothed in the livery of some great and solemn fraternity," or the knight on his gaily caparisoned horse, picking his way carefully to some favourite armourer's. Shops of all kinds, like little booths, opened their fronts upon the street, whilst their brightly-painted signs swung gaily in the breeze.

In towns of importance, each calling had its special quarter; the memory of this custom is perpetuated for us in London by

distinctive names still in use, such as Wood Street, Milk Street, Soper's Lane, now Queen Street, the resort of the grocers in early days; Silver Street, Ironmonger Lane, the Poultry, and old Fish Street. Cordwainer's Street was the shoemakers' quarter; in Old Change were the "moneyers." Bakers from the old capital of breadmaking—Stratford-atte-Bowe—came daily to Bread Street bringing their loaves in long carts. "At London," we read in the *Vision of Piers Plowman*, "there was a careful commune when no carts came to town with bread from Stratford." Success and popularity in any special branch of industry had its temptations in mediæval days as in ours; the breadmakers of Stratford sometimes allowed themselves to fall into the error of giving short weight and inferior bread, for we read that Sir Hugh Bigot, Lord Mayor in 1257, made an example of certain bakers guilty of such malpractices, "by setting them upon a tumbrill, wherein they were exposed to the derision of the tradesmen of Cheapside."

London in Plantagenet times was all included within the city walls; beyond were pleasant gardens belonging to the burghers, meadows and pasture-lands with limpid springs, such as Holy-well and Clerken-well. Inside the walls there were also many vacant spaces convenient for markets and other appliances of trade. Westward from the Tower, which frowned grimly on the river-bank, were rough quays where trading vessels loaded and unloaded; north of it great selds or warehouses extended to the Chepe or Market Street. The Cheapside of to-day was a great thoroughfare even in Saxon times when all the trade of London was confined within its limits. Wonderfully different was it in many points from the nineteenth-century Cheapside, with its stately buildings, its asphalted pavements, and its ceaseless traffic of foot-passengers and rapid convenient vehicles, its roar of many voices and many wheels. The "West-chepen" of the eleventh century had many of the qualities of a rustic fair, held under very disadvantageous circumstances. The narrow street was like an ill-kept country lane—in dry weather rough, uneven, and dusty; in the rainy seasons a quagmire of mud, knee-deep, with a narrow beaten causeway at

each side for foot-passengers. From this street, like limbs from the main body, branched out the special resorts of the different craftsmen, whilst in an open place near to St. Mary Woolnoth was the Woolchurch Haw, where wool and cloth merchants congregated and exposed their goods for sale.

Cornhill and Grasschurch-yard were the haunts of dealers in corn and hay, and on the site now occupied by the Mansion House was the Stocks Market, furnished with permanent stalls appropriated to butchers on flesh days and fishmongers on fish days. The western part of the Chepe, extending into St. Paul's Churchyard, was assigned to grocers, mercers, and lin-draperies—the "en" had not then been added—and beyond their quarters extended the long thoroughfare known as the Strand. Here craftsmen of all kinds plied their callings. An old record of the fourteenth century gives a list of the shops running from the corner of St. Martin Lane to the Church of "Our Lady and the Holy Innocents atte Strande," and we find a bookbinder displaying a Saracen's head on his sign-board; a mercer; a girdler, whose craft has now been merged into that of the Birmingham smiths; a pelter or furrier; the Court broiderer; the Court goldsmith; the luminer, or illuminator of books, whom printing has made altogether obsolete; the French baker, with a rose for his sign; the mealman; the lapidary; the parchment maker, a very important personage in mediæval times; the loriner, who made bits and bridles; the spicer, the pepperer, the treaclemonger, who were not yet combined under the general term "grocer"; the pouchmonger, who made pockets and purses; the tapiser, who worked tapestry; the upholsterer and fuller, who dyed and cleaned cloths; the scrivener, whose office it was to write letters, and whom the little knowledge of writing at that time kept busy enough; the apothecary; the barber and the tooth-drawer; the tanner; the goldbeater and the worker in metal; the pewterer; the pinner or pinmaker; and the hampermaker—all these plied their callings and made sufficient livelihood in the leisurely fashion of the period. A combination of trades, or even of different branches of one trade, seems to

have been abhorrent to the spirit of our ancestors, and such a spirit legislative measures did a good deal to cherish rather than to break down.

In the history of early crafts and trading the apprentices played a conspicuous part, having a particular liking for keeping themselves before the public eye. The revels of apprentices by night in the unlit streets were the bane of the poor "doddering watchman's" life, and the Dogberry of those times was a very poor match for his tormentors. During the day it was their custom to parade up and down in front of their master's shop, crying, "What d'ye lack? What d'ye lack?" following up the inquiry with a loud-voiced enumeration of the wares within, and the wonderful bargains to be gained by the buyer who took time by the forelock. Lydgate, in his ballad of *Lickpenny*, refers to this habit of soliciting custom of the passers-by:

Then to the Chepe I gan me drawne,  
Where much people I saw for to stand;  
One offered me velvet, silk and lawn,  
Another he taketh me by the hand.  
"Here is Paris thread, the finest in the land;"  
I never was used to such things, indeed,  
And wanting money I could not spend.

Craftsmen were allowed to display their goods in the West Chepe Market, at the corner of St. Lawrence Lane, upon stalls let for 13s. 4d. a standing, and no little bickering used to take place between street-sellers and shopkeepers, who thought the former damaged their trade. Such bickerings the prentices, who liked nothing better than to hear the cry, "Clubs! clubs! prentices!" many a time fomented into serious quarrels. Chaucer, in his account of Perkin the Reveller, has shown us that their play was often brutal, whilst fierce brawls and deadly fighting only offered special opportunities for amusement; they "would leap from their shops to run after pageants and processions which passed near by"—a predilection which seemed to increase in after-times. A fatal riot on May 1, 1517—called from this circumstance "Evil May Day"—was instigated by a party of these lawless youths. Two thousand or more agreed to celebrate the day by making an assault upon the foreigners in London, and carried out

their purpose with considerable effect in the Flemish quarter before they were dispersed by a strong body of troops despatched by Cardinal Wolsey to relieve the victims. After London, Bristol was the most important trading and manufacturing town of the Middle Ages, closely followed by York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Hull, and Exeter. In these, as in many other towns, the conditions and regulations which governed trades and crafts were on much the same lines as those of London. There were merchant-princes, like the De la Poles of Hull, and the Canynges, Thornes, and Colstons of Bristol, whose reputation was not less than that of the Greshams and Middletons of London, and who did much to extend the trade of England at Rome and abroad.

Outside the towns, throughout the Middle Ages, the monasteries were not only the most civilizing influence, but the great supporters of industrial arts. They must not be regarded merely as religious institutions, where those who desired a quiet and studious life in stormy times might find shelter and seclusion. They were more than that; not only did they, when at their best, discharge the duties of our charitable institutions, our schools, and our hospitals, but they kept learning alive, fostered the domestic arts, and systematically developed manufacturing industries. The rules of many Orders, notably the Benedictines, enjoined on their members a certain amount of manual labour daily. A letter written by Peter the Venerable to his friend St. Bernard refers to such monastic employment of time: "Make a variety of handyworks, with skilful hand and well-instructed foot," he says; "make combs for combing the heads of the brethren, twine needle-cases; hollow out vessels for wine, such as they call *justitiæ*, or try to put them together, and if there be marshy places weave mats, or, as St. Jerome says, weave little baskets with flags, or make them of wicker." An odd list of employments the old abbot prescribed, but very much more elaborate work occupied the leisure hours in most of the English monasteries, both in Saxon and Plantagenet times. Few were without looms, kilns for burning pottery, and the tools and materials for carrying on work in iron and precious

metal. Not the least advantage derived therefrom was the dignity the monks' example gave to all forms of handicraft. The Abbey of Glastonbury, a certain chronicler tells us, presented in the twelfth century a picture of a vast estate where good returns were insured by industry and perfect organization. It was a pity that this high standard could not be maintained. "The spirit is the life of an institution," says Carlyle, and when the worthy spirit which alone makes its existence a desirable thing grows less worthy the body is doomed. The monasteries may be said to have worked their own destruction, but the training they gave to hundreds who passed through them in youth was not without its fruit, and was indeed the basis of the excellent work done by laymen in Tudor and Stuart times.

Fairs, such important events in the mediæval period, were frequently held at the gates of the abbeys. Many were, in fact, first formed by the gathering of pilgrims about sacred places, and especially about the gates of cathedrals or notable shrines on the feast-days of the saints, to whom they were consecrated. When such buildings were in the open country, or near a village too small to accommodate the influx of transitory visitors, tents would be pitched, stalls set up by provision-dealers, and a centre gradually formed, to which all those who had anything to sell resorted. When the abbeys stood, as at Abingdon, on a navigable river, ships brought up and carried away their merchandise and formed a connecting link between the monks and the great artistic life of the Continent.

Abingdon Fair was one of the largest and most important in the midland counties, and the Abbot made no small profit there as a trader, whilst a considerable income accrued to the monastery from the tolls levied on all those who passed over the roads belonging to it in order to reach the fair. As their riches increased, the monks began to take part in financial business, and even farmed the taxes of various towns. This practice was, however, so "fraught with temptations to worldliness" that a Council of Westminster forbade it, and in Edward II.'s reign it was declared unlawful for a cleric to engage in trade.



Jealousy of foreigners, and of the new methods and materials they introduced, was very rife throughout the early days of handicrafts, and statute enactments were constantly made by the Government in answer to "grievous complaints" of one craft-gild or another. Yet such measures had really little effect upon trade, and in the end our English workmen were glad to accept improvements from abroad as the only means of keeping their own work on a level with that brought into the country from the Continent.

Naturally the progress of arts and crafts made many old industries obsolete, and to gain livelihood trades had to be combined—a proceeding abhorrent to the ideas of our ancestors. We find in the fifteenth century "cordwainers do use the mystery of tanners," and great complaints prevail as to the badness of the leather; hatters, who once gained a comfortable livelihood by making hats "by hand and feet," as they call it, now bitterly complain that their trade is ruined, for "bonnets and caps are fullled and thicked in fulling-mills, and in the said mills the said hats and caps be badly and deceitfully made, to the great damage of the King and his subjects." Even at that early time the great battle between handicraft and machinery had commenced, and handicraft was getting the most damaging blows.

There is always a touch of pathos in the history of industries hustled, as it were, off the busy stage of life by the crowds of improvements and inventions which must follow in the train of civilization: the armourer, a man of immense importance in his time, who owed his deposition to the finding of "villainous saltpetre in the bowels of the earth"; the luminer, whose delicately painted missals and painted volumes were passed by for the printed book; the bowyer and fletcher, whose craft of bow-making and feathering of arrows ceased to be profitable; the loriner, whose trade of bit and bridle making has long ago been merged in the great crowd of "Birmingham smiths"; the bader, the hane and the hore, so completely obsolete that though we find them mentioned in a list of tradesmen in old Winchelsea records we are unable to discover what their duties were.

The fate of many industries has, however, been to grow and steadily develop as the years succeed one another. As a certain writer has aptly observed, a nation's history is really the history of the great mass of home-keeping, labouring people, of the changes they have known, and especially by which their daily bread is earned. Such a story, could we but read it with omniscient eyes, would be more thrilling than any romance of war or tale of adventure.

For to every fresh enterprise, every successful experiment, every great deviation from the beaten track, must have gone imagination, patience, perseverance, indomitable will, courage, and a noble disregard of suffering and ill-will, like that of an explorer in an undiscovered country. "The Romance of Trade" is a very true and significant phrase. One thing, however, must especially impress the thoughtful mind after studying any branch of England's handicrafts, and that is the great possibilities lying within the humblest industry, and the inseparable connection between the useful and the beautiful if both are to reach their highest development.

When our forefathers paced to and fro in the quaint narrow streets, or plied the tools of their craft in their gabled wooden houses, or exposed the completed articles for sale in the West Chepe, or round the market-cross, in town, mead and market-place, amid the murmur of the mill beside the stream, and the notes of the bell sounding a summons to the crowded assembly of the town mote, in merchant-gild and craft-gild there was growing up that sturdy industrial life, unnoted and unheeded by knight or baron, which was to be hereafter the mighty structure of England's wealth and freedom. Methods in the course of centuries may have changed, machinery may have driven handicrafts out of existence, except for an inconsiderable survival here and there, and the workman may in many cases have become a mechanical agent, feeling but a faint interest in his work, yet such changes have been the steps by which our country's greatness has been reached. Whatever private views we may hold—and many leaders of modern thought regard the whole history of handicrafts as one of continued degradation rather

than progress—and however we may regret the loss of that individual flavour, if we may use such a term, which old methods gave to completed work, the England of to-day is the outcome of a long series of changes, inevitable because progressive. Let our part

## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

### AN OLD SILVER SNUFF-BOX.

MR. HERBERT SOUTHAM, F.S.A., of Shrewsbury, kindly sends us the four photographs



be to do the work under our hand honestly and well, as we echo Browning's stirring lines :

Here and here hath England helped me,  
How shall I help England, say?



here reproduced. They are taken from medallions which have been inserted in a silver snuff-box, which dates from about the middle of the seventeenth century—there is no date-mark—and is now the property of Mr. J. C. L. Rocke, of Clungunford Hall, Salop, to whom Mr. Southam is indebted for permission to have it photographed.

The box is 3 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch deep. A magnifying-glass shows most exquisite workmanship. Mr. Southam thinks that the medallions were "probably in an older box, perhaps a 'spitting-box.' The engraving is the work of Simon Pass (born 1595?, died 1647), silversmith to James I. His name appears below the portrait of the King."



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE collection of civic antiquities in the museum at the Guildhall, says the *City Press*, has been enriched by some interesting "finds." One of them is a brown stoneware mug found in Southwark, and bearing the following inscription: "Thos. Parsle, att ye Sum (sun) and Pump in Bishopsgatt Streett, 1709." The jug has been presented to the museum by Mr. F. H. Judson. Strange to say, no hostel bearing the above sign is known to have been situated in Bishopsgate Street. Several coins in an excellent state of preservation have been unearthed in the soil beneath where the office of *Funch* stood in Fleet Street. The coins comprise a George IV. sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, and farthing. A George III. penny and two halfpence are also included. Interesting relics closely associated with Fleet Street were found near the same spot. They include two drawings (one a water-colour) of St. Bride's Avenue, while with the drawings was a brass plate bearing an inscription to the effect that St. Bride's Avenue would enable the spire of St. Bride's to be properly seen.

The men engaged in laying new gas-mains in Finsbury Pavement have found some old trunks of trees which were once used as water conduits. The trunks, which were in very good preservation, were barely 4 feet below the surface. They had been hollowed out to a bore of 6 or 8 inches, the trees in some cases being from 4 to 5 feet in girth. One end of each length had been pointed to fit into the hollow of the length to which it was connected, some of the trees being 20 feet or more in length. In the opinion of experts they had been 150 years in the ground.

On July 15 there was offered at the sale-rooms in Covent Garden "a unique collection of typical skulls." An outstanding "lot" was the head of an Indian greatly reduced in size by a peculiar process after removal of the bones, the mouth sewed up to prevent secrets being divulged after death. This made £8 18s. 6d., and the skull of a New Zealand chieftain, the skin tattooed and dried, £12 12s.

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There came under the hammer, too, the collection of Fiji curiosities brought together by Dr. Macgregor, nearly all the clubs and spears having been taken in the action against the cannibal islanders of Viti Levu in 1876. A club with a broken spike was that which killed the leading cannibal chief in the second engagement, and the old flint-lock gun, regarded with great veneration, was kept in the Devil's Temple, Fiji. The series made £48.

## SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE concluded yesterday a two days' sale of coins and medals, the more important of which were the following: Syracuse, B.C. 405-345, decadrachm or medallion, by Kimon, head of Arethusa to left, wearing necklace and earring, weight 667 grains, a fine example of this rare piece, £22 (Borror); Jerusalem, shekel, struck in the second year of the Jews under Simon Barcochab, A.D. 133-134, the identical coin figured by Madden, £17 (Richards); a fine chased gold snuff-box, presented to W. Wyon by the Czarewitch Alexander, 1839, £12 10s. (Pinnock); and a fine gold and enamel snuff-box presented to the late L. C. Wyon by the Grand Duke Constantine, 1847, £11 10s. The two days' total amounted to £697.—*Times*, July 19.

Messrs. Hodgson and Co. included in their sale last week the following: Stevenson's Works, Edinburgh Edition, 29 vols, £37; Pepys's Diary by Wheatley, 10 vols., large paper, £14 15s.; Florio's Montaigne, 3 vols., Tudor Translations, £11 15s.; Folk-lore Society's Publications, complete set (except No. 20), £23; Benjamin Franklin's Way to Wealth (one of six copies on vellum), £25; Fénelon, Les Aventures de Télémaque, with a series of coloured plates by Moitte, 2 vols., 1785, £43; Naval and Martial Achievements of Great Britain, 2 vols., £20; British Military Library, 2 vols., £19 15s.; Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, 2 vols., £17; Whitman's Masters of Mezzotint, large paper (only fifty printed), £11; Vallance's Art of William Morris, £10 5s.; Louthembourg's Scenery of England and Wales, £11 10s.; Viollet-le-Duc, Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française, 10 vols., £12; Voragine, Legenda Aurea, 1486, £26 10s.—*Athenæum*, July 26.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge included in their last sale of the season the following important books: Isaac Watts's Divine Songs, first edition, presentation copy to Elizabeth Abney, 1715, £155; Bonifacius VIII., Decretales, Mentz, P. Schöffer, 1465, £40; The Germ, four original numbers, 1850, £35; Drayton's Polyolbion, both parts, 1613-22, £44 10s.; Lydgate's Fall of Princes, MS. on vellum, fifteenth century, £51; I. Watts's Horæ Lyricæ, first edition, presentation copy, 1706, £59; Original MS. of Four Sermons, 1705, £57; A Treatise of Humane Reason, 1675, Dr. Watts's copy, £25; Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, first edition, original boards, 1762, £95; Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, finely illuminated, presented to Canon Jenkins by John Ruskin, Sæc. XV., £380; Savonarola,

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Sopra i dieci Commandamenti, 2 cuts, 1495, £36; Milton's Poems, first edition, 1645, £85; Cowley's Poetical Blossoms, 1633, £35; Lycidas, 1638, £199; Whitney's Choice of Emblems, 1586, £32; Cato Major, by B. Franklin, 1744, £65; Boroughbridge Roll of Arms, 1322, £95; Sarum Missal, Venet., Hertzog, 1494, £380; Estampes en Couleurs, 1885-88, £40; Engravings from Sir T. Lawrence's Works, 50 open-letter proofs, Graves, 1841, £40; Shakespeare's Plays, second edition, with the Smethwick imprint, 1632, £615; another, with ordinary imprint, £60; Caxton's The Royal Book, 1487-88, £1,400; Reynolds's Engravings, 3 vols., £25 10s.; Cowley's Poems, set to music by William King, 1668, £23; Henry Vaughan's Silex Scintillans, 1650, £21; Pope's Rape of the Lock, 1714, £36; Lancelot du Lac, Paris, P. le Noir, 1533, £29.—*Athenæum*, August 9.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Vol. xxxv. (third series, vol. xi.) of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, covering the session 1900-01, is before us—a substantial, well-printed, very fully illustrated volume of 700 pages. The first items in a long list of contents which claim notice are the accounts given of the various excavations undertaken by the Society. These include explorations of the earthworks adjoining the Roman road between Ardoch and Dupplin, Perthshire; of the Roman camp at Lyne, Peeblesshire; and, most important of all, of the Roman station of Camelton, near Falkirk. The description in each case is ably done, and the illustrations are strikingly good. Another valuable contribution, of a quite different kind, is a full bibliography of travels in Scotland, compiled by Sir Arthur Mitchell, who remarks most justly on the value to historians of the knowledge which is often supplied by local and contemporary narratives of travel. Mr. F. R. Coles continues his "Report on the Stone Circles of the North-east of Scotland"; Dr. Anderson gives notices of nine Caithness brochs excavated by Sir Francis T. Barry, Bart., M.P.; and Mr. Thomas Ross discusses "The Sculptures in St. Mirren's Chapel, Paisley Abbey," and sundry other Paisley inscribed sepulchral slabs. Among the shorter papers and notes, too numerous to be named in detail, may be mentioned notices of various finds, such as urns in Aberdeenshire, bronze ornaments and implements and jet buttons in Sutherlandshire, an ancient kitchen midden excavated in Fife, coins found in Dumfriesshire, and stone axes in Perthshire. The variety and excellence of the letterpress, together with the abundance and equal excellence of the illustrations, are eloquent proofs of the vigour and ability with which the affairs of the Society—now well advanced in the second century of its existence—are conducted.

We have received vol. iv., part 2 (new series) of the *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*. The principal item in a varied bill of fare is Mr. George Neilson's study on "Huchown of the Awle Ryale," which has since been published in a separate form, and was noticed in our July number. Another

contribution of solid worth is the paper on "The Early Christian Monuments of the Glasgow District," by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. The district named is taken to comprise the counties of Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Lanark, within which area there are fourteen localities where monuments of the pre-Norman period are known to exist. Mr. Allen's paper is illustrated with several admirable plates. Other aspects and fields of archeological research are exemplified by Major Ruck's study from a military point of view of the "Antonine Lines as a Defensive Design," and a paper on the little-known "Château of St. Fargeau," situated on the Loing in the Puisaye, a district in the departments of the Yonne and the Nièvre. The château dates mainly from the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, but much of its mediæval aspect was ruthlessly destroyed by a former proprietor, who cut down towers and removed battlements in the most approved Vandal fashion. In a paper on "Mound-Dwellings and Mound-Dwellers," Mr. David MacRitchie returns to a subject which he has made peculiarly his own. Other contributions are "The Temple Barony of Maryculter," by Mr. John Edwards; "Letters from Darien," by the Very Rev. Principal Story, D.D.; and some illustrated and very interesting "Notes on Scottish Costume in the Fifteenth Century," by Mr. Robert Brydall. Altogether, this is a capital volume.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual summer meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY extended over three days in July, and was held at Tewkesbury. On the first day there was a formal reception by the municipality, when the Mayor, in the course of an interesting speech of welcome, named the chief objects of antiquarian interest in the borough.—In the afternoon the abbey was inspected under the guidance of Mr. H. A. Prothero, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, Mr. A. Hartshorne, F.S.A., Mr. Bannister, and Canon Bazeley, who respectively described the various features of the building.—At the evening meeting, after the annual dinner, the Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell gave his presidential address, which dealt with the monastery of Tewkesbury; and papers were read upon the stained glass of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, by Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley; upon the early history of Deerhurst, by Mr. H. A. Prothero; upon the abbey church, by Mr. Bannister; and upon the French rood-screen, by Mr. F. F. Tuckett and Canon Bazeley. The papers were illustrated by lantern-slides.

On the second day the members of the society drove to Malvern, where the exterior of the Priory Church, the Priory Gate, etc., were examined, and after the usual morning service the interior of the church was inspected under the guidance of Canon Pelley and Mr. St. Clair Baddeley. The former described the building, and gave an epitome of its history, while the latter gave a charming description of the stained glass. He said that there could be no more lovely contrast in the matter of its windows than the Abbey they had visited the day before and the Priory—the Abbey with its solemnly lovely four-

teenth-century work, glorious in its colouring; and the Priory, later by a hundred years, which had seen a marvellous growth of the appreciation of light, and a desire to realize the beautiful. In all directions, except in colour, there was advance.—After luncheon the Priory Church of St. Giles at Little Malvern was visited, and also, by permission of Mr. W. Watts, the grounds of Little Malvern Court.—The members then drove to Pull Court, where they were entertained by the Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell and Mrs. W. Dowdeswell, and afternoon tea was served.—In the evening a meeting was held at the Town Hall, where further papers were read.

On the morning of the third and last day a meeting was held at the Town Hall, where the place of meeting for next year was discussed. The party then drove to Deerhurst, stopping on the way at Queen Margaret's camp, where a short account of the Battle of Tewkesbury was given by Canon Bazeley. At Deerhurst the members were received by the Vicar, the Rev. D. G. Lysons, and after an inspection of the church and luncheon in the schoolroom, the famous Saxon chapel built by Duke Odda in 1056, and the priory conventual buildings, were examined. Whitefield Court, the ancient home of the Casseys, was then visited, and the archæologists, having dined at Apperley Court, were entertained to tea by Mr. and Miss Strickland.—The drive home to Tewkesbury closed a very successful meeting.

The annual meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held at Southampton during the week beginning Tuesday, July 22, under the presidency of Sir Henry Howorth. On the first day, after the formal welcome by the Mayor, the members visited the town walls and ancient buildings of Southampton. At the evening meeting Mr. Emanuel Green read a paper on the Roman station Clausentum, on the site now known as Bittern, which, he said, shows no signs of a military character, but seems simply to have been a large, well-protected dépôt for the export of western produce. Mr. W. Dale exhibited a collection of prehistoric implements found in the neighbourhood of Southampton. On Wednesday the members visited Winchester, inspecting the castle, the twelfth-century church and fifteenth-century buildings of St. Cross, where Mr. J. Bilson gave an account of the hospital and its foundation—Winchester College and Wolvesey Castle. At the College Mr. W. F. Kirby called attention to the brasses. The evening meeting was presided over by Mr. E. W. Brabrook, and Mr. St. John Hope read a paper on "English Fortresses and Castles in the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Centuries," in which the quotation of much Latin and Anglo-Saxon—especially the latter—made the argument, which was directed against Mr. G. T. Clark's conclusions, hard to follow by many of the audience. On Thursday visits were made to Porchester, where Mr. Hope, the Rev. J. D. Henderson, and Mr. Micklethwaite spoke; and Titchfield Abbey, described by the Rev. G. W. Minns, who said it was a house of White Canons, of whom some were unruly. One was charged with spending the night in drinking and brawling; another offender took the fish from the pond. In the evening the members were entertained at a conversazione in the Hartley Hall by the Mayor of Southampton and the

Hampshire Archæological Society. The ancient maces, silver oar, and other regalia of the town were displayed on a table, and were described by Mr. St. John Hope. He said that Southampton was fortunate in possessing the most interesting series of maces in the whole of the United Kingdom. The earliest which the town possessed was a set of four sergeants' maces, which illustrated in the most remarkable way the transition from the time when the mace was simply a weapon of offence and defence carried about by the sergeants to the period when it simply became a badge of the royal authority vested in the mayor. The Southampton maces and one at Newtown, Isle of Wight, which he wished he had to show them, were the only ones in the country that illustrated this period of transition. The town of Southampton was also fortunate in possessing a silver oar, an emblem of Admiralty jurisdiction formerly exercised by the mayor over the waters adjacent to the town. As to the long sword before them, Mr. St. John Hope said he was not aware that Southampton had any charter or right for a State sword to be borne before the mayor. The weapon before them was a Swiss two-handed sword of a class much in vogue in the middle of the sixteenth century. The town seals were next exhibited, and the speaker stated that the original town seal was of the fourteenth century, and was now preserved at the Hartley College. He made suggestions for its due preservation. Mr. W. Dale described two old record books of the town, known as the "Black Book" and the "Oak Book." The first visit on Friday was to Netley Abbey, where Mr. Micklethwaite gave historical information. In the afternoon Romsey Abbey was inspected, and Mr. Doran Webb described the building; later the party was entertained at Broadlands by the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley. At the evening meeting papers were read by Mr. W. J. C. Moens on "The Afforestation of the New Forest by the Norman Kings," and by Mr. P. G. Stone on the "Domestic Architecture of the Isle of Wight." On Saturday Beaulieu Abbey and St. Leonard's were visited. At the Monk's Well, Beaulieu, Lord Montagu gave an account of the well's history, and of his efforts to preserve it; while at the Abbey, a Cistercian house founded in 1204, Mr. H. Brakspear was the guide. At St. Leonard's the late thirteenth-century chapel and barn of a grange of Beaulieu Abbey were inspected. Mr. Brakspear again acted as guide, and explained that these granges were practically a farm of the Abbey, but formed, in fact, almost a monastery in themselves. There were four such granges originally in the Manor of Beaulieu, but this was the only one remaining. On the return journey Dr. Munro discoursed on one of the barrows in the forest. Monday was occupied by the business meeting, when a satisfactory annual report was read, and Sir H. Howorth was re-elected President; and by a visit to Winchester Cathedral under the guidance of Mr. St. John Hope, whose able lecture was greatly enjoyed. Tuesday and Wednesday were "extra" days, when excursions were made to Bishop's Waltham, and to sundry places in the Isle of Wight.

The annual meeting of the WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place at Chippenham on July 14, 15, and 16. The annual general meeting

was held at the Town Hall, when a satisfactory report was presented, after which various places of interest in the town, including the parish church, were visited under the guidance of the Vicar. The anniversary dinner was held at the Angel Hotel, and the conversazione following it at the Town Hall, when papers were read by Mr. Stephen B. Dixon on "The Recent Discovery of Flint Implements near Marlborough," and by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, in the absence of the Rev. W. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., on "The Customs of the Manor of Lacock." On Tuesday, the 15th, there was an excursion, viâ Derry Hill, Sandy Lane, Spye Park Gateway, Bowden Hill, the Conduit, and Bewley Court, to Lacock, where the church was visited and the abbey inspected. The owner of the latter, Mr. C. H. Talbot, received the party, and described the building. In the evening another conversazione was held, when a paper was read by Mr. W. Gowland on "Recent Discoveries at Stonehenge." On Wednesday there was a tour of inspection of Langley Burrell Church, Draycot Church, Christian Malford Church, Sutton Benger Church, Stanton St. Quinton Church, Kington Priory, and Kington St. Michael Church.

The summer meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Londonderry, July 28 to August 1. A fully illustrated pamphlet, ably prepared by Mr. R. Cochrane, F.S.A., giving notes on some of the places visited, is before us. These places included Inishowen and its neighbourhood; the Greenan of Ailech, Bunrana, and Rathmullen; Dungiven, Banagher, and Limavady, where the much talked of "gold ornaments" were found in 1896; and Maghera, where is the fort of Dunlady, with three lines of circumvallation still distinct. Besides the excursions there were evening meetings, at which many papers of interest—too numerous to mention in detail—were read. In the pamphlet programme already mentioned is an interesting note on the gold ornaments, in which Mr. Robert Cochrane gives an account of the locality in which they were found, describes the objects themselves, and supports the suggestion made by Mr. Arthur Evans that they were votive offerings, though differing from him on the point of date. Mr. Evans suggested a pre-Christian origin, but Mr. Cochrane, having come to the conclusion that the spot where the golden boat was found was the site of an early Celtic church or monastery, is inclined to consider their period as within Christian times, probably the sixth century.

On July 19 the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited the Vale of Mowbray. At Well the president, Mr. Harry Speight, gave an account of the history of the church, and pointed out its chief features. In the village are some interesting old almshouses, with chapel, exhibiting two armorial shields of Neville and Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, by whom they were refounded in the middle of the eighteenth century, being a continuation of an ancient hospital established by Ralph Neville, Lord of Middleham, in 1342. He was a great builder and founder, and it was probably by him that the church of Well was almost entirely rebuilt in the

middle of the fourteenth century. The basement of the old manor-house of this period still exists in the village, an interesting survival of domestic architecture of the fourteenth century. The members were permitted to visit this curious old building, which possesses a vaulted roof, after the manner of the strong houses of the twelfth century. Leaving Well, the party drove to Snape Castle, an ancient stronghold of the Nevilles, Lords Latimer, which continued to be occupied by their successors, the Earls of Exeter, to the early part of the eighteenth century. The chapel, in which Catherine Parr is stated to have been married to John, Lord Latimer, has been restored by the Milbank family, and services are now held weekly in it by the Vicar of Well. The greater part of the castle itself, erected in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, is now in ruins, only a portion being occupied by Miss Milbank, and another part as a farmhouse by Mr. James Greaves, to whom the visitors were indebted for the opportunity of inspecting the historic building. The party returned to Masham by pleasant country lanes, and thence to Bradford. In connection with the society a very enjoyable excursion was made on August 4, for the Bank Holiday, under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Clapham, to Grange-over-Sands, from which many places of interest were visited, including Levens Hall, Cartmel Priory, and Holker Hall.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF PERCY. By Gerald Brenan. Edited by W. A. Lindsay, K.C. (Windsor Herald). Many illustrations. London: Freemantle and Co., 1902. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. xviii, 393; x, 495. Price 42s. net.

It is a great pleasure to welcome two more volumes of Messrs. Freemantle's promising series of histories of great houses, which opened so auspiciously with a *History of the House of Douglas*. Mr. Brenan has produced two remarkable and most interesting, as well as substantial, volumes on the history of the most illustrious house of the English nobility. The work is not only an admirable compilation from a vast store of printed matter, but yields abundant proof that the writer has incurred no small degree of well-planned labour in researches among unedited material. It is, in truth, an able contribution to the general history of our country, particularly in the Reformation period. The genealogies are trustworthy and the illustrations delightful.

The first volume opens with an account of how the Percies won foothold in England, and how at an early date they linked their name with Northumberland and Alnwick. The quarrel with John of Gaunt; the earning of the war name of "Hotspur"; the bloody

battle of Otterbourne; the fights of St. Albans, Wakefield, and Towton Field; the fifth or "Magnificent" Earl; the Battle of the Spurs and Flodden Field; Cardinal Wolsey and the sixth Earl; Anne Boleyn and her mock trial; the Pilgrimage of Grace; and the death of the "Blessed Thomas Percy," the seventh Earl, on the scaffold, are but a few of the momentous topics that are dealt with graphically in the first volume. To our mind, the special feature of this volume is the truthful and vivid insight that it gives as to the painful and outrageous story of the treatment of Anne Boleyn, betrothed in the dawn of her early beauty to the youthful Lord Percy. The pathos and the cruelty attending her death have never before been so vividly and truthfully delineated. "No one of his readers," says Mr. Lindsay in his introductory notice, "can fail to be impressed with the degradation to which her royal seducer and judicial murderer descended from a splendid pedestal." Within twenty-four hours of Anne's death on the scaffold, whilst her body was still in its winding-sheet, the crowned satyr was secretly married to Jane Seymour. Another well-weighed paragraph of Mr. Lindsay's brief introduction is quoted, as it entirely commends itself to the writer of this notice (who is not of the Roman obedience) as eminently just. "In respect, too, of the religious schism and resultant changes of the English Church, the Percy history indicates how far worse and inexcusable was the Catholic persecution by Protestants under Elizabeth and James than was that of Protestants by Queen Mary. . . . After every effort to resist his influence, the reader of these volumes cannot fail to be convinced, and, if he is candid, to conclude that our popular school histories, written in the Protestant interest and to flatter national vanity, are far—very far—from veracious."

The second volume, which is about 500 pages to the 400 of the first, has, for the most part, almost as interesting subjects to deal with as those that are found in its predecessor. Such are the stories of the Northern Rising and Sir Henry in the Tower; the youth of the "Wizard Earl"; the Essex revolt and Northumberland's brothers; Thomas Percy and the Gunpowder Plot; the tenth Earl and the navy; Northumberland's last efforts to save the life of Charles I.; and the eleventh Earl and the "Trunk-maker" and "Stonecutter" claimants. The last section about the Smithsons might, we think, have been omitted, for it has really but the flimsiest and almost nominal connection with the ancient historic house of Percy. It is, however, perhaps as well that those who are ignorant of genealogy and descent should know for certain that the present Duke of Northumberland and Earl Percy, though of eminently respectable ancestry, are not really in any way Percies, and gained a revived title and name on the slenderest possible claims, and through the bold effrontery of an immediate progenitor. Sir Hugh Smithson, a London citizen and haberdasher of humble birth, with a shop in Cheapside, purchased a baronetcy in 1660. Sir Hugh, the fourth baronet, married in 1740, after much opposition from his future father-in-law, Lady Elizabeth Seymour, who was eventually heir to the Percy estates. On the death of the seventh Duke of Somerset in 1750, Sir Hugh Smithson succeeded to

the earldom of Northumberland, and obtained a special Act of Parliament to assume the name and arms of Percy. Horace Walpole and the wits of the day ridiculed these pretensions, and called him Earl Smithson. The new Earl Percy bore all ridicule with good nature, and soon gained the opportunity of making himself acceptable to George III. When Pitt formed his Ministry in 1766, the King was most anxious that "Earl Smithson" should be included; but Pitt refused, and to allay the Earl's chagrin promised to support the Earl if he would sue the King for a step in the peerage. A marquise was intended, but the Earl's astuteness and ambition aimed at something more. Both the King and Chatham were astounded at the request for a Dukedom, but eventually it was granted. "Among the nobility," says Mr. Brennan, "the new creation was most unpopular. Over fifty years had elapsed since a dukedom (other than royal) had been added to the English peerage, and the old taunts respecting his Smithson descent were flung in Northumberland's face by a hundred hostile critics."

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A NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF HENRY I. By W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. Part II. London: *B. Quaritch*, 1901. 8vo., pp. 221-515, and a plate. Price 10s. sewed. The two parts complete, 20s.

The first volume of this work appeared some time ago, and the part now issued fully maintains the high standard attained in the previous portion. The history of the mints and their coins is dealt with in a very painstaking manner, and apart from numismatic interest, this portion of the volume forms very interesting reading for the general reader.

The punishment for uttering false money in the twelfth century seems to us at the present time to be extremely rigorous, but perhaps with good cause. On p. 475 Mr. Andrew quotes a writ of Henry I. addressed to Samson, Bishop of Worcester, and the Barons, both Norman and English, directing them to "swear to uphold the King's money in England, and not to debase it. . . . Also, that no moneyer should exchange money, except in his own county, and that in the presence of two credible witnesses of the same county, and that if he should be taken exchanging money in any other county he should be punished as a false moneyer."

Such an enactment, of course, effectually prevented any expansion of legitimate trade, and thus became a continual source of loss to the majority for the profit of the minority. It is obvious that each moneyer wished to make his particular issues the only currency in his own district; by so doing he would reap a double profit, one on issue and another on exchange.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the present volume is that on the ecclesiastical issues. On p. 364 Mr. Andrew explains the use of the ring (annulet) and the cross as the marks of the spiritual lords in a manner which admits of no further excuse for treating these interesting features "as mere eccentricities or incomprehensible mint marks."

If Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England* be the standard work for the general collector, then Mr. Andrew's

books are no less the standard authorities for the coinages, of the period between 1100 and 1135.

There is a full and very correct index.

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THE TAUNTONS OF OXFORD. By One of Them. Plates. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. 4to., pp. viii, 66. Price 10s. 6d. Parchment cover.

The Oxford Tauntons have not produced many men of much mark—if we except Sir William Elias Taunton, Knight, who became Judge of the King's Bench in 1830—but they can boast of illustrious descent on the female side. Through one ancestress they are lineally descended from Charlemagne, Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, and Edward I. of England; and through another, from Charlemagne and Edward I. of England. The pedigree of the family, as officially recorded in the College of Arms, begins with the Rev. Joseph Taunton, Vicar of Quthiok, Cornwall, who died in 1712. The author of the volume before us gives a narrative pedigree of the family from this date to practically the present time, and the narrative is followed by a series of chart pedigrees, and details of descendants, arms, and quarterings. The writer pins his faith to the College. "To me," he says, "has been reserved the honour of disclaiming that part of the pedigree that is incapable of proof, and of building the part which is true on the solid rock of the Heralds' College"; and having obtained a new grant of arms therefrom, he looks down with somewhat patronizing pity on those descendants of Judge Taunton who "refused to participate in the benefits of the new grant of arms, preferring to cling to the old coat." Far be it from us to comment on family differences, but the fanatical worship characteristic of some genealogists of the Heralds' College, which is not the sole custodian of heraldic truth, strikes us as a trifle absurd. However, the book before us is a solid and useful piece of work, handsomely produced, and illustrated with portraits, plates of arms, etc., which should interest every bearer of the family name.

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THE SACRED BEETLE: A POPULAR TREATISE ON EGYPTIAN SCARABS. By John Ward, F.S.A., with translations by F. L. Griffith, M.A. Sixteen plates and other illustrations. London: *John Murray*, 1902. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii, 122. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In this smaller work Mr. Ward has done for Egyptian scarabs what he did for Greek coins in the handsome volume which we recently reviewed. Here, also, he exhibits the same well-informed enthusiasm and generous display which should earn the gratitude of scholars whose purses do not allow them to become collectors. In many wanderings by the Nile Mr. Ward has gathered several hundreds of these engraved "beetles," the majority of which he here reproduces by actual photography. Their inscriptions are often doubtful, and, as he truly says in justification of his liberal outlay, "from a representation of the actual scarab itself experts may be enabled to suggest the true import of the signs." To what a pitch the skill of interpretation has attained, thanks mainly to the famous Rosetta stone, is here abundantly shown by the work of Mr. Ward's expert coadjutor, Mr. Griffith; and the interest and value of these diminutive *objets d'art*,

which are at once religious tokens and historical documents, are much enhanced by the appropriate pictures of portraits and monuments of the Kings whose reigns they illustrate. For instance, we find on Plate VII. the noble beetle, dating from the twenty-fifth dynasty (690-664 B.C.), beneath which are carved the two royal cartouches (or oval outlines enclosing the symbols of the royal names) of Taharqa and his father-in-law, Piankhy. It is conjectured that the King may not have been of the blood royal, and therefore placed his wife's family title beside his own. His own cartouche is, on the other hand, found on the back of a truly remarkable portrait statue of his Queen, Tirhakah, a lady of pronounced Semitic rather than Soudanese features. Mr. Ward shows us three views of this portrait supplied to him by Sir Charles Nicholson, who obtained the statue at Thebes, and has presented it to the University of Sydney. As Mr. Ward suggests, the recent conquest of the Soudan may enable other relics of this royal pair to be discovered at Gebel Barkal. Thus, after the soldier's grim work, the archæologist is able to reconstruct the history of the fathers of our race.

Especially interesting are the far older scarabs recording the "Lion Hunt" and "Marriage" of Amenhotep III. (1414-1379 B.C.). Mr. Griffith's transliteration of their inscriptions is in itself a liberal lesson in the Egyptian alphabet. This great lord, whose refined features are shown on a splendid granite head in the British Museum, was the father of the great reformer Akhenaten, at whose city of Tell el Amarna Professor Flinders Petrie not long ago discovered artistic decorations "almost Japanese," and "totally different from conventional Egyptian style."

It were perhaps hypercritical to suggest that, at p. 40, there is an odd confusion of the English ministerial offices, the like of which were held by one Har, "a sort of Lord Salisbury of his time." Every lover of antiquities, especially every Egyptologist, must needs be grateful for this lavishly illustrated and beautifully printed book, which is as good as a cabinet of real scarabs—almost!

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REMBRANDT: A Critical Essay. By Auguste Bréal. Sixty-one illustrations. ROSSETTI: A Critical Essay on His Art. By Ford Madox Hueffer. Fifty-three illustrations. "The Popular Library of Art." London: *Duckworth and Co.* [1902]. 16mo., pp. xxiv, 168, and xvi, 192. Price 2s. 6d. net, leather; 2s. net, cloth, each volume.

Handbooks on Art and "potted" biographies of artists abound, but the charming little books before us are among the very best of their kind. In both volumes biography is subordinate to critical study of the painter's work, and in each case the result is highly satisfactory. Mr. Hueffer has a hereditary claim, so to speak, to write about Rossetti, and he writes with sanity and insight. His conclusion that "Rossetti was indeed an Amateur, because he never really mastered the theory of either of his arts; because he never really and clearly recognised his limits or systematically put his great powers to their best uses, and to these uses alone," is eminently sound. M. Bréal has a fascinating subject, and he has written a very readable and suggestive essay. But good as the essays are, the greatest attraction in



both volumes, we think, is to be found in the numerous reproductions of paintings and drawings. These, considering the small size of the page, are surprisingly good. Note, for instance, in the *Rembrandt*, those on pp. 23, 49, 65, 87, 121, and 123; and in the *Rosselli*, those on pp. 19, 31, 59 (the original design for "Found"), 71, and 89. Many familiar subjects are reproduced, but, on the other hand, in both volumes the illustrations include a large number of drawings and sketches which are but little known. Each selection seems to have been admirably made. We warmly commend these little books, the "get-up" of which is most attractive, but we strongly object to the omission from the title-page of the date of publication.

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We have received the first *Annual Record of the London Topographical Society*, 1900, including the reports of the first three annual meetings of the society, edited by T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A. The volume is a trifle belated, but is none the less welcome. It contains various matters of interest, and the preface promises for future issues still more varied and interesting items. Besides accounts of the society's meetings, we note among the contents a description of the mediæval remains found at Blackfriars in May, 1900, by Mr. P. Norman, F.S.A.; notes on "The Strand Improvement"; an "Auto-graph Plan by Wren"; and an "Engraving of London in 1510," all illustrated. There is also a useful list of illustrations of buildings demolished or threatened with demolition in 1900. There are good drawings, by the way, of Holywell Street in the volume before us. The council of the society have arranged for the reproduction of the whole of the plan of the roads executed for the Kensington Turnpike Trustees by Joseph Salway in 1811. These plans, in two colours, are wonderfully minute and complete, and full of elaborate detail. The reproduction, which will be in colour, and in all respects a facsimile, will be issued in thirty sheets, the edition being limited to 250 copies. The undertaking should secure the support of every student of London topography. Sheets of the plan, together with copies of the other publications of the society, can be seen at its address, 16, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. The hon. secretary is Mr. Bernard Gomme.

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Among the pamphlets before us are *Garden and Grounds: How to Lay Out and Arrange*, by T. W. Sanders, F.L.S. (London: Dawbarn and Ward, Limited, price 6d. net), a useful and pleasantly-illustrated booklet; the *Annual Report of the Woolwich District Antiquarian Society*, with the papers read for the year 1900-01, a record of useful work and enjoyable outings, containing, *inter alia*, a valuable study on "Maiden Lane, Crayford, and other Maidens," by Mr. A. Rhodes; and Mrs. Gallup's *Bilateral Cypher of Francis Bacon: Replies to Criticisms* (London: Gay and Bird), a form of lunacy best left, we think, severely alone.

\* \* \*

The *Genealogical Magazine* for August contains, besides the usual items of interest, the first part of a very readable paper on "The Age of Heraldry," and another on "The Arms of the English Royal Family." There is also a quaint and amusing "Pedigree in

Rhyme," being portions of a genealogy of a family named Rolles which has been preserved in a rhyming form. In the *Architectural Review*, July, we notice the first instalment of what promises to be a most valuable study of "Mediæval Figure-Sculpture in England," by Messrs. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner, with many illustrations. Mr. H. P. Horne writes on "Some Leonardesque Questions," and Mr. Halsey Ricardo sends the second part of his paper on the late John Francis Bentley, with admirable illustrations of the great Westminster Cathedral, and of other works of the lamented architect of that imposing pile. There is also, as a special supplement, a good photogravure plate from a drawing by F. L. Emanuel, of George Court, Strand. The contents of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, July, are varied, as usual. Mr. J. J. Marshall begins a "History of the Fort of Blackwater in Ulster," Mr. E. M. F.-G. Boyle sends "Historical Notes of Limavady," the Rev. Canon Lett has useful bibliographical notes on "Maps of the Mourne Mountains," and Mr. F. J. Bigger, in a note on "Thomas Beggs, an Antrim Poet, and the Four Towns Book Club," revives the memory of an Ulster worthy. In the *Essex Review*, July, Dr. Laver's "Rambling Recollections of Bygone Essex" contain much quaint rural lore. Articles on "Vanishing Essex Villages," "Leytonstone and Wanstead," "John Morley of Halstead," and "Captain Matthew Martin," with many excellent illustrations and the usual quota of notes, etc., complete the new issue of an admirably-conducted quarterly.

\* \* \*

The other periodicals upon our table include the *Architects' Magazine*, July; the *County Monthly*, July and August, with its usually varied bill of fare; *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, July, with some interesting inventories of seventeenth-century clergymen, communicated by Mr. A. R. Maddison, and a capital illustrated note on the Lincoln civic insignia, including the "King Richard II. sword," which tradition says was presented to the city in 1386 by that King, together with the privilege of having it carried before the Mayor and his successors; the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, July, containing continuations of the fifteenth-century churchwardens' accounts of the parish of St. Mary, Thame, and of the Rev. A. J. Foster's readable "Tour through Buckinghamshire"; the *East Anglian*, July and August; and *Sale Prices*, July 31.



## Correspondence.

MAIDEN CASTLES, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE question discussed by Mr. A. R. Goddard at the British Archaeological Association and in the August number of the *Antiquary* is of much interest, and as it is a question which has attracted my attention for a considerable time, I beg to add my own deductions to Mr. Goddard's. It will be seen that they are opposed to the idea that place-names into

which "maiden" enters are invariably, or even generally, connected with young women. The Feyre Maiden Lane at Nottingham, being a comparatively modern and playful substitution for an older name, is not a case in point; and there are probably several other instances in which it can be proved that "maiden" was first bestowed in its ordinary English sense. But the result of my examination of "maiden" place-names generally, led me to a conclusion exactly the opposite of Mr. Goddard's—a curious illustration of the fact that two or more theories, each apparently sound, but all at variance with each other, may be constructed from the same data. My own notes on this subject were incorporated in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on March 14, 1898,\* based upon information not at all in agreement with Mr. Goddard's second premise that "no name at all approaching *maiden* phonetically appears in Cornwall, Wales, Cumbria, Gaelic Scotland, or Ireland." I began by quoting Max Müller's reference to the name "Nine Maidens" frequently given to stone circles in Cornwall, an explanation of which he suggests may lie in "the fact that *mēdn* would be a common corruption in modern† Cornish for *mēn*, stone, as *pen* becomes *pedn*, and *gwyn gwydn*, etc., and that the Saxons mistook Cornish *mēdn* for their own *maiden*." *Man*, *maen*, or *men*, signifying rock, or stone, is a recognised Cymric word, occurring in Welsh, Cornish, and Breton; and Max Müller's suggestion is that *mēdn*, or *maiden*, is simply a variant of it. The fact that *maiden* is so often applied to stones is strongly corroborative of this theory. Not only are various Cornish monoliths called *maidens*, but there are sea-rocks off the coasts of (1) Antrim, (2) Ayr, (3) Skye, (4) North Uist, (5) Fife, (6) East Lothian, and (7) Berwickshire, all locally known as "The Maidens,"‡ while the rocks called "The Black Middens" near the entrance to the river Tyne seem to furnish an eighth instance. Further, there are numerous examples of "maiden" applied to a rock, or stone, in the inland districts of Scotland. Aberdeenshire has a "Maiden Crag" not far from the town of Aberdeen, and a sculptured monolith near Chapel-of-Garioch called "The Maiden Stone," "contiguous to a small Danish fort called 'the Maiden Castle,'" and near "a paved road called 'the Maiden Causeway.'" There is a fairly long list of "maiden castles" in Scotland, of which some are known to Mr. Goddard. And the term "Nine Maidens" occurs (1) at Strathmartine, near Dundee; (2) at the northern boundary of Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire; and (3) at St. Fink, to the east of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.§

\* See vol. xxxii. of the Society's *Proceedings*, pp. 158-166.

† It seems more likely that the longer form is the older in all these words.

‡ To be quite accurate, those at North Uist are called "The Maidies," and the Fife and Berwickshire specimens are respectively "The Maiden Rock" and "The Maiden Stone," these two last being illustrations of tautology, assuming that *maiden* = *rock*.

§ I have not yet verified the use of "maiden" in this last instance. My reference has the flowery

The fact that *man* and *maiden*—it is an odd coincidence that these English words are so linked together—are applied in such an immense number of cases in Britain and Brittany to stones and stone structures seems to me to support with great cogency Max Müller's inference that *maiden* is a variant of Cymric *man*, *maen*, or *men*. I do not overlook the undoubted occasional use of "maiden" in its English sense, and I observe also that Canon Taylor derives that particle in Maidenhead (formerly Maidenhythe) from one or other of two words signifying "meadow" and "timber."\* But I can see no better explanation than that offered by Max Müller of the application of "maiden" to natural rocks, monoliths, causeways, and castles, these last being all of stone, built perhaps at a time when earthen forts and wooden castles were common.

Colonel Forbes-Leslie, in his *Early Races of Scotland*, 1866, vol. ii., pp. 356-358, has gone particularly into this question. His inclusion in the list of *Castle Moeddyn* in Wales furnishes what seems an actual proof that Max Müller's conjectural *mēdn* is right, unless "Moeddyn" can be shown to have some other meaning. The occurrence of Cymric place-names in districts where English or Gaelic have long been spoken does not constitute a serious obstacle to this theory, in view of the many crossings and re-crossings of races throughout these islands.

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

#### TO THE EDITOR.

In Mr. A. R. Goddard's list of Maiden Castles and Burghs, he mentions a stronghold as existing at York, and asks for further information respecting it. Will he kindly refer with more preciseness to the fortification he alludes to? I am not aware that any stronghold at York is known as a Maiden Castle or Burgh.

T. P. COOPER.

16, Wentworth Road, York.

#### TO THE EDITOR.

As to "maiden" in topography, it is clear that all the "Bowers and Castles" cannot equally have been "puccelles," therefore the term seems inapplicable. We have the well-established word *maidan*, open field, extended plain, apparently surviving with us as *Baidan*, with variations (B-M). In Irish is *machaira-ratha*, plain of the fort; *magh-dumha*, plain of the mound (for burial)—a tumulus; cf. *tump*. At Dunstable we have the elevation prefixed as *dun* or *dune*—i.e., the Maiden Bower—and the level ground is the *magh*; it was *maes gwyn*, white plain—i.e., the "magh." There is a *Maesgwyn* in Merionethshire, and they have *Maes Knoll*, *Maesbury*, identical with a supposed *magh-dune*.

A. H.

*Erratum*.—Page 227, line 4, for Trojan read Trajan.

expression, "the nine virgin daughters" of a certain saint, but obviously a shorter term must be used in the local speech.

\* See *Notes and Queries*, October 8, 1898, pp. 285, 286.

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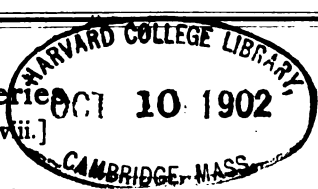
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[October, 1902.]

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# The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

THE celebration of the tercentenary of the Bodleian Library will begin on October 8 with a reception by the Vice-Chancellor in the University Galleries, and will end with a dinner in the Hall of Christchurch on the evening of the following day.

Mr. Thomas Ashby, jun., F.S.A., writes from Caerwent to tell of a big find made in the course of the present excavations on the site of the Romano-British city of Venta Silurum. On the morning of Friday, August 22, in a room of a house situated in the south-west corner of the city, a hoard of about 7,500 coins came to light. All of them are of bronze, of the smallest size, and belong to the fourth century A.D., and they show signs of having been in circulation. It seems possible that they had been placed where they were found in a wooden bucket, as an iron hoop 11 inches in diameter was discovered with them. The intrinsic value of the coins themselves is not great, but the occurrence of so large a hoard is uncommon. The total weight of the coins is nearly 21 pounds. The excavations will be continued until the middle of October, when they will be closed for the present season. Contributions in aid of the work will be gladly received by the hon. treasurer, Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., Clinton House, 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.

The proposal to purchase The Wakes—Gilbert White's House at Selborne—continues

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growing interest among lovers of nature and of the Hampshire naturalist. Major-General Campbell Hardy has been paid a visit to the place, and his account in the *Times* will be read with pleasure. The house and its picturesque surroundings have been kept in such a way as to preserve all the old points of interest intact. "The lawn, one of the softest grass-plots imaginable, still shows the old pathway of bricks which White put down from his house to the foot of the Hanger, the long beech-covered hill which backs the property. Here is the oak he planted—now, alas! showing signs of decay—a splendid specimen of the wych-hazel, its trunk 9 yards in circumference, and many other notable ornamental trees."

The subject of the curious forms taken by mediæval numerals continues to attract attention. Mr. R. H. Ernest Hill writes: "Another curious example of a fifteenth-century date occurs in the brass of Sir William Pecche, 1487, in Lullingstone Church, Kent. In addition to the unusual shapes of the 4 and 7, it will be noticed that the 8 is represented by the letter S. Similar dates occur in some German block-books exhibited in the King's Library, British Museum." Mr. Hill kindly sends us a copy of the date traced from a rubbing. The 4 resembles that illustrated in last month's *Antiquary*, the 8 is an ornamental letter S, while the 7 is an inverted V, with a curious little sign—a rectangle within a rectangle—at the right hand of the apex of the  $\Lambda$ .

Another correspondent, Mr. John A. Randolph, of Wimbledon, writes: "In addition to the examples quoted in the September number of the *Antiquary*, there is a similar 4 in a date on a boss of the vault of Kiedrich Church, two miles or so from Eltville-on-the-Rhine, between Rudesheim and Mainz. That church, with its beautiful chapel of St. Michael (in the churchyard), is most interesting to architects, and the splendid peal of bells (rung at one o'clock on Saturdays) is worth hearing. The bells all have inscriptions on them. Those who know German well enough to understand it when they read it may possibly be able still to get the late Pfarrer Zaun's exhaustive and detailed

*Geschichte des Ortes und der Pfarrei Kiedrichs.* The beautiful carved pew-ends and backs, with their tracery and inscriptions and scro'l-work, are deserving of special note; but it would be invidious to single out items worthy of attention in a building wherein everything calls for admiration. One aisle bracket, however, should be noted: St. Thomas Aquinas' head, which, seen sideways, represents an ox's head!—the 'Dumb Ox' of the Sorbonne."

Mr. William Crossing is contributing to the *Western Morning News* an attractive series of papers on Dartmoor and its surroundings, under the general title of "Gems in a Granite Setting." One of the latest of the series dealt with "Grim's Pound," the ancient enclosure in a hollow on Hameldon, on the eastern side of Dartmoor, which has been the subject of many antiquarian theories. Mr. Crossing says: "The speculations of the earlier antiquaries as to the use of Grim's Pound were made without an acquaintance with the other walled hut clusters on Dartmoor. When these are examined, it will be seen that Grim's Pound differs from them chiefly in having been provided with a more massive wall, though even in that particular there are pounds that approach it very closely, notably one on the Avon and another on the Erme. The internal arrangements are, for the most part, all on one plan, though there are some in which no hut circles exist. These walled clusters, which may be counted by the dozen, as well as others not enclosed, are not only found in close proximity to ancient tin stream works, but, what is more important, comprise a greater number of huts where the workings are extensive. This, to my mind—and I have devoted more than thirty years to investigations on Dartmoor—points to a connection between them, and I have seen nothing in recent discoveries to cause me to alter my opinion. There is no necessity for supposing that, because a people had found that a certain ore they were able to obtain was in requisition by others, and therefore of value to themselves as an article they could barter, they understood its preparation and use. And, besides, old customs survive in the midst of progress; one tribe uses an

iron hatchet, while another is content with one of flint."

A matter settled by Dr. Sven Hedin's most recent explorations in Central Asia is the true position of Lob Nor. Lob, or Lop, is mentioned by Marco Polo as a city and a province in that region, and the village of that name at the west end of the lake is known to have been a sort of half-way house on the ancient trade-route followed by the silk merchants. In the course of centuries, however, this route was obliterated by the sands, and Lob became almost a myth, till Prejevalsky re-discovered it in the Kara-Koshun Lake some quarter of a century ago. Baron F. V. Richthofen doubted Prejevalsky's conclusions, and was inclined to locate the lake further to the north; but the prevailing impression was that the Russian explorer, who had actually been on the spot, must be in the right. Dr. Sven Hedin now tells us, however, that the historical lake is, or was, exactly where Von Richthofen placed it, but that it had dried up. On the northern shore the Swedish savant found ruined towns, settlements, and temples, as well as a number of manuscripts, letters of local origin, and tablets of tamarisk wood, written on with Chinese script, and dating from 264 to 465 A.D.

The *County Monthly* for September contains several articles of antiquarian interest. Mr. H. M. Cross gives some amusing examples of "North Yorkshire Dialect Sayings." The "Story of Leeds," by Mr. Laurence Kaye, is illustrated by views of the parish church and of Kirkstall Abbey. Sir George Douglas, Bart., has a too brief, but suggestive little sketch of "The Roman Wall Re-visited," illustrated by three views. One of these, by the courtesy of the Editor, is reproduced on the next page. Mr. G. A. Fothergill's vigorous sketches of horses, with a due allowance of fiction and a variety of short articles, make up a good number of the northern miscellany.

A Lisbon newspaper correspondent notes that in the course of excavations for building purposes, and tardy researches of the Lisbon Archaeological Society, relics are occasionally



found of the great earthquake which destroyed the Portuguese capital in 1755. Towards the end of August a member of the Society noticed the capitals of a highly ornate portico appearing in an excavation in the Alfama quarter. Clearance was made and the gate forced, when the explorers found themselves in a most beautiful mortuary chapel, wherein was the tomb of a young girl, and within the tomb a skeleton clad in a coat of rich brocade, ornamented with "glories," or representations of the Holy

banner against the Moors in Spain, and the Monarch (1095) rewarded him with the hand of his favourite natural daughter, with Portugal as her dowry. A nation less apathetic than the Lusitanians would years ago have laid bare the whole quarter in which these discoveries have been made, just as the Italians have cleared out Pompeii and Herculaneum. It is more than probable that vast treasures would repay a little energy, We shall see what will be done. Ten to one they will content themselves in Lisbon with



THE ROMAN WALL AT CUDDY'S CRAG.

Ghost. The fabric is still perfect in colour and fibre, and if the society take proper care, it may not suffer from air exposure. Enough has been discovered to prove that the skeleton is that of a favourite illegitimate daughter of a King of Portugal, and but little doubt remains that she was the natural daughter of King Alfonso—the child-wife of Count Henry of Burgundy, grandson of Duke Robert. This worthy, like many noble but necessitous adventurers of the day, sought to carve out a kingdom for himself. He fought successfully under King Alfonso's

the everlasting "à manhia" (to-morrow), and will do—nothing.



Three new rooms have been opened during the last few days at Versailles, says the *Athenæum* of September 13, under the direction of M. André Peraté, and contain an interesting series of portraits of celebrities of the reign of Louis XIII. and of the regency of Anne of Austria. The dozen *plans-tableaux* which cover the walls of the first two rooms form a portion of the series of twenty which were executed by order of

Louis XIII., and which at one time were at the château of Richelieu near Tours. The subjects illustrate the wars of the famous Cardinal; the eight others to complete the series disappeared at the time of the demolition of the château in 1804. The portraits of especial interest to English readers include a pair by Lely of Charles I. of England and his Queen Henrietta.

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Good progress is being made with the restoration of Malmesbury Abbey, which was commenced three years ago under the supervision of Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. The work is being carried out in a reverently conservative spirit, and all that can possibly be retained of the ancient masonry is being preserved. The large sum of money subscribed for the purpose has been exhausted, and an appeal for additional funds is being made to the diocese of Bristol.

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An interesting discovery of prehistoric remains has been made at the fishing village of Ambleteuse, near Calais, by Professor Dharvent, of the Anthropological Society of Paris. In connection with works of sea defence, the removal of sand on the dunes at Ambleteuse was being carried out to a depth of 20 feet, and this revealed the presence of an ancient soil, with many evidences of prehistoric man. Further excavation under Professor Dharvent proves this to have been an important neolithic station. It is more than 150 yards square, and includes what was undoubtedly a large workshop for the making of flint swords, knives, arrow and javelin heads, etc., numbers of which were found. Professor Dharvent says the discoveries show that this was the home of a prehistoric people, who knew the use of fire, lived in huts, on fishing and the chase, and made their weapons from the silex at hand on the shore.

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A correspondent sends us the following note: "The village of Doveholes is about three miles north of Buxton and three south of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire. The only industries there are extensive quarries of lime, stone and lime-kiln burning, together with pasture farming. It is situated on the bleak moorland under the shadow of the Black-

Edge Hill and Combs-Moss, where an extensive British-cum-Roman camp still preserves its main features. Many years ago the remains of the mammoth were discovered in quarrying, and only a few months ago the bones of a mastodon were found there. A feature of Doveholes is a circle which is called the 'Bull Ring'; and archæologists have often speculated on its origin, and whether it was a Druidic circle, old camp, Roman amphitheatre, or what it is termed by the villagers at the present day. To solve the mystery, a party proceeded from Buxton on August 13 last. They were Mr. Micah Salt, his son, Vancey, and Mr. Turner of Buxton; Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., of Cardiff, and Mr. Moore, of Derby. Mr. Lomas, the tenant of the farm whereon the site is, also kindly gave his powerful aid in the digging operations. The 'circle' consists of a rampart about 250 feet in diameter, a fosse about 40 feet wide, and a central plateau about 170 feet in diameter. The height of the ramp is about 5 feet above the centre, and the fosse about 3½ feet lower. A trench of 25 or 26 feet was cut across and sunk 4½ feet at the lowest point. At the end next the central platform the original excavators had encountered the limestone rock, and cut it out into a gradual slope. At the other end the original soil was cut down quite sharply. The rain-wash at and near the centre was from 3½ to 4½ feet thick, but at the sides it thinned out. Therefore an enormous mass of earth must have weathered down, mostly from the outer vallum, which must have been several feet higher than at present. The whole area has a solid stratum of limestone a few feet, more or less, under the surface. The 'finds' consisted of two flint flakes, one broken but well chipped, with the patinæ all over them. They must have been exposed to the atmosphere at or near the surface for centuries. They were found two feet down on the inside slope of the vallum, and lay upon the original surface. Several bits of old British pottery were discovered lying on the original rocky bottom, about 3½ feet down, where the circle had been first dug out. The pieces have the general features of neolithic or Early British pottery—*i.e.*, half-burned, coarse clay, red outside and bluish-black inside, with quartzite fragments interspersed

throughout. There were no Roman relics, nor any of the Bronze Age found. The inference, therefore, is that the place was originally what is called a Druidic Circle. The same kind of evidence appeared as was exhibited at the recent excavations at Stonehenge and Arbor Low. The only thing wanting is the trilithon or the monolith. But that lapse is easily accounted for. Centuries ago the lime-burning speculation began there, and it was quite reasonable that the 'modern Goth' would seize those loose stones upon the surface rather than go to the expense of quarrying—which he had to do ultimately, no doubt.

"I submit that this interesting 'dig' has added one more piece of evidence to that which has lately been accumulating to prove that these ancient circles were neolithic, and of neither the Bronze nor Iron Period.

"There are several tumuli near at hand, which is further indication of the antiquity of the place, as they are probably barrows. They have not yet been opened.

"Many thanks are due to Mr. M. Salt, who was the pioneer of the party of explorers. He has added one more laurel to the many he has gathered in the archæological field of 'The Peak.' Thanks are also due to Mr. Ward for the measurements which he took, and which, no doubt, he will publish at length by-and-by."

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The removal of Lichfield Grammar School from the scene of its old usefulness within the city bounds to a new site at Borrocop, a mile or so away among the pleasant green fields and meadows outside, breaks an interesting link with the historic past. It was at this school—commonly known as one of Edward VI.'s foundations, but said on very good authority to date back to the time of Henry VII.—that Addison, David Garrick, and Samuel Johnson received their early education. Little is known of Addison's life there beyond the fact that he was the hero of a notable "barring out" episode. With Garrick's stay, however, we are better acquainted, thanks to the charming correspondence with his father, Captain Garrick, who was then stationed at Gibraltar. As for Dr. Johnson, the ancient cathedral city

will always remain a shrine for those who revere his memory, for he was born in Lichfield, and the headmaster's house, with its quaint interior, oaken wainscoting, winding oak staircase, and high-pitched, red-tiled roof, must have been once familiar enough to the lad who was destined later on to become the literary autocrat of Fleet Street.

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The *Builder* of August 30 contained a number of very interesting illustrations of font-covers, accompanied by a brief article, written by Mr. F. C. Eden. There is room for an illustrated monograph on the subject. Perhaps some ardent antiquary will take the hint.

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Mr. Neville-Rolfe, our Consul in Southern Italy, in his supplementary report for the past year mentions the chief recent incidents of archæological interest. He says that for the last half century Cuma has yielded up treasures from its necropolis. The Count of Syracuse obtained a gallery of vases from it about fifty years ago. Mr. Stevens succeeded him at a short interval. Both these collections are now the property of the nation. For the last few years of the work of Mr. Stevens nothing of great interest was found, and it was thought that the necropolis was exhausted, but an Italian landowner has begun again with praiseworthy perseverance. After finding a statue and other objects of the Greek period, he came upon a tomb in which was a tortoiseshell disc, a unique object which experts pronounce to have been a mirror. It is not impossible that it was the back of a mirror of which the reflecting surface has disappeared. This surface in ancient mirrors was silver-plated on bronze, and such mirrors are frequently found in the tombs of Greek and Roman ladies, with highly ornate backs made sometimes of silver, but usually of bronze, and decorated with bas-reliefs or incised drawings. No tortoiseshell has ever been found before. In the neighbourhood of Cuma some further interesting tombs have been discovered, and these are thought to be pre-Hellenic. One of them contained objects of silver and bronze, besides being rich in ornaments made of electrum, an alloy of gold and silver. Electrum objects are rare, the

great collection of them by Baron Marcello Spinelli having been found on his estate a few miles from Naples, and considered till now unique. It has never occurred to anyone, says Mr. Neville-Rolfe, to call these objects pre-Hellenic before. Pompeii has only yielded one object of great importance, a small statue of Perseus, about 20 inches high, of very spirited execution. The subject is unique as far as ancient sculpture is concerned. A second bronze organ has also been discovered very similar to the one found some twenty years ago. They are in the form of a syrinx or Pandean pipe, but are so large that they must have been blown with bellows or with a wind-bag like bagpipes. There is very little doubt that the modern organ was evolved from the syrinx, blown by mechanical means. The entire reorganization of the Naples Museum has been a great feature of the past year. A vast number of objects, hitherto not exhibited, have been brought to light, much more space has been granted, and many of the objects have been named.



### The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

#### VI.

**F**OR the table of the distances now to be discussed the reader is referred to the last paper on the subject. Assuming Grantchester to be the *Camboricum* of the Itinerary, we have twenty-five miles to account for between that place and *Durolipons*. Six codices give xviii. for xxv., and it would have been a pleasure to accept that reading, as it would carry us through Cambridge by a good old coach-road. But, in the first place, this reading invalidates the total of 443 miles between London and Carlisle, in which all authorities agree, including the aforesaid six. Besides, one of the six is the 1511 copy of which we have spoken, and the other five belong to a class described by Parthey and Pinder as "minus præstans." The balance of evi-

dence, therefore, is in favour of the longer distance, however much it may cause us to wander in the Hundreds of Wetherley, South Stow, and Papworth. That *Durolipons* is Godmanchester is the view of Camden and his followers, of Professor Babington, and practically of Lapie, who names Huntingdon. Mannert's choice of Littleport for *Camboricum* has completely thrown him out. Naturally he places *Durolipons* at Cambridge. Reynolds would take us to Ramsey, whence in those days men could only have emerged by retracing their steps. The last syllable in the word designates a bridge of some importance, although it is not justifiable to change *l* into *s* in the middle of the word with Camden (who asks pardon for his temerity), that he may connect it with the Ouse. Bishop Bennet traces the road from Grantchester to Barton. Then it seems to pass through Barton churchyard, and the "agger" was visible near a tumulus called Hey Hill, which, being opened by Dr. E. D. Clarke in 1817, yielded no result; but that explorer found in its vicinity "a chain with collars for conducting captives, and a double fulcrum to support a spit, both of iron," which he presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum.

In *Archæologia* (xix.) is recorded the discovery, near the same place, of an amphora containing three terra-cotta vases. From Hey Hill the route may be regarded, according to the account in Lysons' *Cambridgeshire*, as generally coinciding with the present main road, leaving Orwell Church on the left, and striking into the Ermine Street at "Armingford," now called "Arrington," Bridge. From this point the course is direct to Godmanchester by the Ermine Street. Thus our distance is very fairly accounted for, and we may regard *Durolipons* as identical with Henry of Huntingdon's "village not unpleasant, formerly a noble city," prolific of Roman coins in Camden's time.

Perplexities again await us between Godmanchester and Castor, near Peterborough, the *Durobriva* of Camden, Gibson, Mannert, and our contemporaries. The evidence of the pottery is, doubtless, hard to be combated, and the only interpretation of the mileage (xxv.) must be similar to that which has been adopted in the earlier part of

this route, a circuitous wandering along ancient tracks in a partially cleared district. The deflections in this case seem to be westward. The country presents no obstacle. Therefore, unless we tamper with the text, Ermine Street and Bullock Road are post-Antonine shortenings. It is well not to linger over the better-known stations, and, happily, there is no mileage trouble between Castor and Causennæ, if it be regarded as Ancaster, with Lapie, and with Bishop Trollope, whose pamphlet, published at Sleaford in 1868, gives the dimensions of the camp, and detail of the *Dea Matres*, found at the south-east corner of the churchyard in 1831, with other important matter. Thence to *Lindum*, about which there can be no possible mistake, though there must be a deflection, probably westward, to account for xxvi. miles; and leaving this grand bluff there are three stations, *Segelocum*, *Danum*, and *Legeolium*, before the still more famous *Eburacum* is reached, where a junction is effected with Routes I. and II. Contrary, in my belief, to all other Antoninists, Mannert has preferred to cross the Humber near Winteringham, and to place these three stations respectively at Spittal, Winteringham, and Market Weighton. No doubt he is following mainly a Roman road, and an unusually fine one, but apparently of a later period. Market Weighton (or rather Goodmanham) has already appeared in Route I. as *Delgovicia*, which he locates at Skipton, an extraordinary doubling back, whether he means Skipton-on-Craven or Skipton-on-Swale. We can hardly err in adopting the views of Camden, Gibson, Reynolds, Lapie, and later writers. Thus *Segelocum* will be Littleborough, *Danum* Doncaster, and *Legeolium* Castleford, or somewhere hard by. Camden gives a graphic account of his discovery of *Segelocum*—or *Agelocum*, as he prefers to call it—following his usual authority and the text of Route VIII.: “Formerly I sought for this place in vain hereabouts, but now verily I believe I have found it, both because it stands by the military way, and also because the marks of an old wall are still discernible in the neighbouring field, where many coins of the Roman Emperors are daily found,” etc.

Though space prevents us from enlarging

on *Lindum*, we must perforce refer to the milestone brought to light there in 1879, bearing the name of the Emperor M. Pionius Victorinus, and recording the distance from *Lindum* to *Segelocum* (xiii. miles). On the next route one of still greater antiquity will be noticed. Both are of great consequence, as showing the attention given to the roads at those two periods. This will date between A.D. 265 and 267.\*

Burton, Gibson, Reynolds, and Lapie agree with Camden as to Littleborough and Doncaster, which latter station is in the *Notitia* as under the *Dux Britanniarum*, garrisoned by Crispinian horse. Lapie places *Legeolium* at Pontefract, but the rest are for Castleford, where Camden mentions the great number of coins “dug up in *Beanfeild*, a place near the church,” and “called by the common people *Sarasins-heads*.”

Then somewhere near Tadcaster comes the junction with our Second Route, which we pursue as far as *Luguwallum*, Carlisle, with four miles extra road, two between Barnard Castle and Catterick Bridge, and two more somewhere between the former and Carlisle. The suggestion is that Route II. is a little later than Route V., the shortening having taken place in the interval. But a harder nut remains to be cracked. Are the *Brovonaci* of Route II. and the *Brocavum* of Route V. variations of the same name? The MSS. show general consent as to the two names and as to the mileage, xxvii. and xiii. in the former list, and xxii. and xx. in the latter, beginning from Carlisle. In treating of *Brovonaci* in my third paper, I followed Chancellor Ferguson in regarding it as Brougham. Perhaps, after all, *Brocavum* may not be a variant, but a different place, hard by *Galava*, of which something will have to be said in Route X. And with this conjecture I leave Route V.

Route VI. appears to have originated in an effort to connect *Lindum* with the important Route II. It will be clear that this is far the shortest course to Carlisle from London, the distance from the latter to Lincoln being 156 miles, the remaining stages from Lincoln to Carlisle by the Fifth

\* See the paper by the Rev. Precentor Venables in the *Archæological Journal*, xlix. 133.

Route being 187 miles, and thus the total 343 miles, exactly 100 miles shorter than by the Fifth Route.

Yet it is called only the road from London to Lincoln. It is coincident with the Foss Way, of which it seems the origin, from Lincoln as far as the junction at *Venones*.

The text runs:

Item, a Londinio Lindo	...	mpm. clvi.
Verolami	...	mpm. xxi.
Durocobrivis	...	mpm. xii.
Magiovinio	...	mpm. xii.
Lactodoro	...	mpm. xvi.
Isannavantia	...	mpm. xii.
Tripontio	...	mpm. xii.
Venonis	...	mpm. viii.
Ratas	...	mpm. xii.
Verometo	...	mpm. xiii.
Margiduno	...	mpm. xii.
Ad Pontem	...	mpm. vii.
Croocolana	...	mpm. vii.
Lindo	...	mpm. xii.

These figures nearly agree with those of Route II. We miss one station, *Sulloniaci*, between London and St. Albans, but the distance between the two latter is not affected. Between *Magiovinium* (the *Magiovinium* of the other route) and *Lactodorum* there is a reduction of a mile; but between *Isannavantia* (the variant of *Bannaventa* through *Bannavantia*) and *Venones* there is an increase of three miles, and an intermediate station, *Tripontium*. This, as I was informed by the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, is Dove's Bridge, near Cave's Inn, where the three counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick join. I visited the spot on September 5, 1901, and found a massive three-arched bridge, of what antiquity I know not, spanning a small tributary of the Avon, conveniently placed at a narrow part of the little valley, and evidently the site of an earlier ford.

By general consent the station *Venones* is closely connected with High Cross, where the junction of this road with the great Iter III. takes place. Here in the map to Gibson's Camden *Bennones* is placed, and here Stukeley notes, among other things, the growth of "much *ebulus* (an herb much sought after for the cure of dropsies)."

Turning now to the Foss Way, the first station is *Rata*, the Leicester of all whom I have consulted. Ptolemy calls it *Raga*, and Camden, who stuck to the evidence of the

mileage in spite of the absence of remains in his day, deploras the unlikeness of the ancient and modern names; and yet the syllable *ra* in *Ligeraceaster* and other Saxon forms of the name may prove a connecting link. Bishop Gibson, in approving his great predecessor's fidelity to ichnographical evidence, records what would, indeed, have gratified the great Elizabethan antiquary, the temple which he supposes to be that of Janus, the pavement with the fable of Actæon, the abundance of coins, and the hypocaust, the last identified by Burton.

The Leicester milestone, as we have said, is older than that at Lincoln. It was discovered in 1771, about two miles north of the town, and a full account of its character and fortunes is in Britton and Brayley's *Leicestershire* (p. 333). Happily, it has found a resting-place in the museum, where the inscription may be read:

IMR CAES  
DIV TRAIAN. PARTH F. DIV.  
TRAIAN. HADRIAN. AVG.  
POT. IV. COS III A. RATIS  
II.

Hadrian's third and last consulship was in A.D. 119.

Thence to *Verometum* is xiii. miles. It is *Vernemetum* in Route VIII. and in one MS. in this place. This version has generally obtained, and Camden quotes from Venantius Fortunatus the derivation of the name, which is found in France:

Nomine *Vernemetum* voluit vocitare vetustas,  
Quod quasi fanum ingens Gallica lingua sonat.

The situation seems unquestionably to be close to Willoughby. Stukeley (who mistook *Margidunum* for *Vernemetum*) mentions a field called Henings, where there was a traditional city, Long Billington, where many coins had been found and mosaic pavements dug up. Bishop Bennet and his friend, the Rev. T. Leman, of Bath, were here nearly seventy years after Stukeley's visit, and identified it with the station *Verometum*, corrected by Horsley from *Margidunum*, which is East Bridgeford according to him, to Mannert and Reynolds, and to the lamented Thompson Watkin, whose admirable paper on Roman Nottinghamshire

in the *Archæological Journal* (xliii. 11-44) needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

Bishop Gibson had recorded, on the authority of Mr. Foxcroft, Rector of Wiverby, some discoveries here before the days of Pointer and Stukeley; but in 1857-58 Mrs. Miles, the wife of the Rector of East Bridgeford, investigated the site more thoroughly, and was rewarded with an abundant and varied find. Seven miles further, and we come to *Ad Pontem*. This expression puzzled Salmon in his *New Survey of England*, and after him Thompson Watkin; but, of course, nothing is more common in Latin than the use of the preposition for "at," of which there are numerous instances, from Ennius onward. That the Trent had to be crossed, and crossed by a bridge, is manifest. The point is the situation of the bridge, and this is impartially discussed by Thompson Watkin, who gives full detail of a bridge near Crumwell, too far from East Bridgeford, but admirably suited to the name *Ad Pontem*. On the whole, it seems most reasonable to adopt the views of Bishop Bennet and Mr. Leman, who are for Thorpe, where Roman masonry has been found. Horsley inspected the locality, and decided for Farndon, close by, the bridge perhaps, in his opinion, being near the present ferry, where I remember to have been drenched in a thunderstorm in 1854. He has been followed by Reynolds and Mannert.

Another stage of seven miles brings us to *Crococolana*, somewhere hard by the Collinghams. Bishop Gibson has a free hand, Camden passing it over, and he is attracted by a large field near Long Collingham, where coins of Constantine have been found. Mr. Leman's note is incorporated in Nicholls' *History of Leicestershire* (i. 147, etc.). He prefers Burgh, near Collingham, and Reynolds agrees with him. Lapie, whose measures have stopped him at "prope Sverston" (Screveton), stops again at Winthorpe, and Mannert's site is "prope Warren House," on which, perhaps, some Nottinghamshire archæologist can throw light. There appears to be no reason to diverge from the Foss Way between *Crococolana* and *Lindum*.

## The Church of the Blessed Virgin, Burham, Kent.

BY J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

**S**TANDING in its mournful God's-acre, and quite alone save for a few scattered farm buildings, the Church of the Blessed Virgin at Burham brings home to one the intense pathos of a deserted church. The sighing of the wind in the river grasses, the pattering of rain on the gaunt, colourless windows, linked with the cold and gloomy skies of a very stormy August, completed a picture of absolute yet fascinating loneliness seldom seen in this country.

There is something touchingly solemn in this church, standing bleak and bare on the banks of the tidal Medway, within whose gloomy walls nothing human is heard save the words of the Burial Office. What a contrast from the day of consecration, when the altar leapt with colours, and the walls were first kissed by the mystic incense cloud!

Common sense, of course, dictated the erection of another church in the modern village, and so it comes about that the ancient church is deserted, but not neglected; all signs of life denied it, save for a violet altar and a wooden cross.

The first Norman church, of which some vestiges still remain, was, to all appearance, of the type common to the district—an aisleless nave, probably without a tower, and a square chancel. Generally speaking, this church was of similar dimensions to the present structure. Tufa is very commonly used for the quoins at the north-west corner of the nave, the south wall (where there is a blocked Norman light entirely of that material), north wall, north-east angle of the church, and at the base of the chancel walls. Indeed, the only place where tufa is not found is in the west tower, which, seen from the exterior, is wholly Perpendicular. This use of tufa in undoubted Norman work, and its absence in later building well agrees with the general character of the churches in the district. Accepting, therefore, the use of tufa to be an indication of early work, it is safe to say that the Norman church extended



to the east as far as the present chancel, since that material is extensively used at the base of the chancel walls. Another and quite as important a point may be here men-

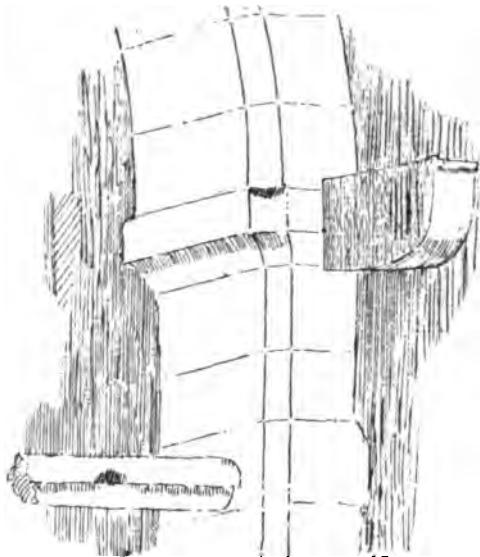


FIG. 1.

tioned in support of this. A break in the south wall between the first and second windows, and a corresponding break in the north, seems to indicate the division between nave and chancel; the internal measurement from this break to the east wall is 21 feet, and from north to south 23 feet, giving practically a square chancel, or an arrangement eminently in consonance with Norman plans.

The first material alteration to the plan of the Norman structure was the construction of a north aisle of three bays, which, from the character of the abacus (Fig. 1), seems to have taken place in Transitional Norman times. The arches are plainly chamfered on the edges, and the masonry most carefully tooled and jointed; the chamfer is carried over the abacus, and continues to the ground without worked base or stop.

Soon after these alterations the church was still further enlarged by the addition of a south aisle, the side of approach. Here the work is similar to that in the north wall, with the exception that the capitals are wanting.

In order to effect these alterations it was obviously necessary to destroy the original Norman lights. This was done, though the outlines of two still remain, one on either side of the nave, and both *between* the inserted arches, thus showing them to be in the earlier portions of the wall—those portions in which tufa is used.

During the early part of the thirteenth century structural operations were again in progress; these appear to have been the destruction of the north aisle, and the consequent reduction of that wall to its Norman and present-day form. Instead, however, of opening the original Norman lights, the Early English builders inserted two small lancet lights, one under the point of each arch of the newly filled up arcade.

Whether at this time the south aisle was treated in a similar manner it is difficult to ascertain, but probably not, as there is an entire absence of any work earlier than *circa* 1330, a trefoil headed Decorated window being of that period. The two chief windows of the south wall, and also the buttress, are Perpendicular; the latter is massive, and owing to the alterations and, last of all, the insertion of larger windows, its presence seems to suggest that the fifteenth-century architect considered the wall unsafe.

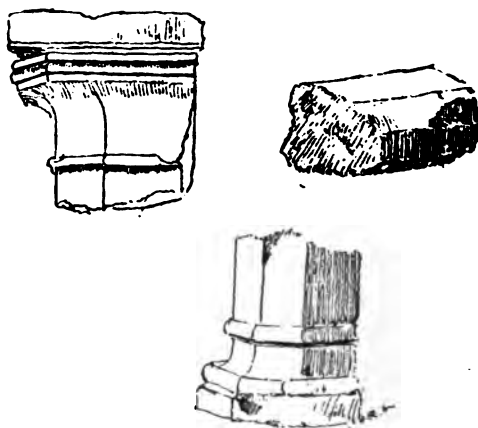


FIG. 2.

The next alterations in plan appear to have been the insertion of columns and arches in both walls of the chancel, thus forming north and south chapels. These



were probably erected during the Decorated period; they are now blocked up, thus giving the chancel the same dimensions it had during the Norman period.

Lying in the Decorated window of the south wall are some fragments of capitals illustrated at Fig. 2. I am uncertain as to what portion of the church they belong to, but it is possible that they are the only remaining fragments of the fourteenth-century chancel

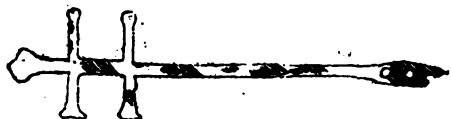


FIG. 3.

chapels. The ancient double iron cross shown at Fig. 3 also rests in this window. At the extremity it is flattened and pierced by three holes for the insertion of nails, and from this it seems likely that the object formed some feature of ornament to wood-work. The church has, unfortunately, lost so much of its internal decoration that any opinion as to the use of this cross is really little more than conjecture. The form is known to Heralds as the cross of Lorraine,



FIG. 4.

being ecclesiastically one of a group of three to serve as marks of hierarchical distinction, this particular shape being assigned to Cardinals and Archbishops.

Immediately under the same window is a piscina, marking the position of an altar which stood to the west of the screen or other division between nave and chancel. A third altar would, of course, stand without the screen on the north side of the nave.

In the splay of the south-west Perpen-

dicular light are three ancient stone fragments. Two of these, certainly Norman, are of Bethersden marble, and form portions of a font. The other fragment, the drain of a piscina, is of the fifteenth century, and may have had some connection with the high altar.

The font (Fig. 4), consisting of a massive block 2 feet 6 inches square, is Norman, but the central and disengaged columns are modern restorations. The bowl is ornamented with semicircular arches, which, owing to the extreme hardness of the material, are but slightly recessed.



### Notes made in Miltenberg.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON, HON. LL.D., F.R.S.L.



RECENT visit to Miltenberg in Bavaria was undertaken without any archæological purpose, but a few notes made there may not be without interest for some readers of the *Antiquary*.

Miltenberg stands in a lovely section of the valley of the Main, between the river and the forest-clad hills that overlook it. To the antiquary its chief interests now are its fine picturesque houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth century. These structures, partly of wood and partly of stone or brick, are a delight to the eye of the artist. One of the finest, the Hotel zum Riesen, has a partly rhyming inscription showing that it was built in 1590.

The Markt Platz has several of these remarkable examples of domestic architecture. Here is Schönebrunnen that came from Nuremberg in the fifteenth century, and the old houses leading to the Schnatterlochthurm of the city wall, above which is seen a part of the old castle and the tree-clad hills behind it. In the Middle Ages it must have been a typical town. The schloss was built whilst Miltenberg belonged to the lords of Mainz, and, like the town wall, is assigned to the fifteenth century. The castle was ruined in 1552, but has since been rebuilt, at least partially, and it is still a residence.

Much of the town wall still remains, though much has been taken down, and what remains has been pierced through in many places and for various purposes. At the extreme ends of the town stand the Spitzthurm and the Würtemburgthurm, two lofty towers, which in the days when they were first erected must have been splendid coigns of vantage from which to detect the approach of a foeman's army, whether he came by land or water. The older part of the town, still known as the Altstadt or Schwarzviertel, with its high houses and narrow streets, must have at once been picturesque and insanitary. The town benefits by the river, the forest, and the redstone quarries, which were already known in the time of the Romans. High up on the hill that overlooks the town is the Ringwall, a Roman fortress which has been excavated, and from which many objects of interest have been taken. A little further away are the Heunensäulen, great stone pillars, which may once have formed part of a Roman or prehistoric temple, or which may have remained all these ages near the ancient quarry whence they were dug. Some of these pillars have been removed to museums at Nuremberg and Munich, but others still remain in their original habitat in the depth of the forest.

Near Miltenberg are several pleasant and picturesque towns and villages, Burgstadt, Henbach, Amorbach, Frendenberg, and others within easy distance.

At Burgstadt there is one of those pieces of religious statuary so common in Bavaria. It stands upon what in England would be called an altar-tomb, and has inscriptions on the front and two sides, but not on the back. The inscription at one end appears to be older, but is imperfect. The stone has been broken, and the portion that remains is built into the later masonry. The lines were to me illegible. On the front are the effigies of Leonhardt Schneider and his wife. They are both in the act of prayer, and the lady has a rosary in her hand. The inscription reads :

als man zehet ein Tausend sechs hundert drezehen iar dis Crucifix vff Gerichtet war + Anno ein Tausend sechs hundert Vierzehen den 11 Feb ist see seliglich in gott verschiden der ernahafte Lenhart Schneider dessen Seelen genedig sein wolle. Amen. Anno ein Tauset sechs den [a blank space] Starb die Tugentsam

frau margaretha Schneider en Weilandt des Ehrenhafften Lenhart Schneiders eheliche Hausfrau deren seelen got Genedig sein wolle. Amen.

CONCILIVM NICENVM.

Hoc De est Q imago Docet, sed nō De ipsa.  
Hāc recolas sedimente cōlas, Q cēris in illa.  
Istvno Christv sed Christv colepistv.

Dis bild bedevt Gott unsern Herren.  
Den Sollen wir in seinem heiligen Ehren.  
Nicht das das bild Gott Selber seij.  
Sonder das wir Gottes gedenken darbeij.

TREN: I. CAPIT.

O Ihr alle die ihr für über gehet.  
Bedenket von herzen und schet eben.  
Ob auch ein schmerz gleich diesem seij.  
Dardurch ihr erlöst auch hollischer pein.

MAT 8.

Die vögel im luft und fuchs im walt  
Ihre holen haben und nester haben all.  
Des menschen Sohn aber uf dieser welt  
Nichts hat da er sein heiliges haupt hinleit.  
Darumb ihr menschen in gemein  
Inniglich bedenkt dass leiden mein.  
last euch solches zu herzen gehm.  
Dan solchs euch erworben dess himmelskron.

In one corner by the head of the man are a coat of arms and the initials L. S.

A little past Amorbach, turning from the highway by a side-path, and passing some of the small chapels so common in this part of Germany, we reach the Amorsbrunn. The water of this well has long had a reputation as a remedy against sterility. The Amorsbrunnen Kapelle is remarkable for a fine painting on its exterior of St. Christopher. This was painted in 1900 by a well-known German artist, Herr P. Otto Schaefer. It is vigorously executed, though somewhat conventional in its interpretation of the legend of the giant who carried the Christ-child over the river. The interior of the chapel is quite simple. There are various votive offerings, a tree of Jesse carved in wood, pictures and statues. One of these has this inscription :

Dem allerhöchsten und dem h. Amor zu Amorbach diesem zu Ehren habe diese Bildniss wegen glückliche erhaltener Leibesfrucht aus Dankbarkeit Herr Christoph Amorus Planer Stadtrath in Würzburg und dessen Frau Katharina Sabina Planer geborne Gotha in hierher gestiftet, Anno 1655.

The modern Miltenberg has three Roman Catholic churches, one Protestant church, and a Jewish synagogue. It has a Volksschule, a Lateinschule, a Handeschule, and a Töchter-schule. A handsome bridge has recently

been erected over the Main, thus greatly improving the communication of Miltenberg with the fertile country on the other side of the river. In the Alte Schloss is the Konrady Sammlung. This is a collection formed by two gentlemen of that name, and now the property of the surviving brother. Although accessible to the public, it is not much known. It is miscellaneous in character, and includes a number of oil paintings, mainly of German and Italian schools. There is also an extensive series of drawings, etchings, etc., including examples by Rubens, Poussin, Lucas Cranach, Dürer, Aldegraver, B. Breham, etc. There are also interesting examples of wood-carving. The MSS. include German books of the fourteenth century and some fine examples of church music books. There are also coins and cameos. A large part of the Konrady Sammlung is devoted to local antiquities. Many relics of the Roman epoch that have from time to time been dug up are preserved here. There are many inscribed tiles, pottery, and miscellaneous objects. There is in the tower of the new Mainbrücke a small collection of Roman antiquities belonging to the town. There are various examples of pottery, mostly fragmentary, and some coins (Nero, Marcus Aurelius, Alexander Severus, etc). An altar made of the local red sandstone has lost the upper part, but the inscription on the front remains, and is as follows :

FORTVNÆ  
SACRVM  
C VALER  
QVIRINA  
TITVS X  
LEGIONIS  
EX CORNI  
CVLARIO  
COS

I do not know if the Roman antiquities in these two collections have been subjected to expert examination, but the number of the relics is sufficiently great to make it desirable that they should receive scientific exposition. These evidences would contribute, it is safe to say, an interesting chapter to the local history of the district. This is all the more desirable, as Wirth's refer-

ences to Roman Miltenberg are somewhat scanty.\*

On the Laurentiusbrücke is a statue of St. John Nepomuk, whose figure is to be seen on so many of the bridges of South Germany. The method of his martyrdom was by drowning, and he is therefore regarded as the patron of rivers, bridges, and fords. On the pedestal is a chronogram, which I transcribe, adding the Arabic numerals in the right-hand margin.

S IOANNI	...	...	...	2
TEVTONIÆ	...	...	...	6
SPLEND(O)RI	...	...	...	551
BOHEMIÆ	...	...	...	1001
HONORI	...	...	...	1
CLIENS	...	...	...	151
FAVTORI	...	...	...	6
ITA EREXIT	...	...	...	12
G I G.				1630

There is a yearly pilgrimage from Miltenburg to Dettelbach. At half-past five in the clear morning of a beautiful August day the pilgrims streamed out of the Franciscan church, where they had already heard Mass and a sermon, and formed themselves into a loose marching order. Priests bearing lighted candles, a crucifer, banner-bearers, and a small brass band lead the way. Many of the friends of the pilgrims went with them through the Wurtemberg gate and along the highway. Then the priests returned to the church, the banners were folded, and the prose of a pilgrimage began. They were mostly people of the hard working class, men and women, and carried with them an impedimenta of every kind, from an Alpine knapsack to a Gladstone bag. Behind the procession came two waggons, one filled with luggage and the other ready for the reception of any who should find the road too rough or difficult. A five days' march is not within the strength of everyone, and even on a pilgrimage the flesh is sometimes weak, when the spirit is more than willing. The pilgrims had for leader or spiritual

\* The *Chronik der Stadt Miltenberg*, bearbeitet von M. Joseph Wirth (Miltenberg, 1890), though full of curious matter, is a collection of materials rather than a history, and as it was written in the first half of the nineteenth century is necessarily incomplete.

director a comfortable-looking Franciscan priest. The disciples of the poor little man of Assisi keep up the tradition of the founder in sharing in the common life of the people. The origin of this pilgrimage was in the seventeenth century. Old Miltenberg, with its narrow streets huddled together and enclosed by the town wall, suffered from frequent visitations of pestilence. The harvest of death was a full one between 1607 and 1631, and the burghers in their trouble made a vow that they would make a yearly pilgrimage to the Marien Kapelle at Dettelbach. The picture of the Virgin there must already have been of some note. In two centuries the pilgrimage has not become obsolete. New importance was given to it by a nervous sickness that followed in the wake of the French army in 1813-14, and again in 1866, when cholera followed the visitation of Bavaria by the Prussian army. On these occasions the vow was formally renewed. When through stress of the times—as during the Franco-German war—the pilgrimage could not be carried out, a deputation was sent to Dettelbach with the grateful offerings of the Miltenbergers. There are special hymns for the pilgrims to sing as they march. One verse may be quoted:

“ Wenn einst Noth und Krankheits jammer  
Nahen sollte uns'rer Stadt,  
Oder schon in jeder Kammer  
Sich das Gift geschlichen hat ;  
Dann, o dann gedenke Aller,  
Die nach Dettelbach als Waller  
Fromm gepilgert jedes Jahr,  
Dich zu ehren am Altar.”

The pilgrimage begins on August 13, and marches, singing and praying, to Neunkirchen, where they attend service and rest for half an hour. Then they go through the forest to Bronnbach, where two hours' rest is allowed. The next stay is at Neubrunn, where a special Mass is said for the pilgrims. At Büttelbrunn there is a rest of half an hour, when they proceed to Würzburg. This city they enter in festal procession, and go to the Augustinerkirche, where a Mass is said for them. At one in the afternoon they set out for Rottendorf, where they rest half an hour, and then enter upon the final stage for Dettelbach, which they reach on the Festival of the Assumption of the Virgin.

A sermon and High Mass for the well-being of the town of Miltenberg brings the first half of the pilgrimage to a close. The object of the pilgrim has been attained, and the return journey is performed to the same accompaniments of prayer and sacred song. The five days of religious and pedestrian exercise conclude with a short sermon in the Franciscan church. As we saw them go forth, so we watched them return, amid a crowd of welcoming friends. A pilgrimage in the twentieth century is not so arduous an undertaking as it must have been in the seventeenth or in the thirteenth century, but it is not exactly a pleasure trip.

It was like a peep into the Middle Ages to see the pious pilgrims on their way to the Gnadenbild at Dettelbach, and to listen to their grateful hymn of deliverance from the dreaded pestilence that mowed down the populations of the cramped and insanitary towns of the “good old times.”



## An Italian Eye-witness of the Coronation of Charles II.

BY AZEGLIO VALGIMIGLI,  
*Lecturer on Italian in the Owens College, Manchester.*

**D**R. MARIANO DESIDERI, an Italian scholar, has lately published a MS. formerly belonging to the noble family of Roccabianca di Ripatransone, giving an account of the coronation of Charles II., written by an Italian eye-witness. This was Giuseppe Castelli, sometime Governor of the Abruzzi, a man of great valour, who was in the suite of Prince Alessandro Farnese, one of the guests at the coronation. The description given is the more interesting from an historical point of view as the year 1661 saw the restoration of the Monarchy in England. In view of the recent coronation, it may be of interest to give some account of the MS., which has been ably edited by Prof. Desideri, of the Liceo Regio, Tivoli. The description of the coronation forms part of a larger MS.,

entitled "Itinerario, o sincero racconto del viaggio fatto da me G. C. (*i.e.*, Giuseppe Castelli), per l'Italia, Francia, Spagna, *Inghilterra*, Olanda, Fiandra e Germania." \* The author begins his account of the coronation with an invective against Cromwell. "I will not," he says, "renew the memory of the most strange and frightful tragedy that the world has ever seen." "It pleased God," he quaintly continues, "to relieve mankind of the Protector, and Charles, aided by General Monk and the Royalists, came to the throne." The public entry into London took place on Monday, April 22, 1661, the day preceding St. George's Day. The cortège extended over three miles. The author minutely describes four triumphal arches that had been erected, representing Abundance, Concord, Joy, and the Restoration of the Monarchy. All along the route the buildings were lavishly decorated with magnificent carpets and costly tapestry. At seven on the morning of April 22, the King, accompanied by his suite, went to the Tower of London, where all who were to take part in the pageant had assembled. Castelli gives a minute description of the procession. First came a drum, followed by trumpeters and the Duke of York's Guards on horseback; then came forty outriders, clad in red tunics, with silver lace. The esquires of the Knights of the Bath were followed by representatives of the Court of Chancery,

\* Dott. Mariano Desideri: *Relazione delle solenne incoronazione di Carlo Stuart, Re d'Inghilterra, seguita il giorno della festa di S. Giorgio l'anno di nostro Signore MDCLXI. Da un Manoscritto inedito del tempo.* Tivoli: Tipografia Majella, 1902. Castelli was born August 13, 1626, at Ripatransone, and in 1645 married Selvaggia Cemiconi. In November, 1655, he was attacked by three men, and in the skirmish he shot and fatally wounded one of them, Francesco Rossi, "capitano del presidato." The cause of the quarrel is not stated, but the effect was that Castelli had to flee. After varied wanderings, he became steward to a rich family of Padua, and then was "segretario e uomo di spada" to Count Manini. He next tried shopkeeping at Venice, and lost by the venture. After visiting Modena, Bologna, and other cities, he joined in a private capacity the suite of Prince Alessandro Farnese, and at Lyons had an official position assigned to him. His travels in the service of this Prince are narrated in the MS. He retired in 1665, rejoined his wife after these years of separation, and held various important positions, including that of Governor of the Abruzzi. His wife died in 1697, and he himself in 1699.

the Master of the Ceremonies, cup-bearers, shield-bearers, and others. The seventy Knights of the Bath, in their robes, were followed by the judges and the Earl Marshal. Then a drum, twelve trumpeters, the mace-bearer, sergeant, and trumpeter, all superbly attired. Next came the several orders of the nobility, followed by many heralds, with cassocks of blue velvet and embroidered lace, bearing the Royal Arms. The Lord Chancellor and mace-bearers were followed by other judges. After the Lord High Treasurer came representatives of the Dukedoms of Normandy and of Aquitaine. These were immediately followed by the Duke of York, with ten pages and twenty footmen in splendid uniforms. Then came the Constable of England, with twelve mace-bearers, and the Lord High Chamberlain. Finally appeared His Majesty, clad in the royal robes embroidered with gold lace, riding a white horse sumptuously caparisoned. His Majesty was surrounded by a bodyguard of noblemen and gentlemen, all splendidly attired. Then came General Monk, dressed in a superb uniform; then the Captain of Halberdiers, with halberd. The soldiers, Castelli notes, had a uniform like the Germans. A drum and four trumpeters came later, followed by the Royal Guards on horseback. These numbered 250, and carried carbines in their hands. A volunteer guard of gentlemen on horseback was headed by the Lieutenant of the Tower of London. In this order the cavalcade, numbering 1,500, went to the royal palace. The following day, April 23, being the feast of St. George, His Majesty went by water to the neighbouring Church of St. Peter, whither he was escorted by the noblemen and barons who were present on the preceding day. The barons, earls, marquises, and dukes headed the procession. Then followed three carrying swords, symbolizing Justice, Fortitude, and Mercy, the last blunted as a sign of mercy. Next came the Chancellor, the Constable, the Chamberlain, the Duke of York, General Monk with the crown in his hand, and the Duke of Buckingham with a silver globe, symbolizing the world. On entering the church the King sat on a chair near the throne, which was placed in the centre under the dome.

After many hymns had been sung, the King arose and took his seat near the altar, and listened to a long sermon preached by a Bishop. This ended, the Chancellor marched round the three sides of the church, asking in a loud voice all the dukes, marquises, earls, knights, and barons assembled if they wished to have Charles II. as their king. To which all answered: "Yes, yes! Long live the King!" This done, the King sat on the chair that had belonged to St. Edward, and was invested with his regal robes. The ceremony of anointing was performed by William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, the same that had ministered to the King's father on the scaffold. Then two sceptres, one of which was said to be St. Edward's, were placed in the King's hands. He was then crowned with a magnificently jewelled crown. The King now for the first time assumed a position on the royal throne in view of the people. The Duke of York and all the other noblemen advanced to swear allegiance to the new King. Whilst the oath was being administered the Chancellor proclaimed on all sides the coronation of the King, exhorting all to show their fealty, and promising that on doing so they would find him a loving prince and father. Whilst this proclamation was being made, gold and silver coins were thrown among those assembled.

The ceremony ended, His Majesty went to the Great Hall of Parliament, where that morning he banqueted under a superb canopy, with the Duke of York and, at other tables, all the nobility and members of Parliament who were present. We give in full Castelli's narrative of the following interesting episode:

"Half-way through the banquet there appeared in the hall a knight in full armour, with an esquire carrying his shield, followed by other persons. Having reached the table at which the King was seated, he raised his vizor, and challenged anyone who did not consider legitimate the coronation of the King. He declared that he was ready to maintain it, and to give the lie to anyone of diverse sentiment from his own. As a proof of this, he threw down his glove on the floor as a challenge, and waited for some time to see if anyone moved. No one having come forward to contradict him, he was honoured

by the King with various viands and a bowl of wine. The knight, having humbly thanked His Majesty, forthwith withdrew. The banquet ended the ceremonies. That same evening all over the city bonfires were lighted as a sign of public rejoicing." "Theseloyal demonstrations of joy," our author concludes, "proved the universal jubilation over the restoration of the rightful King to his father's throne."



### Kensington Turnpike Road in 1811.



HE London Topographical Society have made a notable addition to the available "Londina Illustrata" by unearthing and reproducing in facsimile the coloured plan of the highway from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge (Addison Road) which was prepared with so much elaboration and care by Joseph Salway, the surveyor to the Kensington Turnpike Trustees in 1811. The original plan is on fifteen numbered sheets, which are bound into enormous volumes, each sheet as bound occupying two sections or pages. This valuable record reached its present resting-place in the MS. Department of the British Museum after the dispersion of the archives of the old Commissioners of Sewers. The minuteness and completeness of the drawing is in a measure due to the size, 45 by 24½ inches, and the scale, 1 inch to 20 feet. There are detailed plans of both sides of the road, and along the top of each sheet elevations are given of every house, every structure, every object on the north side, including trees and foliage. The aspect generally is that of a highroad as it leaves an old country town, and although the stage-coach is not depicted on the roadway, we know it was a familiar object. This was the great highway to Bath and the West. The sound of the post-horn brought eager faces to the windows of these old houses many a time and oft. Nowadays we do not realize that we are on the Bath road even when we leave Hounslow; not till we reach the open country beyond Maidenhead do we begin

to dream of stage-coaches and look out for the old posting inns. In 1811 the traveller by coach must have felt at Hyde Park Corner what the traveller by motor-car or cycle feels when he has left Maidenhead behind him. Let us note some of the points that offered themselves for observation between Piccadilly and Hammersmith when Mr. Joseph Salway was busy over this plan and picture of the old turnpike road.

The turnpike houses or shelters are placed at either side of the road, and the footway from Piccadilly passes behind them. As we leave the toll-gate we already see the single wooden rail with uprights, characteristic of a country roadway, which at various points marks off sections of the side-walk; stretching into the westward vista are lines of wooden posts for the oil-lamps, fabled wonder of the rural mind of those days, all numbered in our plan; we leave Grosvenor Place on our left, then St. George's Hospital and St. George's Terrace. Opposite the hospital on the other side of the way an object is marked "Weighing engine," and we see the trees and foliage in the park. Presently we come to Knightsbridge Foot Barracks, and note the sentry-box standing in the side-walk just beyond the White Horse Inn. On the other side of the way is the Conduit House, and a series of dwelling-houses, also the Queen's Head Inn and Knightsbridge Chapel. A little further and we pass two inns, the White Hart and the Fox, between which the Westbourne Brook passes under the roadway, its course through the park being discernible in the perspective. The bridge which carried the road over this brook was called Knightsbridge Bridge. The next elevation on the north side of the plan is the Cannon Brewhouse, the cannon on the top being duly depicted; then comes another series of dwelling-houses. In the meantime we have passed on the south side a succession of houses and gardens and a floorcloth manufactory. The next series of elevations is labelled "High Row," and opposite these on the south side are Sloane Street and Queen's Buildings, where the Fulham Road leads into Knightsbridge. West of the junction with the Fulham Road the south side of the thoroughfare is called Middle Row. Near the corner of Sloane Street an

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object is marked "Cobbler's stall," and at the point of Middle Row, between Fulham Road and Knightsbridge, we see the "Watch House and Engine House." The next elevation westward is the Horse Barracks, and here is a stone marked " $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Hyde Park Corner." A few years after Salway made his drawing, Colonel Rawdon Crawley came to these barracks one Sunday morning to see his friend Captain Macmurdo in the affair of the Marquis of Steyne. The barracks with their outlying buildings continue for some distance, and on the south side we have Trevor Terrace, another floorcloth manufactory, and South Place. Beyond the barracks is a stretch of the park wall on one side of the road and trees on the other. Then we come to a roadside inn on the north side, called the Halfway House, near which is an entrance gate into the park. Opposite this gateway, on the south side, is the residence of Lord Stair. Then we have another stretch of the park wall and trees on the north side, and a line of trees along the footway on the south side. Here between lamp-posts numbered 57 and 58 we pass a milestone inscribed "1 mile from Hyde Park Corner." We remember a former state of the London water-supply as we note the frequent pumps marked in Salway's plan. A few paces east of the milestone, on the south side, we see Gray's nursery and seed shop, the property eastward of these being marked "James Vere, Esq." Westward of the milestone, among various properties marked, is a large residence, designated "William Wilberforce, Esq." All along the roadway in this region runs the wall of the park, with trees here and there; the south side consists of residences, westward of which a row of houses leads up to and beyond Gore Lane. These houses are called High Row. There are two inns here, the Prince of Wales and, at the corner of Gore Lane, the Hand and Flower, horse-troughs in front of each of them. High Row extends about 100 feet east of the corner of Gore Lane, and the eastern extremity of the row marks the boundary between the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and Kensington. In front of High Row the space to the footway is occupied by gardens. On the opposite side of the way is a well, surrounded by a

railing. West of Gore Lane the High Row is distinguished as High Row, Kensington Gore. From this point to the corner of Gloucester Road the footway is bordered by a hedge and ditch, like a country lane. Over and beyond the wall and the barracks on the north side we have a view of dense foliage. From the corner of Gloucester Road we see two toll-bars, one stretching to the barracks opposite, the other across Gloucester Road itself. On the east side of the barracks are the park gates and a lodge. The next feature westward is the turning on the left (beyond the residence or property of George Aust, Esq.), called Love Lane, with a brook running at its side; about 120 feet further on is a stone marked "1½ miles from Hyde Park Corner," and a few paces beyond this we come to Kensington House, once the home of the Duchess of Portsmouth, where Elphinstone, the translator of "Martial," kept a school, and where Mrs. Inchbald ended her days. A little further west, on the other side of the way, is Palace Gate, and the trees and foliage beyond are those of Kensington Gardens. We are now in the old Court suburb. The houses stand close together on both sides of the way; their general character may be traced in the present aspect of High Street. The gateway marked "Palace Gate" still exists. We pass New Tavern Yard and Kensington Place on the north side, Young Street on the south, and there before us is the old Kensington parish church, and Church Street taking its course northward as it does to-day. How like, and yet how unlike, the present aspect and this picture of the familiar corner as it was in 1811! The church depicted by Salway was not a very ancient one; it was built in 1694, reconstructed in 1704. The tower was added in 1772. The church lasted till 1869, when it was pulled down, and the present fabric, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, came into existence. Looking about us in the High Street, we are struck by the large number of inns and hostleries. We notice an alley called Brown's Buildings, near which Salway marked the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary Abbot, Kensington, and St. Margaret, Westminster; another *cul de sac* is called Red Lion Yard; there is an opening called "Way to Clarence House."

The elevations of houses beyond the church continue for some distance, to No. 21, Lower Phillimore Place, and then to No. 28, Phillimore Place. The next sheet of the plan shows us Holland Park on the north side, and takes us as far as Holland Lane. A little further on is a picture of the White Horse Inn on the north side, and from this point there are banks, hedges, and ditches on both sides of the road, which runs through open country as far as Stanford Brook. The view terminates at Counter's Bridge, and includes a plan of Lee and Kennedy's nursery. At this point the responsibilities of the Kensington Turnpike Trustees ceased. Our stage-coach now enters upon the Hammer-smith division of the road, and presently will pass the toll-gate which stood just westward of North End Road within the memory of many now living.

The value of this document is very imperfectly suggested in the foregoing jottings, which attempt merely to indicate some of the many features of interest. Happily, a commentary on Salway's plan will be furnished by Colonel W. F. Prideaux and published in the *Annual Record* of the Society for 1902. This announcement will give general satisfaction, for no more important addition to the *materia topographica* of London has been made for a very long time.

T. FAIRMAN ORDISH, F.S.A.

16, Clifford's Inn,  
Fleet Street, E.C.



### Some Hull Merchants' Marks.

COMMUNICATED BY THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.

(Concluded from p. 271.)



HERE are many buildings which appear to be more immediately appropriate than churches to the exhibition of merchants' marks. Besides the merchants' marks and monograms on the tombstones of Holy Trinity Church, shortly to be noticed, there are others in different parts of the town, and particularly on the old Grammar School, where in three places in stone let into the wall



are to be seen the same mark, with the letter W at its foot, and the letter G across its stem, between the date 1583 (Fig. 4). This mark evidently belongs to William Gee, merchant of the staple, and thrice Mayor of Hull, through whose exertions and contribution the school was rebuilt by subscription in 1578, with a large room above it, called the Merchants' Hall. In this room the



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

Chartered Company of "The Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of Merchants inhabiting the town of Kingston-upon-Hull" (of which an account appears in Mr. Frost's "Notices") met for upwards of 120 years for the transaction of their business. In the wall at the west end of the Grammar School is another merchant's mark on stone, consisting of the letters W. W. between the date 1583, with a representation over them of the sun. This punning-mark, or semi-rebus, probably belongs to William Wilson, who, in the following year, 1584, was Mayor of the town. We find another mark in a situation still more closely connected with the trade of the owner, being over the archway of a warehouse in High Street, nearly opposite to Chapel Lane. A rough sketch of it is given in Greenwood's *Pictures of Hull* (Fig. 5). This is placed upon an escutcheon in stone, supported by two winged horses above a coat of arms, which, though nearly effaced by time, is evidently that of the Merchant Adventurers; the mark itself also indicates that the person to whom it belonged was a member of that company. Another stone, higher up in the wall, contains the following lines:

Nil habeo, omnia a Jehova,  
Cui soli omnis honor et gloria—

with, according to Greenwood's copy, the letters and figure "F. R. 3." below them.

Mr. Frost, however, considered that the first of these letters was J, and not F, and that the mark itself is that of John Ramsden, whose tombstone on the north side of the chancel of the church of Holy Trinity contains precisely the same mark (Fig. 6) upon an escutcheon between the date 1637, and informs us that he was twice Mayor of Hull and Merchant Adventurer, and that he departed this life on December 7, 1637.

Having now furnished some data from which a general notion may be formed of the importance attached to merchants' marks in the Middle Ages, attention may be drawn to the tombstones bearing such marks which yet remain in Holy Trinity Church, for in St. Mary's Church there are probably none. The oldest monument in this stately edifice, and the only one where brasses have escaped the devastation committed at the time of the Reformation, is that of Richard Bylt, an alderman and merchant of this town, lying near the altar-table on the south side of the chancel. Below the figures of a man and woman in brass is an inscription in monkish Latin verse, from which it appears that Bylt died of the plague on October 2 in the year 1451. From a ludicrous error committed in Gent's *History of Hull*, left uncorrected by Hadley and Tickell, half of the lines, being

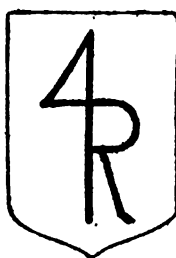


FIG. 6.

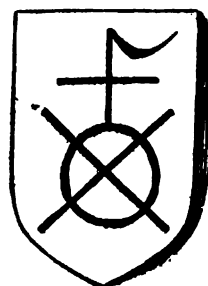


FIG. 7.

under the man, are ascribed to Bylt, and the other half being under the woman, to his wife; the fifty is taken away from the year of our Lord, and made to designate the lady's age, whereby the date ascribed to the death of Bylt is fixed in the year 1401 instead of 1451. Below the inscription upon a brass escutcheon is the merchant's mark of Bylt (Fig. 7) which, however, contains nothing to

connect his identity with his name, or to indicate that he was a member of any particular company. The next in order of date, whose mark appears on his tombstone, is interred on the south side of the chancel, with this inscription over his grave: "Here resteth James Clarkson, thrice Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull, Merchant Adventurer, and free of Eastland, who died the 17th day of November, Ann. Dom. 1587, in the true faith of Jesus Christ." The mark on the stone contains the characteristic feature of that of the Merchant Adventurers, 4 (supposed by some, from its similarity to the figure 4, to be intended to represent the four quarters of the globe), has the initial letter of Clarkson's Christian name on the left hand of the stem, across which the letter C is placed for the first syllable of his surname, the second syllable being supplied by a figure

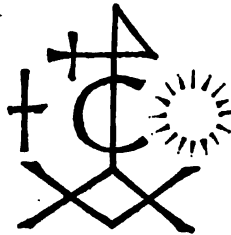


FIG. 8.

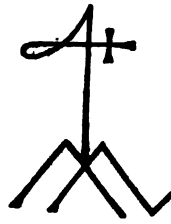


FIG. 9.

representing the sun (Fig. 8), as in the instance mentioned of William Wilson's being represented by the letters W W and a sun. The tombstone of Leonard Wiston, Merchant Adventurer, and once Mayor of this town, which appears from De la Pryme's MS. to have had a place formerly on the south side of the chancel, has been removed into the churchyard. The mark which it bears on an escutcheon (Fig. 9) is similar in the upper part to that of the Merchant Adventurers, and at its foot the right-hand line of the inverted W, intended for Wiston, is made to designate by an additional stroke his Christian name in the letter L. He departed this life February 20, 1598. In the same year, on July 8, died Walter Pecke, who not only from his tombstone, which lies on the north side of the chancel, but from his merchant's mark en-

graved upon it in an escutcheon, appears to have belonged to the Company of Merchant Adventurers. In this mark are the initials W P, repeated upon and on each side of the stem of the mark (Fig. 10). Entering upon the seventeenth century, the tombstone of William Barnard, Merchant Adven-

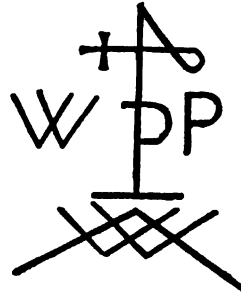


FIG. 10.

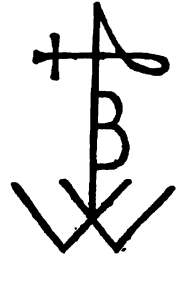


FIG. 11.

turer, and once Mayor of Hull, who died on November 1, 1614, presents us with his merchant's mark on an escutcheon, indicating his membership of the society, and having at its foot the letter W, and upon its stem the letter B (Fig. 11). On another tombstone, greatly defaced, lying on the south side of the chancel, is the mark of Nicholas



FIG. 12.

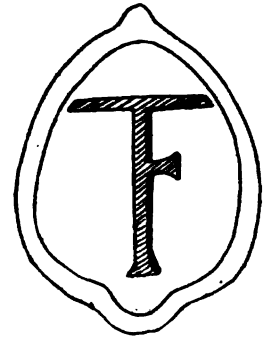


FIG. 13.

Lindley, Merchant Adventurer, and once Mayor of Hull, who died on July 12, 1624. The upper part of the mark is common with that of the Adventurers, and at the lower part the initial letters of Lindley's Christian and surname appear in the shape of a monogram (Fig. 12). Fig. 13 is the merchant's mark of Thomas Ferries, who died in 1631.

The instances enumerated above of merchants' marks having been used as insignia of departed worth, belonged to men who, with scarcely an exception, had discharged the duties of the highest civic offices. And it is a melancholy reflection that, however loved and honoured they might have been, their names only now remain with the bare record on their tombstones of their having had existence.

For the illustrations accompanying this paper I am indebted to Mr. J. O'Hara.



## Llanbadarnfawr and the Abbey of Gloucester.

By JAMES G. WOOD, M.A., LL.B.

**T**HE statement, which Mrs. Murray (following previous writers) has accepted without question (see page 211 of the *Antiquary* for July), that the date of the grant to Gloucester was A.D. 1111 is to be traced to the List of Donations to the Abbey of Gloucester appended to the History of that Abbey, which is generally attributed to the fourteenth century. The dates given in that History are frequently very incorrect, due in many cases to the carelessness of transcribers in dealing with Roman numerals. And here I would enter my protest against editors' of charters and such documents extending into words dates given in such numerals. It is most misleading, and gives a fictitious appearance of certainty to the date so printed; while if it is known that, in the original, numerals were used, the explanation of a discrepancy is often not far to seek.

With the History there is published in the Rolls Series the Cartulary of Gloucester, which is a separate and independent work, and appears to have formed the basis of the History. By means of the documents in the Cartulary it is easy in most cases to test and correct the History.

The passage in the List of Donations relating to Llanbadarnfawr is as follows:

"Terra potest cerni Templum datur hicque Paterni.

"De Sancto Paterno in Wallia.

"Anno Domini MCXI. Gilbertus filius Ricardi unus de præcipuis Angliæ principibus dedit ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Gloucestræ terram et ecclesiam Sancti Paterni in Wallia, et omnia quæ ad eam pertinent inter divisiones maris et duarum aquarum; et medietatem magnæ piscaturæ quam fecit; et decimas omnium rerum de suo dominio appendentium ad castellum suum de Penwediche."

The last two words have been assumed by the editor of the History to be the name of some castle of the donor, and it is so indexed accordingly. I believe this to be an entire mistake, and that the entry should have ended with "suum," and "de Penwedicke" have been transposed by a transcriber's blunder; and ought, with a correction, to have stood as the heading of the next entry, which appears as "De Petschawe," a name which has puzzled the scribes whenever they met with it, and appears throughout these documents in many forms. I am satisfied that the scribe, after correcting the word, forgot to strike out what he first wrote, and so it appeared as the closing words of the previous entry.

When we come to deal with the charters we shall find that Gilbert speaks of "castellum meum" without any name; while his son Richard writes "castellum meum de Sancto Paterno." So we may dismiss "Penwediche" from further consideration.

It is to this passage (as printed in the first edition of the *Monasticon*) that Tanner refers when he says (*Notitia*, p. 706): "The Church seems to have been given A.D. 1111 to St. Peter's, Gloucester." Camden does not mention the grant, and his editor, Gough, merely copies Tanner. Sir Richard Hoare makes the same statement in his edition of Giraldus (vol. ii., p. 75), that "in the year 1111 Gilbert, son of Richard de Clare, gave to the Church of St. Peter at Gloucester the lands and Church of Saint Paternus in Wales,"

giving as his authority part of the document I have set out.

It is obvious that none of these writers had seen the documents which I proceed to deal with. They form Nos. DXLVII. and following of the Cartulary, and are printed at pp. 73 *sqq.* of vol. ii. of the Rolls Edition.

We first have the original grant by Gilbert fitz Richard to Gloucester, "for the purpose of founding a Priory at St. Padarn's in South Wales, of the Church of St. Padarn and all that belongs to it between the boundaries formed by the sea and two streams as we perambulated them, and, moreover, a moiety of the great fishery . . . also all the tithes of all the Chapels belonging to St. Padarn's, and all oblations brought to the altar of my chapel in my Castle." It then describes the lands as lying between the Rheidol (Rheidol) and Clarach (which falls into Cardigan Bay, about two miles north of the Rheidol mouth) from the sea up to St. Padarn's ditch and then down along the land of Wymund of St. Owen's into the Clarach, "and the right of fishing in all water lying between me and the said monks."

At this point it is interesting to turn to the life of St. Padarn (Rees' *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 192), where the boundaries of the grant of some six centuries before by King Maelgwyn to the saint are given as "from the mouth of the Rheidol passing up that river until it touches the watershed of the river Clarach at its head, and then along the whole length of that river back to the sea."

The identity of this description with that in Gilbert's grant will be apparent to any one familiar with the locality. It goes up the Rheidol past the Devil's Bridge falls, there turning north along the same stream to Nant-y-moch, by the head of which it crosses the hill to the head of the Clarach, and so returns to the sea.

Unfortunately, the name of only one of the witnesses to Gilbert's grant is preserved to us; but that is of "Bernard, Lord Bishop of St. David." Now, Bernard was consecrated to St. David's on September 19, 1115 (see Le Neve's *Fasti*, vol. i., p. 290, and authorities cited), so that it is impossible that this charter should have been granted before that day. It is equally clear that those writers

who have variously stated 1111, 1114, and other years before 1115, as the date of the death of this Gilbert fitz Richard, have been in error, for he certainly was living after Bernard's consecration. The true date of his death is that given by other writers—viz., 1116.

The historian of Gloucester, or his predecessor, probably, therefore originally wrote MDXV. in this entry; and this, by fading of the ink or accidental erasure, was read by the scribe as MDCXI., and so it has come down to us. I have personally met with many such instances.

The next charter is that of Richard fitz Gilbert, the son of Gilbert, the first donor, whom he succeeded as Lord of Cardigan in 1116. This Richard was killed at the Battle of Coed Grono in 1136; so between these two dates lies that of this charter, by which he confirmed his father's grant to Gloucester, including the tithes of "all things that appertain to my Castle of St. Padarn"; and he made a new grant of a house of rest with a garden at Ystrad Meyrick.

The next three charters of the same Richard confirm a grant of Robert Bardeville of certain rights at a mill on the Clarach, the discharge of the monks' woods from forestal rights, and the right of John the priest of Lecche (probably Llewedd, south of Aberystwyth) to attend with his people at the four great annual festivals at St. Padarn, "their mother church," and share in the oblations, his chapelry to revert to Gloucester at his death.

The next charter is by King Henry, and is addressed to Bishop Bernard. There is some mistake here. It cannot be Henry I., for the King is described as Duke of Aquitaine; so it must be Henry II. On the other hand, Bernard had been succeeded by David seven years before Henry II. came to the throne. The date of Bernard's death is not known, and it is possible that he was still living, and the draftsman of the charter did not know of David's successor. This charter in general terms confirms the grants to Gloucester of Gilbert fitz Richard and Richard fitz Gilbert, and by the next charter Bishop David, apparently to give ecclesiastical cognizance to the King's con-

firmation, confirms the grants, stating all particulars as before.

Before the next charter, by Bishop David, dated in 1175, the Welsh had dispossessed "in times of warfare" the monks of Gloucester, and the latter had appealed to the Pope Alexander for restitution. Bishop David, under commission, heard the case, and decided in favour of Gloucester and ordered restitution.

But this does not seem to have been final, for a charter by Bishop Anselm (1230-1247) divided the church and its revenues and the obligation of providing for its services between St. David's and Gloucester equally. There is no longer any mention of a priory, and just as St. David's had centuries before absorbed the episcopate of Llanbadarn, so probably it had now absorbed the conventual establishment.

By the next charter the Abbot and Chapter of Gloucester leased their moiety of the Llanbadarn possessions to one Edward Knowle. But this division seems to have been but temporary, for on March 31, 1257, Henry III. again confirms all the possessions to Gloucester. That they were afterwards taken over by the Abbey of Vale Royal must have been a matter of arrangement between the two abbeys.

We have now to consider the identity of the Gilbert and Richard, the grantors of the first two charters.

Mrs. Murray describes Gilbert as "Gilbert St. [*sic*] Clare, better known as Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke." This is a serious misapprehension, but it is due to a confusion to be found in several of the best writers.

There were only two Strongbows, and they were respectively the first and the second Earls of Pembroke, Gilbert being created Earl of Pembroke in 1138, and Richard succeeding in 1148, so that both the Gilbert and the Richard whom we have been considering were dead before the first Earl of Pembroke was created.

Our Gilbert fitz Richard was the second son of Richard fitz Gilbert de Bienfadie by Rohais, the foundress of St. Neots, and was generally known as Gilbert of Tonbridge, and was an elder brother of Walter fitz Richard, who, as Lord of Netherwent or Striguil, was the founder of Tintern.

Gilbert fitz Richard had six sons, the eldest of whom was our Richard fitz Gilbert. The second was Gilbert Strongbow, first Earl of Pembroke, who, on the death without issue of Walter fitz Richard, and the consequent reverter to the Crown by the failure of the blood of the first feudatory (a point which I believe has hitherto been totally missed), obtained a new grant of the lordship of Striguil.

The confusion I have mentioned, due to a misreading, misdating, and misinterpreting such documents as the charters of Corneilles, Usk, and Monmouth, has led many writers to affirm that the Gilbert and Richard who were founders of Llanbadarn were lords of Striguil. It is perfectly certain when those charters are relegated to their proper dates that this is simply impossible.

As to the condition of Llanbadarn in 1188, Mrs. Murray has accepted as her authority the account given by Giraldus. In speaking of the place as an abbey, and of its lay abbot, he displays either his ignorance or his want of truth. It never was more than a priory under Gloucester. It is difficult to reconcile his account in 1188 with Bishop David's charter of 1175. There are many incidents in his life which make one suspect that his accounts of Norman foundations are totally unreliable.



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

BEFORE the French Academy of Inscriptions there has lately been read a note upon a Græco-Roman mortuary urn of terra-cotta, recently presented to the Louvre Museum. The *Temps* states that the monument bears the figures of skeletons and other features recalling the "Vase of Skeletons" found at Bosco Reale, as well as the same *motif* in the delirious Bacchante attributed to Scopas. But the most deeply interesting fact about the monument is that it bears unmistakable evidence of that idea of "the dance of death" so often treated by mediæval artists.



The two new rooms at the Louvre Museum containing Egyptian antiquities have now been opened to the public, says the *Builder*, after a careful classification of the objects by M. Bénédite, sub-curator. The principal object is the seated figure of an Egyptian

scribe, sculptured in limestone painted red, discovered in the tomb of Skhem-Ka. Around this statue are grouped the various objects employed by the Egyptian scribes, and a number of coloured statues of wood and stone dating from the twentieth century B.C. The Bibliothèque Nationale has just acquired a valuable manuscript containing copies of sketches in red by Leonardo da Vinci. This document was preserved at Milan until the seventeenth century, and contains also several works on the higher mathematics employed by Da Vinci.



Excavations carried on at Bougrara, in Southern Tunis, have resulted in the laying bare of Roman remains of much interest. The *Siccle* states that these include the forum, the curia, a market, and several temples, of which one, a temple of Mercury, stands out in strong contrast from all that is known of Roman work of the same period by the extreme delicacy of its colouring and the shading of its tints. A large villa has also just been reached, of which the colourings, mosaics, and frescoes are remarkably beautiful.



A Reuter telegram from Athens says: "The Government have decided to restore the 'Lion of Chæronea,' the monument erected in honour of the heroes who fell in the Battle of Athens and Thebes against Philip. The monument erected by the Athenian Treasury, all the parts of which have been found in the excavations made by the French School at Athens, will also be restored at Delphi under the care of M. Homolle, director of the school at Athens."

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#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The slim concluding part of vol. viii. of the Essex Archæological Society's *Transactions* is before us. Mr. W. C. Waller, F.S.A., continues his account of "An Extinct Essex Family"—Wroth of Loughton Hall—and gives the first part of "Records of Tiltey Abbey; an Account of Some Preserved at Easton Lodge." Tiltey was a small Cistercian abbey of which little is known. The "Records" here described are a few miscellaneous documents and a register, compiled by a certain Brother John Feryng about the middle of the fifteenth century, containing records of many of the abbey's scattered possessions and sundry interesting details of expenditure. The *Transactions* also include, besides several minor notes, short papers on "Oliver's Thicks Rampart: an Earthwork near Colchester," by Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A., and on "Some Essex Brasses Recently Refined," by Messrs. Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous.



Part 2, vol. xxxii., of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* has a great variety of contents. We can only note some of the principal papers. Mr. E. C. Rotheram describes "Stone Implements found in Meath"—a considerable collection found near and on what is evidently the site of a neolithic dwelling. The implements include worked flint and

chert objects—scrapers, many of them extremely small, being the most numerous—and a hammerstone, and another supposed to be an anvil-stone. The paper is well illustrated. A find of "Three Bone Pins at the Bottom of the Ballinderry Lake, in the Co. Westmeath," is described by the Rev. Canon Ffrench. Mr. F. E. Ball contributes another chapter to his history of Co. Dublin in the shape of an illustrated paper on "Rathmichael and its Neighbourhood"—a beautiful district rich in historic associations connected with the English Pale in both mediæval and Tudor times. Among the other contents of a full part are a paper on the "Occupation of Connaught by the Anglo-Normans after A.D. 1237," by Mr. H. T. Knox; and a record of some "Monuments and Inscriptions in Bath relating to Irish Persons," by Mr. R. Cochrane, F.S.A.



We have also received the *Saga-Book of the Viking Club*, vol. iii., part 1, which contains, besides numerous notes on ruins, excavations, and finds connected more or less with northern antiquities, three papers of considerable interest and value. Specially noteworthy is Dr. W. Dreyer's "Features of the Advance of the Study of Danish Archæology in the Last Decades"—an excellent summary of general archæological progress, with specially interesting references to Danish finds and to the work done by Danish archæologists. Another very readable paper is the Rev. R. M. Heanley's "The Vikings: Traces of their Folk-lore in Marshland"—i.e., the part of the "trithing of Lindsey" lying between the Wolds and the sea. The paper contains much familiar lore, described largely from personal experience in a bright and anecdotal fashion. The concluding contribution—"The Balder Myth and Some English Poets," by Mrs. Clare Jerrold—is of more purely literary interest. This *Saga-Book* is certainly a proof of the excellent work done by the Viking Club.



#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Brecon from August 18 to 22. On Monday evening, 18th, the local committee received the members, and a conversazione was held. The members on Tuesday drove to Llanspyddid Church, two miles from Brecon, where the chief object of interest was a stone with crosses and circles, popularly known as the Cross of Brychan Brycheiniog. They afterwards went on to Aberbran, the ancient mansion of the Games, where an interesting paper was read by Miss Garnons Williams. Trallong Church was the next stopping place, and here some time was spent in the inspection of a very well preserved ogham stone. Gaer, with its Roman camp, Roman road, and Roman stone (a monument of a Roman soldier and his wife), was next visited, and here an interesting historical paper was read by Mr. R. D. Cleasby (chairman of quarter sessions), who subsequently entertained the visitors to luncheon at his mansion, Penoyre. After this, an interesting inscribed Roman stone at Penoyre was viewed, and visits were paid to the Maenhir at

Cradoc (similar to the one in Brittany) and the British encampment on the Crug (a hill overlooking Brecon). The party then journeyed to Llandefaelog-fach churchyard to see an inscribed and sculptured stone, and, returning to Brecon, the Priory (St. John's) and St. Mary's Churches were explored. At the Priory Church, the second in Wales according to Freeman, the historian, an historical address was delivered by Miss Philip Morgan, of Brecon, and a paper prepared by Mr. George Hay, Brecon, on the pre-Norman font, etc., was read by Rev. Illyd Davies. Mrs. Maybery afterwards entertained the company to tea at the Priory House. At the evening meeting, under the presidency of Lord Glanusk (president-elect), papers were read by Mr. Haverfield on "Roman forts"; by Professor Anwyl on "The Early Settlers of South Wales"; by the chairman on "Military Remains in Breconshire"; and by the Rev. S. Baring Gould on "The Exploration of Ty Gwyn and Clogyr Voia."

On Wednesday, when delightful weather prevailed, the first place visited was the church of Llanddew, associated with Giraldus Cambrensis. The Vicar (the Rev. J. Lane Davies) gave an address on the church, which is of the Early English style and cruciform. Several old crosses in the churchyard were examined. Then the bare little church of Llanvillo, appropriated to Wigmore Priory, with its interesting rood-loft, was visited. Brynllys Church, with its detached tower, and the striking tower of Brynllys Castle, were also visited before luncheon, which was partaken of at Gwernyfed, the fine mansion of Colonel Wood, who was thanked for his hospitality by Lord Glanusk, the president of the Society. The old ruined hall of the former, Maesycod, an Elizabethan mansion, in which Charles I. was a guest in 1645, was inspected. Subsequently, Talgarth and Llangorse Churches, with their characteristic southern aisles, were taken on the way to Llyn Savaddan. Several papers were read during the day.

On Thursday the excursionists had another fine day. The church of Llanhamlach, the first stopping place, has two interesting stones. Inside the church is a recumbent sculptured figure, that of Joan, and outside, in the walls, an inscribed stone with the words, "Johannis moridic surrexit hunc lapidem," with figures which are supposed to represent the Blessed Virgin and St. John at each side of the cross. This stone was found in the old rectory, and was removed into the churchyard on the restoration of the church in 1887. It is of old red sandstone, and is certainly pre-Norman. Mr. Romilly Allen explained that it was not typical of Welsh monuments, but rather of Scottish. There are many similar stones in Scotland. A long stay was made at the new church of Llan-santffraid, to hear an address from Miss Philip Morgan on "Henry Vaughan, the Silurist," who was buried in the churchyard in 1695. At the church of Cwmdy (St. Michael) a short address was given by Lord Glanusk, who mentioned that the church was consecrated by Bishop Hermon of Llandaff, 1056-1104. In it there is a curious funeral bell inscribed, "Memento Mori, 1640." There is also a curious stone in the wall outside the church inscribed, "Catacus hic jacit filius tegernacus." This is supposed to be the tombstone of Catwg the Wise. It was placed by the Rev. T. Price, Carnhuanaw, the

historian of Wales, at one time vicar of the parish. The next point of interest was Tretower Castle, a small Norman castle, the tower of which was erected in the time of Henry III. After visiting Tretower Court, a singularly interesting mediæval residence, the remarkable characteristics of which were explained by Lord Glanusk, the members went on to the mansion of Glanusk, finely situated on the Usk, where they were hospitably entertained by Lord and Lady Glanusk.

After luncheon, the members, guided by Lord Glanusk, inspected the ogham stone in the park—one of the two ogham stones of Breconshire. Lord Glanusk said the stone was originally found in a field at Crickhowell, where for many years it was used as a foot-bridge. The members then started on the return journey, which was made by the lovely "Green Drive." The first place at which a stoppage was made was the little church of Llantheity, on the walls of which is a stone inscribed, "Gurdon sacerdos." The church was dedicated to Tetta, a Saxon Princess, of Dorsetshire. Mrs. Dawson, who read a short paper on the church, mentioned that Jenkin Jones, a zealous adherent of Cromwell, lived in that parish, and during the Commonwealth he kept his cows in the church. When he heard of the restoration of Charles II. he, in his fury, fired a bullet into the door of the church, and the hole was still visible. The ruins of Pencelli Castle were next visited, the antiquities of the neighbourhood being described by Archdeacon Thomas and the vicar of the parish. A sculptured stone was also examined at Llanfrynach Church. In the afternoon the members were entertained by Colonel Garnons Williams and Mrs. Garnons Williams to tea at Tymawr.

On Friday, also fine, the places visited were Sennybridge; Llywel Church; Trecastle and its mound; Devynock Church, with a very ancient font; Ffrwd-greet, where Mr. and Mrs. David Evans entertained the party to luncheon; Newton, and various places of interest in Brecon itself. In the evening Lord Glanusk presided over a public meeting, when able papers were read on "The Forgotten Sanctuaries of Brecon," by Miss Philip Morgan; and on "Brychan Brycheinog," by the Rev. J. Fisher, B.D., Rector of Cefn, St. Asaph.



The autumn meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Bodiam Castle and Hastings extended over two days in August. On the first day, Bodiam Castle, Brede Church, and Brede Place were visited. At Bodiam Mr. Horace Sands read a paper descriptive of the Castle, which was built in 1386. Brede Church was described by Mr. P. M. Johnston. It has various interesting features. Just above the pulpit is the entrance to the ancient rood-loft. The east end of the north aisle—where the side altar now stands—was once a private chantry belonging to the ancient manor-house of the parish, and in the south aisle was the Oxenbridge chantry, for the use of which a nominal rental is still claimed by the proprietors from the parishioners, and the legality of this has never been questioned. The eastern window in the Oxenbridge chantry is said to be as fine an example of the Flamboyant style as

is to be found anywhere in England. Among the curious memorials in the church is a quaint old iron alms-box bearing the date 1687; in the tower are pre-Reformation bells; and in a little recess a small figure of St. George, the patron saint, is to be seen. In the south aisle is a very old oak chest made up of carved panels representing Scriptural subjects, and close by is Dean Swift's cradle, presented to the church by the present Rector, although it is not believed that the author of "Gulliver's Travels" was ever at Brede. At Brede Place the party were entertained at tea by Mrs. Moreton Frewen. In the evening there was a municipal reception, and papers were read on "Some Descriptive References to the Coronation Relics Exhibited," by Mr. W. V. Crake—the relics being those of past coronations; on "Medieval Sussex Churches," by Mr. H. Michell Whitley; and on "The Hastings Kitchen-Middens," by Mr. W. Lewis-Abbott. On the second day the party perambulated Hastings, visiting the Castle, sundry churches, and other buildings of interest; and after luncheon drove to Crowhurst, where Mr. E. T. Connold gave a paper on "The Crowhurst Yew-Tree," the age of which is supposed to be 1,300 years. The churches at Crowhurst and Hollington were afterwards visited.

The members of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their annual excursion on September 2, when Dumfries was visited and a drive was enjoyed to Lincluden Abbey and Abbey of the Sweetheart. Mr. Whitelaw, architect, Glasgow, read a paper on the history and architecture of Lincluden, supplemented by information from Mr. Barbour, Dumfries. The visitors were greatly charmed with the ruin, particularly with the mass of architectural details at New Abbey. Rev. Dr. Wilson read a paper on the abbey, which was founded by Lady Devorgilla, mother of King John Baliol. Mr. George Neilson, vice-president of the society, presided at the luncheon at Dumfries. The toast of "The Archæological Society" was proposed by Provost Glover. Mr. Dalrymple, of Meiklewood, the secretary of the society, in replying to the toast of his health, said he thought the excursion had been as interesting as any in the history of the society. Both the buildings they had seen were buildings of very great interest and beauty.

On August 28, the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Bramfield-Welwyn district. After inspecting the church at Bramfield—the living of which is said to have been held by Thomas à Becket—the party proceeded to Queen Hoo Hall, the remains of a Tudor manor-house, once used as a hunting-lodge by Queen Elizabeth, where Mr. G. Aylott spoke on the history and architecture of the building. At Datchworth the Rev. A. Amos read notes on the church, which, among other features, has a fine Norman doorway and an ancient vestments chest. Luncheon took the form of a picnic in the beautiful park at Knebworth. Afterwards the church was inspected. Features noted were the Lytton chapel, brasses of 1414 and 1582, the recess for the Easter sepulchre, the pulpit of 1567, with Flemish carved

panels, and a curious inscription on the jamb of a north nave window. At Knebworth House the beautiful interior was seen, and a paper was read by Miss C. Isherwood. The last place visited was Welwyn Church, where the Rev. A. C. Headlam gave an account of the edifice and of the parish. Adjoining the churchyard the visitors noted the "Old Poor House," a good example of sixteenth-century timber and plaster work.

The autumn meeting of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Penrith on August 28 and 29. On the 28th the places visited included Penrith Castle, described by Dr. Haswell, and the Two Lions Hotel, in the heart of the town, where Mr. G. Watson, Penrith, gave an account of the house, which was formerly occupied by Gerard Lowther. The beautiful heraldic ceiling in one of the rooms, which has been preserved intact, was minutely explained by Mr. Watson, and the party then made their way to the church. There they saw the "Giant's Grave" and the "Giant's Thumb." The hogbacked tomb and the old preaching cross were explained by Mr. W. G. Collingwood. In the afternoon the party drove to Brougham, Hornby Hall, and Clifton. At the evening meeting papers were read by Dr. Haswell on "The Friarage, Penrith"; by Miss Noble on "Towtop Kirk, Bampton"; by Sir E. T. Bewley and Rev. Jas. Wilson on "Bowley Castle"; and by Mr. J. E. Morris on "Cumberland and Westmorland Military Levies in the Time of Edward I. and II." On the second day the members visited the Threlkeld and Keswick district. At Threlkeld the hut circles on Wantwaite Common were seen. Mr. Hodgson, who some time ago, with Mr. Dymond, F.S.A., excavated the site of some of the huts, said that there were four hut circles, but they found no relics. The structure seemed to have belonged to a poor, rude, and simple race, who had provided the enclosures for the protection of their cattle against wild beasts. A suggestion had been made that the places were in connection with summer pasturage, but he did not accept that theory, because the solidity of their construction pointed to the probability of permanent occupation. Both Mr. Dymond and himself thought the remains were not prehistoric, and that they were of a date subsequent to the Roman occupation. In one corner a quern was found, and certain traces of cuttings in the rock seemed to imply the use of iron implements. He thought the buildings were unoccupied before the extinction of paganism. No organic remains were found, but in one place they discovered charcoal, which led them to believe that dead bodies were buried after cremation. From various evidences, they put the time of occupation as from the third to the eighth centuries. Later Keswick was visited, and the excavations on Lord's Island inspected.

On August 31 the members of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Brancepeth Castle and Church. Brancepeth is of special interest to Sunderland, for the ancient castle and estate was purchased by a well-known Sunderland merchant and banker, Mr. Matthew Russell, in 1790, when he re-



built the historic home of the Nevilles and Earls of Westmorland, branches of the "King Maker," Warwick. The place abounds in ancient arms, paintings, etc. In the armoury are preserved the iron doublets, flintlock guns, and swords worn by the corps of riflemen which Mr. William Russell raised and equipped at his own expense during the threatened French invasion of 1795. The famous allegorical picture of the "Bran" Hunt, from which the castle takes its name, was a fitting last exhibit. After tea the party visited the ancient church in the castle grounds. Mr. John Robinson gave a brief history of the edifice and its beautiful wood carvings. The greatest interest was taken in the remarkable "Majesty" stone—a very rare, if not the only one to be seen in our ancient churches. It is a large sculptured stone, built into the south-end buttress of the church, and represents our Lord seated in majesty, with His hand raised in blessing. Above His head are angels, and under His feet are demons. This interesting stone is of the thirteenth century, and, notwithstanding it having been exposed to the weather for hundreds of years, is yet in a wonderful state of preservation.

At the monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on August 27, Mr. S. J. Spence presided. Among the exhibits, Mr. T. Trevelyan, of Netherwitton Hall, sent for inspection a stone axe-head, which was in good condition, and had been found on the Netheriton estate; also a hammer-head which had been found on the same estate. Mr. Trevelyan had also in his possession a bell bearing the date 1690, which he thought belonged to the old Hall at Netherwitton. Mr. Blair, however, thought the bell belonged to the church. Mr. Blair showed several pieces of iron slag, obtained from the moors at Longwitton. The members had also the pleasure afforded them of examining a couple of Scotch swords, with German blades, the property of Mr. A. J. Robinson, which belonged to the year 1700. Mr. Robert Spence presented to the society a working model of a trebuchet or giant catapult, such as was used long ago for the propulsion of stone balls in sieges. Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., afterwards contributed a paper on "Early Ordnance," in which he gave a description of the ancient guns to be found in the castle.

On September 4, the members of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Aldermaston Court, the residence of Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A. On the way the churches at Pamber, Sherborne St. John, and Monk Sherborne were seen. At Pamber interesting notes were read by Mr. T. W. Shore, F.S.A., and Dr. Andrews on the church, which is of Norman and Early English architecture, and contains some monumental remains. The nave and transepts of the Priory Church have not been preserved, but the Norman arches of the tower still remain. The church is one of the most interesting of the remains of the alien priories existing in the county. From Pamber a drive across country was made, and Aldermaston Court visited. Interesting accounts of

both manor and church were given by Mr. Keyser, who subsequently kindly entertained the party to tea.

An excursion organized in connection with the RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place recently, when upwards of forty members and friends paid a visit to Great Casterton. The party was first conducted over Great Casterton Church by Mr. Traylen, architect, who discoursed upon the architectural history of the building. This is one of the most interesting churches in the county of Rutland, showing much evidence of its early character. The building is thirteenth century in style, the tower, which is fifteenth century, having been inserted at the west end of the original thirteenth-century church. It was pointed out that this church was originally of the usual type of Rutland churches with a nave, a chancel, pitched roof, etc. The fifteenth-century tower has been placed upon the thirteenth-century wall, and this has caused the latter to crack on the south-west corner. It is intended to remedy this and other defects, and to preserve the interesting ancient features about the building. The church stands in the south-west corner of the site of the Roman camp, and the party proceeded to another portion of the parish where signs of the existence of such a camp were in evidence. The Rev. M. Barton, the Rev. J. Scott-Ramsay, and Dr. Newman gave some details respecting the formation of the old Roman camps, and opinions were exchanged as to the origin and use of these places. It was stated that the camp at Great Casterton must have covered an area of about 27 acres, and on some future occasion it is hoped that excavating operations will be conducted on the site, permission having been given by the Marquis of Exeter. It is recorded that a great number of old Roman coins have been and still are found in ploughing and digging in the fields in and about the village.

On August 20 the members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY had an excursion to Spurn, inspections being made of Ravenser, Orwithfleet, and Tharlesthorp and Frismersk (the two latter old places having been on the present site occupied to-day by Sunk Island, which came into existence during the last 300 years). The party were landed at Spurn in boats, and Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., gave an interesting account of the early settlement of the district, and pointed out that the bay inside of Spurn peninsula was the site of the lost town and port of Ravenser. He traced the history of the town from the wreck of the ship upon the sandbank, which was converted into a place of residence by "Peter at Sea," who was the first inhabitant of the town, which rapidly grew in importance, and was granted a Royal charter by King Edward I., and sent two members to Parliament, and on one occasion furnished two ships for the King when this country was at war with Scotland, whereas Hull and other ports could only furnish one. At that time it was really a larger place than Hull. Mr. Boyle also mentioned the interesting fact that to-day two relics of Ravenser existed—one being a bell which had hung in the church at Ravenser (a

church equal in size to Holy Trinity Church, Hull), and which was now in the belfry at Easington; and the other relic was a petition to the King by the people of Ravenser for a Royal charter, which was granted, and which was now at Cottingham. The petition was a small piece of parchment, which could be seen to-day amongst the national records.

A party of about twenty members of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to Elland on September 6. From the station they proceeded up Gog Hill and visited the Fleece Inn, a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture. At St. Mary's Church they were met by Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., who gave an interesting description of the interior of the church. A visit was next paid to Whitwill Place, the residence of Mr. Francis Davis, which contains a beautiful oak staircase. The house, which bears the date 1708, stands on the site of an older building, the home of the Whittle family, one of whom, Robert Whittle, was fined £10 for refusing the honour of knighthood on the coronation of King Charles I. Marshall Hall was next visited. This is a mediæval building, containing a beautiful oak staircase and gallery, but is now used as a warehouse. New Hall, which stands on the hillside overlooking the Calder Valley, and is the most perfect specimen in the district of a fifteenth-century mansion, was the next point of interest. It was formerly one of the homes of the Savile family, one of whom, Nicholas Savile, lived there about the close of the fifteenth century. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Foxcrofts, and in 1656 Dr. Henry Power, F.R.S., was living there. Several of his account-books and other interesting documents are amongst the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum. Mr. John Lister, of Shibden Hall, who accompanied the party, declared that New Hall was an exact duplicate of Shibden Hall. The large hall is at present unoccupied, and the structure is rapidly falling into decay. In the interior is a remarkably fine oak staircase and gallery running round three sides of the room. Over the fireplace is a beautiful representation of the Royal Arms, bearing the date 1670. On leaving New Hall, Whittle Green was crossed, the old road along which, according to the old ballad, the murderers of Sir John de Eland escaped nearly 600 years ago. At the close of the ramble a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Clay for his interesting explanations.

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

HISTORY OF WICKEN. By M. Knowles. Three illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. Crown 8vo.; pp. viii, 156. Price 5s. net.

Wicken is a small village in the Cambridgeshire fenland, and lies just above the fen proper. It is in

the midst of a district which is a perfect paradise to entomologists and botanists. The "History" before us is the least pretentious, the most simply written book of the kind that we have seen. It has so obviously been a labour of love to the writer that no critic could find it in his heart to discuss it very seriously. Mrs. Knowles is innocent of much research, but she has brought together in an unpretending way notes which will be read with interest by those who know the village and its neighbourhood. At the end of the volume is a long list of plants found in Wicken fen, quoted by permission from that made by the late Professor Babinion.

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THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ALFRED THE GREAT. The Ford Lectures for 1901. By C. Plummer, M.A. Map. Oxford: *The Clarendon Press*, 1902. Small 8vo., pp. xii, 232. Price 5s. net.

THE KING ALFRED MILLENNARY. By Alfred Bowker, Mayor of Winchester in the year of Commemoration. With numerous illustrations. London: *Macmillan and Co.*, 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 212. Price 7s. 6d. net.

These two volumes probably close the output of Alfredian literature which was occasioned by the millennial celebration of last year. They are of different calibre and pretension. Mr. Plummer's small volume of scholarly lectures is compact with solid learning, but is, indeed, so laden with *apparatus criticus* and footnotes, often, as we venture to think, superfluous and pedantic, as to hide the value of his labours from the reader's perception. Mr. Plummer, whose competence in this branch of history is well known, is doubtless justified in being "a little jealous for the honour of English historical scholarship," but he has an ungracious and egotistical way of expressing himself, which at the outset deducts from the student's pleasure in the real contents of the book. It would be hypercritical to complain of the inclusion of the introductory tribute to the late Bishop Stubbs, but it is indeed surprising to find as an appendix to a set of historical lectures the somewhat infelicitous sermon on the death of Queen Victoria, with a tribute to "the homely virtues of George III.!" However, the student who gets beyond these blemishes in form will find in Mr. Plummer's pages a learned and accurate examination of the facts and records which concern Alfred the Great. It is well that the German methods of thoroughness and detail should be applied to English historical research, even if the result is no addition to the volumes of history which adorn English literature.

The commemoration record by Mr. Bowker of Winchester, who was Mayor of Alfred's city in the years of both the inception and the completion of the hero's millenary, makes no pretence to original research or scholarly exposition. But it is a handsome memento of the celebration, which it must have been a matter of love and pride to Mr. Bowker to compile. To him, as indefatigable secretary of the National Committee, and responsible organizer of all the events which culminated in the unveiling by Lord Rosebery of Mr. Thorneycroft's statue on September 20, 1901, was mainly due the success of which his own city and the Anglo-Saxon world at large

might justly be proud. In spite of untoward events which happened at the time, the commemoration was worthy of Alfred, and what more can be said? We are glad to see that Mr. Bowker gives credit, where it was undoubtedly due, to Mr. Frederic Harrison for the original idea of worthily celebrating "the hero-saint who was the true father (if any man can be so styled) of our common literature, the model Englishman," as Freeman calls him, the herald of our civic and religious organization." For this full and well-ordered description of the execution of this idea we are sure that many will be grateful to Mr. Bowker and the famous publishers who have produced this finely-printed book. Its lavish supply of illustrations includes photographs of the celebrant procession and unveiling, together with the excellent

Smith, who is a native of the town, begins his book with a descriptive account of the objects of antiquarian and historic interest in Evesham itself. Conspicuous among these is the beautiful Bell-Tower, almost the only surviving relic of the great Abbey Church. Mr. Smith remarks (p. 13) that the Tower "is one of the few remaining instances in English Church architecture of a detached and independent campanile." "Few" is hardly the right word, for some dozens of examples might be given, we believe, of detached Bell Towers in England. There are no less than six in Herefordshire alone. The churches of Evesham, the few remains of the Abbey, and other points of interest in the town are duly noticed. Among the secular buildings may be named the Old Booth Hall in Bridge Street, a large half-timber



tableaux arranged by Mr. Bowker's friends; and there are equally good pictures of buildings and relics of antiquarian interest.

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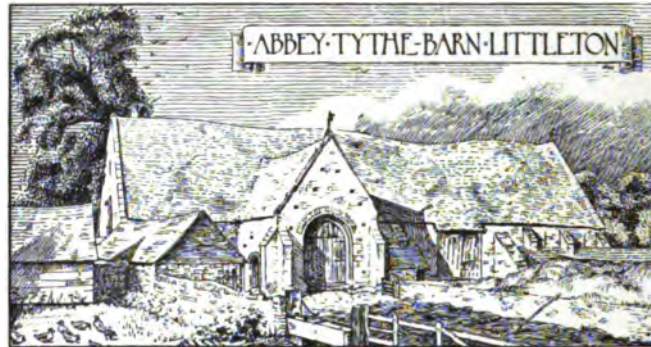
**EVEESHAM AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.** By William Smith. "Homeland Handbooks." Map and many illustrations. Evesham: *W. and H. Smith, Ltd.* London: *The Homeland Association, Ltd.*, 1902. 8vo., pp. 170. Price 1s. net, sewed; 1s. 6d. net, cloth.

Evesham stands in the midst of a district rich in natural attractions and in historic associations; and a holiday-maker who made the old town his headquarters, and explored the surrounding country with this charming little book in his pocket, would be sure to have an enjoyable time. Mr.

building now let in shops and tenements, but formerly used as a public market, and for the holding of courts. The ground-floor in those days was open, and was occupied by the vendors' "booths." Here, too, the local authorities held occasionally a "court of pie-powder." "The position of this old booth hall is a very inconvenient one," says Mr. Smith (p. 38), "and the spirit of improvement which marks the recent progress of the borough may at no distant date demand its removal." We seem to have heard that kind of sentiment before, but we do not like to meet with it in such books as this. We cannot attempt any detailed mention of the many places and objects of interest in the lovely country of which Evesham is the centre. One such is shown in the drawing here reproduced, by Mr. B. C. Boulter, of the fine old tithe barn at Middle Littleton, which dates

from the fourteenth century, and formerly belonged to Evesham Abbey. The handbook is well arranged, and should be found most useful by every visitor to the district. The illustrations are a great feature of the little book. There are about a dozen good plates from photographs, and more than forty excellent drawings by Messrs. E. H. New and B. C. Boulter. The charming little headpiece here reproduced, which

away during the last twenty-three years, but practically nothing is said of living poets, except Mr. Swinburne and a few words about Mr. Kipling. The omission of Mr. Austin Dobson's name seems to us specially extraordinary. And surely in such a survey more than a few perfunctory lines should have been given to the younger living poets, and to the tendencies and aims of present-day poetry. Not a

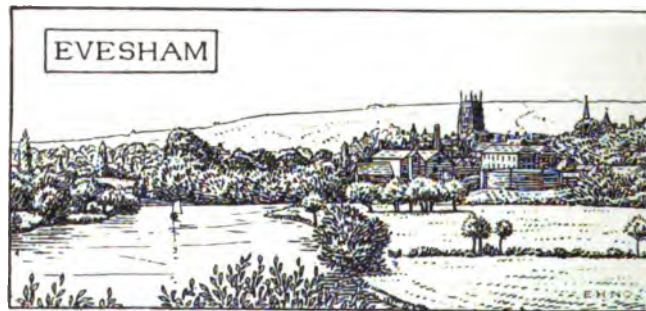


shows the town, with Bredon Hill and the river, as seen from the Great Western Railway bridge, is one of several which adorn the book. For the use of this and the other blocks which illustrate this notice we are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. W. and H. Smith of Evesham, upon whom the printing and general "get up" of the book reflect much credit.

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Vol. XXVIII. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*—vol. iv. of the supplementary issue—covers the ground

single singer of the younger generation is named, nor is any really clear or suggestive summary of contemporary poetic achievement and promise given. The section on "The Novel" is fairly satisfactory, but both "History" and "Biography" are absurdly slight and perfunctory. We expected better things from Mr. Gosse. Turning from "English Literature," the reviewer cannot help being struck by the extent to which the earlier part of this volume illustrates the special need for such supplementary volumes. The articles grouped under the general title "Electricity," and those which follow on "Electricity Supply,"



from Elections to Glamorgan. In the absence of any outstanding article of archaeological interest we naturally turn first to English Literature (since 1879), to which Mr. Edmund Gosse devotes nine pages. The article is written with Mr. Gosse's customary grace of style, but does not strike us as quite satisfactory in all respects. Under "Poetry" much, naturally, is said of the great singers who have passed

"Electro-Chemistry," "Electromagnet," and "Electro-Metallurgy"—filling altogether more than 120 pp.—are an eloquent testimony to the immense advances in this branch of science which the last twenty years have seen. Other noteworthy scientific articles are those on "Engines," "Embryology," "Fungi," "Geology," and "Geometry." "Experiments on Animals," by Dr. Stephen Paget, will find many

non-scientific readers. Among the biographical contributions Dr. Henry Van Dyke's "Emerson" is particularly good, and so are Mr. G. W. E. Russell's "Gladstone," and the Rev. W. Hunt's "Freeman." Mr. Gosse writes well on two authors so dissimilar as Edward FitzGerald and Gustave Flaubert. We had noted many other articles for comment, but space fails. In general the volume is fully up to the high level of its predecessors, and, although different readers will probably grumble at the too great or too little space allotted to this or that subject, it is on the whole excellently edited. One of the best things in the volume will probably be overlooked by many of those who will use it for purposes of reference, and that is Sir Leslie Stephen's Prefatory Essay on "The Growth of Toleration." These introductory papers are a most attractive feature of the new volumes.

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Among the pamphlets before us are several which deserve notice. First comes *Lincolnshire in Roman Times* (Louth: Goulding and Son), by the Rev. Edward H. R. Tatham, originally read as a paper before the Louth Antiquarian Society. As the pamphlet contains more than fifty closely-printed pages, Louth antiquaries must be a patient race. But if the paper is long—for reading as a paper—it is well worth issuing in pamphlet form for reading at leisure. Mr. Tatham does not set out to classify and comment on the ordinary kind of Roman "finds," but to study the condition of the county in Roman times, and he has done good service, especially in his attempts to trace the secondary or vicinal ways which left both sides of the Ermine Street, and to plan out the Roman system of canalization, and the network of embankments by which the Romans attempted to reclaim the Fen district. The subject is too large for a single paper, and as regards some parts Mr. Tatham does little more than indicate directions in which research is desirable; but for what he has done in this well-printed pamphlet he deserves hearty thanks. *The Sin of Witchcraft* (London: D. Nutt. Price 1s. net), with a curious medieval illustration on the title page, is a paper read by Mr. Alexander Pulling before the Hitchin Society of Arts and Letters. It gives a readable and comprehensive survey of a very wide subject. Mr. A. R. Goddard sends us his interesting study of *Nine Men's Morris, an Old Viking Game*, reprinted from the "Saga-Book" of the Viking Club. Another reprint before us is that by Mr. John Robinson of a paper on the *History of Sunderland Church and Parish*, which he read before the Sunderland Antiquarian Society. It has several excellent illustrations, and, among other matter, interesting notes on pews and pew customs. Mr. Robinson has added to his paper a notice of the churchyard and its monuments, with a selection of epitaphs. Finally, we have No. 10 of the *Hull Museum Publications*—sold for a penny at the Museum—which contains, *inter alia*, an account of the proceedings at the reopening of the Museum a few months ago. From this it is clear that the curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., had a very heavy task in classifying and rearranging the exhibits after the transfer of the Institution from the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society to the Corporation, and that the task has been most admirably performed.

In the *Architectural Review*, September, is given the second chapter, dealing with Norman sculpture, of the most valuable study of "Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England" by Messrs. E. S. Prior and Arthur Gardner. It is lavishly illustrated, and deserves the attention of all archaeologists. The other contents of the number are attractive as usual. Among the many illustrations Mr. Muirhead Bone's fine drawing of St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge, is specially noteworthy. The *Genealogical Magazine*, September, has the conclusion of "A Pedigree in Rhyme," and of the article on "The Age of Heraldry." Mr. Fox Davies concludes his paper on "The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms," and there are contributions on "The Arms of the English Royal Family," and "The Arms of Maltravers." Other periodicals on our table are the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, July and August; the *Architects' Magazine*, August, with an article on "Italian Campaniles"; and *Sale Prices*, August 31.



## Correspondence.

### MOATED MOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I HAVE read with much interest Mr. J. A. Rutter's paper, which appeared in your issue of this month. The question as to whether moated mounds are of Saxon, Norman, or even of British origin will, I hope, engage the attention of the learned men who are about to supply the matter for the compilation of our county histories. I think there has been too much generalization upon the subject of their origin, and that each instance should be put to the test of its own merits, and that in a few typical and untouched examples excavation should be undertaken. Again, too much value should not be attached to the name designating the site of these mounds. Upon the borders of Montgomeryshire, where there are a number of these structures, the term "burh" is not used, but rather castell or moat.

Further, with regard to the word "mote" or "moat," the derivation of which is generally ascribed to the old French *mote*, an embankment, this, I opine, is not necessarily so. Is it not almost equally possible that the term is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "mōt," "gemōt," a meeting-place? Both words are spelt "mote" in Middle or Early English. Is it not possible that some of these mounds were used as meeting-places for the Anglo-Saxon Folk-moot, as well as for defensive purposes?

Mr. Rutter incidentally mentions that the structure at Montgomery, according to Mrs. Armitage, has no mound. This is not the case, for at Hendomin, one mile from the town and its Norman castle, there is a well-marked example of a moated mound, and I presume this is the structure to which Mrs. Armitage refers. The mound is about 40 feet in height, with a flat top, and is surrounded by a well-marked ditch, which is continued in an eastward direction, so as to

enclose a semicircular space of considerable dimensions. The whole area covered by these works is about one acre. The existence of this moated mound in close proximity to the Norman castle, whose history is a well authenticated one, points, I think, to a previous or Anglo-Saxon rather than a Norman origin.

T. DAVIES PRYCE, M.R.C.S.

August 29, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the interesting article in the *Antiquary* for August by J. A. Rutter on "Moated Mounds," there is a slight slip which I trust the author will excuse me for correcting. In the list given at the end of the paper, Merdon Castle, near Hursley, is described as being in *Wills*. It is really in Hants. Hursley is between Winchester and Romsey, and at least 9 miles from the Wiltshire border, and Merdon is rather to the east of Hursley. I should not have troubled you about such a seeming trifle, but I know from experience how much the usefulness of such lists is diminished when such errors remain uncorrected.

N. C. H. NISBETT,  
Local Secretary (Winchester)  
Hants Archaeological Society.

Dalzell, Worthy Road,  
Winchester.

TO THE EDITOR.

The initial difficulty seems to be with the spelling of the word "moat," for we have the "moot hill," a place of tribal resort for discussion; the moat or *motte*, supposed to be fortified; and the defensive moat, a ditch, sometimes dry, sometimes tidal. As to Norman usage, it does seem certain that the Saxons raised artificial mounds, as better suited to their habits than the Celtic hill forts, often on chalk. The Dane John at Canterbury was probably Saxon, adjoining the Norman Castle; Sueno the Saxon had such at Rayleigh in Essex, surmounted by a palisade; his descendants became Normanized, and the line ended in Bouchier Devereux and Berners.

A. H.

#### MAIDEN CASTLES, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR.

May I ask you to make two corrections in the list I sent you which appeared in August. Aberdeen occurs twice. This was due to my adding six instances obtained later and forgetting I had already included one of them. I only know of one case in Aberdeenshire, that at Garioch. Mallerstang must also be withdrawn, as a friend had given me information of the name as there applied, which further inquiry does not confirm. This reduces the list to thirty-one examples.

If Mr. Cooper will turn to the fourteenth volume of the *Antiquary*, p. 86, he will find a reference to a charter of 1150, in which a parcel of land is given to a local hospital, "and besides this the back of a certain hill which is called Maydencastell, as the old ditch descendeth in the water toward Lede." With this clue he may help us by identifying the site. Later

on perhaps you will let me return to the subject, but I would define my statement as to the occurrence of the name in *Saxon*, not Gaelic, Irish, or Cymbric districts, as applying to *campes*, not places. The close of the sentence shows this, for it says that early strongholds abound in the Celtic lands even more numerous than in Saxonized territory, and yet the name seems not to be applied to them there. The correspondence is full of interest, and if Mr. Mac-Ritchie would kindly supply the names of any instances in Scotland omitted from my list, he will add to my debt, and enable us to map them with the rest.

A. R. GODDARD.

September 9, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR.

Permit me to mention another derivation of the word "maiden," which is, perhaps, unknown to Mr. A. R. Goddard. In various castles there is frequently one tower called the "maiden's" tower, as in Lord Surrey's sonnet at Windsor:

With eyes cast up into the maiden's tower.

In a note upon the word in the "History of Poetry," vol. iii., page 13, T. Warton proves that it had no reference to the fair sex or the tower's never having been taken, but was simply a corruption of the old French word *magne*, great. Another form in common use among old writers is "main," as the mainland, the Spanish main, where main is used for the open sea, but still keeping to the meaning—great.

HAROLD SANDS.

Graythorne, Tenterden,  
August 29, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR.

Is it not probable that the words "maiden bowers" are simply the Saxon *magth*, clan or tribe, *dun*, hill, *burh*, a town or fortification? I find from Hall's "A.S. Dictionary" and Sweet's "Primer" that *magth* was pronounced *mayth*, and that the *h* in *burh* had the Scotch sound of *ch* in loch; hence the name No. 1 in Mr. Goddard's list was probably spelt very nearly the way it was spoken in Somersetshire. It would appear, therefore, that maiden bower is only a slight corruption of *magth-dun-burh*—viz., the hill town of the tribe or clan. There is a Maybury near Woking, but I am unable to say whether it has earthworks or not. I may mention that the Saxon word for maid was *maegh* (without the elongating accent), and was pronounced *mæth*.

G. GIBBONS.

Tilforth, Farnham.

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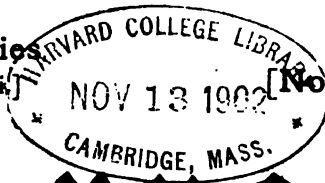
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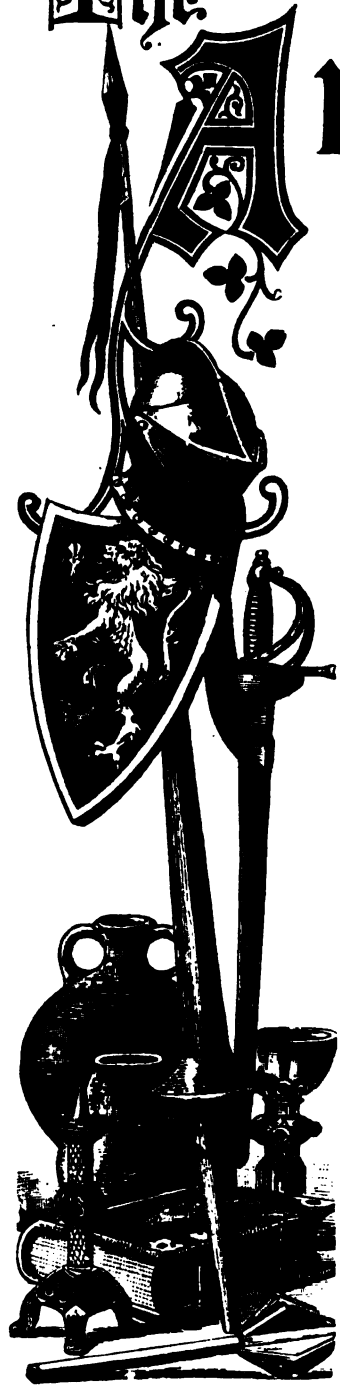
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# The Antiquary.

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## Notes of the Month.

THE chief academical ceremony in connection with the celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Bodleian Library took place on October 9 in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, and despite the fact that term had not then commenced, was very numerously attended by senior members of the University. The proceedings included the presentation of addresses by representatives of British and foreign Universities, the conferment of numerous honorary degrees, and the delivery of a Latin oration by the Public Orator, Rev. Dr. Merry, Rector of Lincoln College. Later many of those present were conducted over the library, where they were shown some of its most valuable possessions.

The celebration was brought to a conclusion with a grand banquet in the hall of Christ Church, at which the Vice-Chancellor presided. Sir R. Jebb proposed the toast of "The Pious Memory of Sir Thomas Bodley." Referring to the library, he said never had any similar institution of comparable rank been in the same sense the creation of one man. Bodley had, indeed, won an imperishable crown—a crown of immense gratitude, which knew no limit of country or of age. Sir E. Maunde Thompson gave "The Bodleian Library." Dr. Ince, the senior curator, replied. He said they greatly needed funds for their work. People could confer no greater benefit on learning in general in England than by placing within the control of the University some ample means for the extension and enlargement of the Bodleian

VOL. XXXVIII.

Library. The United States Ambassador at Berlin (Dr. White), in acknowledging the toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Sir William Anson, M.P., said he firmly believed, whatever might be the utterance of sensation-mongers, Jingo orators, and the yellow press in various countries, that the multiplication of such celebrations as these, ineffective as at first sight they might seem in promoting peace, were likely to render great service in that direction.

✿ ✿ ✿  
"I pray you write to John Smith that I may be furnished against Easter with a thousand chains." Thus, it is interesting to recall in connection with the tercentenary of the Bodleian Library, did Sir Thomas Bodley address "good Mr. James," the first librarian, who received £40 a year, in order that "if God send my books safe out of Italy" each should be safeguarded. The volumes were chained to the desks, and readers were enjoined to fasten the clasps and strings, to untangle the chains, and to leave the books as they found them. Bodley did not believe in giving admission to all and sundry: "A grant of so much scope would but minister occasion of daily pestering all the room with their gazing and babbling and trampling up and down, disturbing out of measure the endeavours of those that are studious."

✿ ✿ ✿  
Lady Gregory contributes to the October *Monthly Review* some translations from the Irish of quaint songs sung by the peasantry in the West of Ireland, particularly in Galway and the Arran Isles, which she has collected herself. Her own opinion of the Irish folk ballads she expresses thus: "The very naïveté, the simplicity of these ballads make one feel that the peasants who make and sing them may be trembling on the edge of a great discovery, and that some day, perhaps very soon, one born among them will put their half-articulate, eternal sorrows and laments and yearnings into words that will be their expression for ever, as was done for the Hebrew people."

✿ ✿ ✿  
Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt writes: "I should be glad to learn whether there is any probability that the James Shirley mentioned as officiat-

ing in 1622 as Treasurer of the New Plymouth Planation was the dramatist of that name. He was then twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age. I perceive that in the latest biographies there is a gap between 1619 and 1623, leaving the transactions of those years to be accounted for."



New light has been thrown on "The Dance of Death" in art (which was so long regarded as a peculiarity of the Renaissance period) by a recent "find" in Egypt, says the *Athenæum* of October 11, which has just been presented to the Louvre Museum. Until the last century it was supposed that ancient art avoided the representation of the skeleton. The first proof to the contrary was exhibited by the discovery of the Boscoreale silver treasure, now also in the possession of the Louvre. Among other artistic works in this collection there are two silver bowls ornamented with skeletons. After attention had once been called to this discovery the occurrence of skeletons upon antique gems and terra cottas began to be noticed. A writer in the *Kölnische Zeitung* asserts that the artistic use of the skeleton had its roots in the art of Alexandria, which, in contrast to that of ancient Greece, showed a marked preference for realistic figures, and even for artistic rendering of the grotesque, abnormal, and horrible. The recent Egyptian gift to the Louvre exhibits "skeleton-art," to use the writer's phrase, in much the same fashion and perhaps with the same twofold moral as we are familiar with in Holbein and his contemporaries. Upon an earthen drinking-cup, richly painted and ornamented, there are seven dancing and grinning skeletons, each of whom is whirling with drunken joviality a Bacchic thyrsus. The figures seem to be saying to the drinkers who used the cup, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow you will be one of us." This, as the writer observes, was the real Alexandrian philosophy of life. From the point of art, however, it is a fresh proof that when a school of artists endeavours to start upon an entirely new road it often unconsciously stumbles into an old one.



The new volume of the Historical Manuscripts Commission deals with the papers in the possession of the Marquis of Ormonde at

Kilkenny Castle. These are only a remnant but an interesting remnant, of the great mass of documents left by the first Duke of Ormond—he did not use the final "e"—the great Royalist and friend of Charles II. The most interesting of the Duke's papers are included in the Carte collection in the Bodleian Library.



In another recent publication of the Commission—the ninth part of the calendar of the Cecil Manuscripts—there is a curious glimpse of a man whose name is well known to antiquaries. Among the miscellaneous letters addressed to the great Elizabethan statesman is one from a Mr. Thomas Browne, who sets forth in detail the cruel persecutions suffered by "Ralph Agas, a skilled surveyor of lands dwelling at Stoke, next Nayland, in Suffolk," whereby his protégé, with his family, is threatened with utter ruin. This Agas is, we take it, no other than the Ralph Agas to whom we are indebted for that wonderful old folding map, or bird's-eye view, of London in the days of Elizabeth, which is prized by all Shakespearean students.



Owing to the Strand improvement scheme one of the oldest Roman Catholic churches in London, that of SS. Anselm and Cecilia, in Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is to disappear. Its foundation dates back to 1648, when it was the chapel of the Sardinian Embassy, and was one of the old embassy chapels in London enjoying the protection of foreign Courts. During the "Gordon Riots" the Sardinian Chapel was burnt down by the mob, while those of Warwick Street and Wapping suffered severely. From an architectural point of view the Lincoln's Inn church is an interesting piece of old work, the sanctuary being generally believed to be by Inigo Jones.



From Athens it is reported that M. Sotiriadis, superintendent of antiquities, in the course of excavations near Chæronea, in Bœotia, has discovered the spot where, according to Plutarch, the Macedonians buried their dead after their fateful victory. A number of skeletons (Reuter says) have been unearthed in a good state of preservation, and near one of them

was found a large pike of the kind which was used by the Macedonian soldiery.



The Library Association held its annual meeting at Birmingham on September 23 and following days. Most of the papers read were either of a technical or general literary character. Among those which touched upon the work of the past may be named "John Baskerville and his Work"—an appropriate topic in Birmingham—by Mr. R. K. Dent, and "An Italian Librarian of the Seventeenth Century: Antonio Magliabecchi," by our contributor, Dr. W. E. A. Axon.



An interesting find of ancient Roman coins was recently made by two Italian peasants named Silvestrelli at Vergnacco, near Udine. The *Popolo Romano* states that, while working among the foundations of an old house belonging to them, they came upon an amphora filled with ancient silver coins in a beautiful state of preservation. They bore the effigies of Julius Cæsar, Marc Antony, and Augustus, and other Emperors. Some bore the impress of the historic she-wolf.



During the construction of the new main line of the Great Western and Great Central Railway Companies in the neighbourhood of High Wycombe, Bucks, an ancient flint-mine was discovered in the first week of October in the course of excavating a hill overlooking the old rifle-butts. The cutting shows that the chalk has been disturbed by man right across it for a considerable depth. In place of the usual hard layers of chalk and rows of flint strata, the visitor sees masses of crumbled chalk mingled with sand and lumps of clay. Many of the disintegrated blocks bear the marks made by the stag's-horn picks of the prehistoric workmen. Another peculiarity about this hill is that it has been, as the sides of the cutting show, ransacked of its layers of flint. The cutting on the adjacent hill contains many flints. The above facts, coupled with the discovery of a pick made of the antler of a stag, with its points worn smooth by tapping the chalk, prove that this is the site of an ancient flint-mine, where many centuries ago the inhabitants of the Chilterns obtained the material wherewith to make their

axes, knives, spears, and arrows. The hill has evidently been worked with great industry over a long period of years, and systematically despoiled of its stores of flints.



Among Mr. David Nutt's announcements for the autumn and winter season we note several folk-lore books which should be of interest—Dr. Maclagan's *The Evil Eye in the Superstitious Beliefs and Practices of the Gaelic-speaking Highlanders*, a supplement to Mr. Elworthy's work on the subject; two numbers of the second series of *Popular Studies in Romance, Mythology, and Folk-Lore*, with new volumes in the "Grimm Library," and of the publications of the Irish Texts Society, and the first volume of a new "Irish Saga Library." The last-named will be *The Courtship of Ferb*, an old Irish romance, probably composed in the eighth or ninth century, and transcribed in the twelfth century into the Book of Leinster. It will be translated into English prose and verse by Mr. A. H. Leahy, and will be issued with frontispiece, decorative title-page, and decorative cover by Miss Caroline Watts, at the modest price of 2s. net. It is much to be hoped that this new development of Mr. Nutt's scholarly enterprise may be entirely successful.



The crannog at Langbank on the south side of the Clyde, the discovery of which was recorded at p. 156 of last year's *Antiquary*, has been further explored by Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot. A Glasgow newspaper says: "The present series of explorations has shown the plan on which the framework of the crannog has been put together. There is a main circle from 60 to 63 feet in diameter. Within the circle, the outer line of which consists of timbers laid end to end, and retained by piles driven vertically into the blue mud at the bottom of the Clyde, are two timber frameworks made of logs crossing and recrossing each other. Among the bones found in the timberwork are deer horns, on which some sharp instrument has been used, and pieces of shale with inscribed ornaments, one of the ornaments being a rude representation of a face. Some hammered stones are supposed to be the remains

of early stone implements. However, a bronze fibula is the most distinctive and interesting of the 'finds.' It is of the usual shape of early brooches—that is, the circle is left incomplete. The pin, it may be stated, is still in position. It is very small, being only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter. Great care has been taken by Mr. Bruce to preserve as far as possible the plan of both structures." A committee of the Glasgow Archæological Society has been giving aid in the work of exploration, which is now stopped for the winter.



In 1538, when Henry VIII. rooted up Thomas à Becket's grave and erased his name from the scroll of saints, he also ordered that all pictures, stained-glass windows, and frescoes bearing upon the life of the saint should be destroyed. In some churches where St. Thomas was held in special honour the law was evaded by superimposing another picture over the forbidden one. On the north wall of the church at South Newington, near Banbury, there is a crudely executed fresco of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem. From the effects of age and damp this fresco is gradually disappearing, and now through the colossal donkey on which our Lord is represented riding can be seen the figure of the murdered Archbishop, prone on the chancel steps. Gradually, possibly, the whole underlying fresco of the murder of St. Thomas at Canterbury will come into view, and it is evidently of far higher artistic merit than the hastily-executed covering one.



Several other discoveries are reported from various parts of the country. Mr. Talfourd Ely has been digging on the Roman site in Hayling Island, and says that considerable light has thus been thrown on the arrangement and plan of the buildings excavated by him in previous years. The remains of a Roman villa, with hypocaust, have been found at Penydarren Park, Merthyr. At Pennance Farm, Budock, Cornwall, a labourer lately unearthed two Roman coins of Constantinus and Maximianus in splendid condition. In the north, most interesting work has been done by the Scottish Society of Antiquaries on the site of the Roman

camp at Castlecary, Dumbarton. The outline of the whole camp, which is 450 feet from east to west by 350 feet north and south, can be traced, and the massive outer wall, nearly 8 feet thick, has come as a great surprise even to experts such as Mr. Haverfield, who has said that there is no finer specimen of Roman work in Britain. The north gateway is uncovered, with the drains and latrines to the east; in a long building, also on the east, some handfuls of black wheat were discovered. Large quantities of charred wheat were found here about a hundred years ago, when the place was a kind of quarry. The North British Railway cuts the camp in two to the east of Castlecary station. The excavations in the field to the south of the railway have resulted in displaying the south gateway and what is evidently a guard-house at the west corner. A well has been examined for some 30 feet to the north of the railway embankment. It is possible that the workmen may go down some 10 feet further. Some sandals and the remains of footgear have been unearthed in various stages of decay. From the well, preserved in peat, what is believed to be a ballista bullet was picked up lately. The "finds" of importance have already been lodged with Dr. Anderson for the Antiquarian Museum. Several interesting sketches of the Castlecary discoveries appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of October 4.



Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, the author of *A History of London Bankers*, is now engaged in revising his book, *The Signs of Old Lombard Street*, a new edition of which will be published shortly by the Leadenhall Press, Limited. Since the first edition appeared the author has succeeded in unearthing other signs which had escaped his former researches. The new edition will contain much additional matter on this fascinating subject, and will be issued at a popular price.



Amongst the forthcoming publications of the Royal Historical Society in its "Camden Series," vol. x. of the *Camden Miscellany* will contain the texts of two contemporary diaries of some importance. One of these

is the journal of Sir Thomas Hoby during his embassies on the Continent under Edward VI. and Mary, edited by Mr. Edgar Powell; the other is the commonplace book of Sir Roger Wilbraham, Master of the Requests under Elizabeth and James I. The latter, which has been edited for the Society by Mr. Spencer Scott, will, it is believed, be found to preserve some important State papers, including reports of Council meetings and royal speeches in Parliament which possibly do not exist elsewhere.



The *Builder* of October 4 had a very interesting article on the great church at Hartland—the “cathedral of North Devon,” as it has often been called—with an excellent description of its finest feature, “the singularly handsome and effective screen which stretches right across the nave and aisles in a line with the east wall of the small transepts.” The church accounts for the seventeenth century, which are still extant, show that the screen was twice painted during that period at a cost of about 10s. each time.



The German Oriental Society has been most successful in its explorations at Abu-Sir in Egypt, and most interesting “finds” were distributed among the Berlin museums during the month of October. One of the most important discoveries was a perfectly preserved mummy of Jen Em Jechvet, the high priest of the temple, who died about 2,000 years before Christ. The body was found in a family vault, which also contained the remains of his priest and reader and their wives. Only three tombs of such an age have been found in good preservation during the last century, and this is the first time that the contents have been brought safely to Europe. Jen lay in his coffin enveloped in a brown linen shroud, just as he had been placed there 4,000 years ago. In accordance with the fashion of the time, he has small side-whiskers and a longer tuft on his chin, and his eyes are made to appear unnaturally long by means of the careful application of rouge. The wig, which is large and parted down the middle, has a

bluish tint verging on green, and must originally have been the colour of lapis lazuli, in imitation of the hair worn by Egyptian gods. The mummy was lying slightly on the left side, as Egyptians sleep to-day, and the head rested on a support such as is still in use in the Soudan. The eyes are turned towards the rising sun. Two staffs were found beside the body, and a little wooden statue.



The Rev. T. G. Crippen, the librarian of the Congregational Library in Farringdon Street, recently made an interesting “find” of great historical interest. A parcel of letters, which has remained unopened for many years, was mislabelled, and when opened was found to contain papers ranging in date from 1621 to about 1850. The oldest document refers to certain transactions affecting Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and is signed by Lawrence Chadderton, the first Master of that famous seminary. An undated letter from one J. Ball, somewhere in the West Country, severely criticises Archbishop Williams, and charges him with obstructing a movement for settling a large number of Protestant Bohemian refugees in England lest their influence should strengthen Puritanism. A letter of particular interest, says the *Daily News*, is dated July, 1692, from one evidently writing with some authority, which indicates a half-formed project in the mind of King William III. of making some partial restitution to the poorer Nonconformists who had been plundered at the time of the Revolution, and an undated letter, probably written a few months before the Revolution, narrates the persecution endured by a village tradesman in Devonshire on account of his Nonconformity. Other documents of importance include letters addressed to Robert Nelson, the non-juror, several letters written to Zachary Gray, the antagonist of Daniel Neal; a number of American autographs, including two MS. sermons by Cotton Mather, and a holograph letter of four foolscap pages by Jonathan Edwards. There are some letters referring to the Chatterton forgeries, and an autograph memorandum by Robert Raikes, the so-called founder of Sunday-schools. Many of the important, together with the most curious of these papers

and letters will, it is expected, be published among the future *Transactions* of the Congregational Historical Society.

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A firm of auctioneers advertising lately the sale of a mansion known as Tooting Hall, Mitcham Road, Tooting, announced that the building was of exceptional interest from the literary point of view, as it was for years the residence of Daniel Defoe; and some of the newspapers improved upon this by stating that *Robinson Crusoe* was written within the walls of the Hall. But this myth was exploded long ago. Mr. W. E. Morden, in his *History of Tooting*, shows that the house in question was built long after Defoe's day.

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At the first meeting of the Bibliographical Society for the new session, held on October 20, Mr. Falconer Madan read "Notes on the Oxford Press, especially with reference to fluctuations in its output." At the second meeting, on November 17, Mr. Charles Sayle will read a paper on "English Initial Letters."



## The Later Conspiracy under Mary Tudor.

BY CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

**A**FTER a happy and brilliant childhood, a youth of constant humiliation and repression, and a brave, short, and successful struggle with Northumberland, Mary Tudor, the first Princess of Wales, was proclaimed the first Queen Regnant of England in August, 1553. Since the Conquest no other woman, except Matilda, had been named in the succession. Mary had no Stephen to intervene; the claims of the Red and White Roses were united in her person; her father had by will left her the crown after her brother Edward VI. But he had branded her with illegitimacy, which was a legal bar to the succession, and by that will he had limited her in all her actions through the Council he had chosen. Never sovereign came to a throne with higher ideals, nor sat on it with

a more abiding sense of responsibility. Mary had three chief aims—to rehabilitate the good name of her sainted mother, to make firm her position as a woman upon the throne, and to bring back her erring country to the fold of the true Church.

Her first act was to declare her mother's divorce unlawful and her own birth legitimate; her second to abrogate all Edward's laws concerning religion and the marriage of priests. She opened the next year by enacting the great charter of womanhood, by the right reading of which all the legal and illegal quibbles about the eligibility of women to public offices might have been avoided. For the Act declares that the kingly office and prerogative are the same, whether vested in male or female. All powers of a King belong to a Queen, sex making no distinction in privilege.

Hardly had she seated herself upon the throne than the question of her marriage arose. She felt that she could best fulfil what she conceived to be her mission by a union with a powerful Catholic Prince. Philip, son of her old friend and cousin the Emperor, presented every advantage except that of suitability in age. But great crowned heads had too limited a range of selection to insist on every desirable point. She was politic, if not patriotic, in her decision. She overbore some of her Council by her determination, and others were enlightened by Spanish gold. But she had to dismiss one Parliament and pack another before even a show of assent could be wrung from the members. Mary knew, but ignored, the feelings of her people. By January, 1533-34, the marriage articles were finally settled, and the marriage published by the Bishop of Winchester, and "heavily taken of sundry men." Protestants trembled for their threatened religious liberty, and patriotic Englishmen of both creeds for their country's independence. Could Mary not be contented with Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, descended from the second daughter of Edward IV., as she from the elder? He was English at least, though prison-bred, and weak of will.

There was active discontent both in the East and West Country. But there is a long stride between discontent and rebellion. This stride was taken, perhaps unconsciously,



as he stated afterwards, by Sir Thomas Wyatt, son of the Renaissance poet. He expected the country would rise with him to bear witness against the unpopular marriage. His rash march to London, the excitement in the Metropolis, the terror in the Court, the brave demeanour of the Queen, her trust in Pembroke, his skilful management of affairs, the *mêlée* near Charing Cross, and the surrender of the leader, have often been fully dealt with. The execution of Wyatt was a necessary consequence. Her advisers assured Mary that it was her previous clemency which had made her hands weak, and, acting on their suggestions, she struck the first note of a severity foreign to her nature, yet always associated with her name. The Duke of Suffolk's association, after a free pardon, with Wyatt, led not only to his just execution, but to the execution of his daughter, the Lady Jane, and of her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley.

Mary went on with her matrimonial plans, was formally betrothed in March, and married in July, and from that time the influence of Philip told on her government in a double way: her decisions concerning the Church were coloured by his foreign religious advisers, and her insular policy was determined by the needs and schemes of Spain. She laid down her father's hard-won title of Head of the Church, and handed back her ecclesiastical polity to the dominance of the Pope. She repaired and reopened, so far as she could, the monasteries, and would have restored the Church lands had not the present holders made clear to her that they would not brook interference with their possessions. She restored what she could from Crown property.

Through her submission to the Church her ecclesiastics wrought on her conscience until her natural clemency gave way, and she left in their hands the fate of heretics. They promptly revealed their scheme. Dissent was to be terrorized into submission. The first to suffer martyrdom, on February 4, 1554-55, was John Rogers, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, the editor and part-translator of *Matthew's Bible*. Thereafter fire after fire was kindled, and the smoke thereof spread abroad amidst the people clouds of wrath,

protest, and discontent, rather than terror. The influence of a Spanish King was unquestionably bad in the council-chamber of an English Queen. For the first time Englishmen became doubtful of the virtue of wifely obedience. They writhed as they saw their King becoming more powerful by the threatened retirement of his father the Emperor, treat England as a subordinate part of his own domains, and draw thence both troops and money for his Continental wars against his clear agreement. His coldness, his pride, his ignorance of the English character, all tended to make men dislike Philip personally. It did not mend matters when he began to neglect their Queen. The expectation of a royal heir kept the people anxious for a time, and the disappointment therein happened in the manner most galling to the national spirit. They became indignant with the Queen for this misfortune, and more determined than ever that Philip should not be crowned. And then he went abroad in September, 1555. The depressing events of her life, the asceticism of her religion, the unsatisfied yearnings of her affectionate heart, the continued inclemency of the weather, the unprosperous state of the country, and the far-reaching echoes of her people's murmurings, produced in Mary's heart a profound gloom. The constitutional weakness which had carried off all the other children of Henry and Catharine began to assert itself in her. She failed rapidly. She was accounted an old woman at thirty-seven, an age at which her sister Elizabeth frolicked and flirted with juvenile enjoyment.

Her Churchmen urged her to more activity in the matter of heresy. Many of her Protestant subjects fled abroad, though every port was watched. The people murmured among themselves: Was there to be a new conquest of England by the Spaniards? Was the Spanish religion to be forced on the English people by Spanish methods? Rumours of plots filled the air, foreshadowings of plots absorbed the Council. The Lady Elizabeth was surrounded by spies; her servants were always being arrested and examined.

The outcome of many minor schemes, the union of many centres of discontent, the

second plot of Mary's reign was planned under circumstances that yet require elucidation. The inspiration was purely patriotic, and not personal, not even altogether religious. The Spanish marriage had split the English Catholic party into two, and many patriotic spirits of that faith joined the ranks of discontent. It was a more thorough and more leisurely plot than Wyatt's, practicable too, and with a reasonable prospect of success. Had the Earl of Pembroke moved in it, as some of the conspirators seemed to think he intended to do, there is no doubt that its aims would have become accomplished facts.

The importance of this second plot has been belittled by historians. It is hardly alluded to in the Reports of the Proceedings of the Privy Council, but that is probably owing to the profound secrecy with which the affair had to be dealt with. It had been revealed to Cardinal Pole, and he was justly doubtful of the attitude even of some of the Council towards it. A careful study of the State Papers shows how widespread were its ramifications. Unfortunately the clerk employed in the chief examinations wrote a villainous hand. Froude, at least, did not take the trouble to decipher many of his hieroglyphics. Thereby he confuses some of the names, incidents, and dates, and has missed the whole of the set in which I am most concerned.

The main idea was to banish the Spaniards, to get back England for the English, to send the Queen over to her husband wherever he might be, to crown in her place Elizabeth, first marrying her to the Earl of Devonshire, her nearest male relative of the blood royal of England. There were four chief branches of the main plot, each carried on by members having little communication with each other, but having a sublime confidence that they would all work together to make their country free, and that, when the time was ripe, the Lords, as well as the people, would join them, instead of opposing them. They thought they could find legal support for their action in Henry's will, for he had ordained that if either sister married against the advice of her Council, or *changed the established religion*, she should forfeit her crown.

In spite of the self-sacrificing liberality of

many of the conspirators, it was evident that, to do anything great, a great sum would be required. This was not to be secured by ordinary methods. But in the Exchequer at Westminster there was lying a sum of £50,000, wrung from the people in order to be sent abroad to Philip for his private wars, in express defiance of the marriage articles. They resolved to take possession of this, and employ it for the good of the country that it belonged to.

In order to escape detection and destruction at the outset, they required a base of operations outside the kingdom. They found one in France. That country was an ancient enemy of England, it is true, but a France across the sea was not so exasperating as a Spain upon the throne. An important branch of the scheme was the banding together of the fugitive Englishmen abroad, so that they could be brought over in due time to make an invasion of England by the English. Several conspirators had gone over to France for this purpose. It was a difficult thing to do, for it was illegal to leave the country without permission, and the ports were carefully watched for refugees. But opportunity had been found for many, chief of whom were Sir Henry Dudley, his father-in-law Sir Christopher Ashton, and his son Christopher Ashton the younger, and the two Horseys. This Dudley was not the son or nephew of the Duke of Northumberland, as many say, but the son of Lord Quondam, of the lavish improvident Dudleys of the old stock, whom Northumberland had displaced, and brother of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, who had married Katherine Bridges, the daughter of Lord Chandos and the Queen's Lady-in-Waiting. Dudley had managed to escape by the help, or, at least, the connivance of Richard Uvedale, of Chilling, in the county of Southampton. Though he had an annuity of £80 granted him for services done at Framlingham under the Queen's standard, it was not difficult for an improvident man like him to give colour to his escape by stating that he had been outlawed for debt, as his sister-in-law told the Queen, when she closely questioned her concerning Dudley's intentions. Dudley had gone direct to the French Court, had been received with signal honour by the French king, allowed a private

audience, granted a pension for himself, and others for some of his supporters. The wily King kept her own subjects as pawns to play against the Queen of England, while the fortunes of the League yet hung in the balance. They were allowed to form a troop of Englishmen; the French King was to give them horses and ammunition, and to lend them ships. He also gave them vague promises of liberal money help, which to the minds of the eager conspirators became construed into £100,000. The French Ambassador, who had been resident in England during the last reign, rendered them many friendly offices, chief of which was the securing them the privilege of using a mint in Dieppe to coin money, so that it was not French money. Richard Uvedale\* of Chilling, Captain of the Castle of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, was to give them information which would insure them a safe landing, to spike the fort guns if necessary, and to help them when they had landed.

With these refugees were acting in concert many gentlemen of the West Country. The Carews were to keep the sea, so that no Spaniard could land, in which duty they were aided on the one hand, and hindered on the other, by the privateering exploits of the Killigrews, the Tremaynes, and others, who had taken a fort in Scilly, and there lay in wait, pirate-wise, for Spanish merchantmen. John Throgmorton was the moving spirit of the Metropolitan branch, and planned the removal of the treasure by the aid of Rosey, Keeper of the Star Chamber, and Thomas White, a messenger of the Exchequer. John Throgmorton had rallied many men to the Royal Standard at Framlingham, when English Harry's daughter became the Queen of Englishmen. His heart was still moved by the same patriotic desires. It was the Queen who had changed, not he.

My special interest in the plot arose from my discovery of the curious connection that a literary man bore to its various branches. William Hunnis, who had been "servant to Sir William Herbert" before he became the Earl of Pembroke, was one of the earliest

metrical Psalm-writers; Gentleman of the Chapel under Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; Master of the Children during the latter reign; chief contributor to the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*; writer of many sacred verses; playwright and play-writer to the Court; and the conceiver of the main device at Kenilworth when Elizabeth was welcomed there by her prime subject in 1575, a spectacle which is reasonably supposed to have kindled the imagination of young Shakespeare.

From the confessions connected with this plot can be gleaned much information concerning his experiences during the reign of Mary. We know that he must have been musical, and that he must have taken the oath of allegiance, in common with the others, to the new Sovereign, and have remained in office in the Chapel when the religion was changed. Outside the Chapel he probably followed his literary pursuits, and wrote some of the poems he published later, possibly some of his interludes and plays even, for Mary spent much more upon plays and devices than is commonly believed. We are told that he was handsome and talented, and that he was friendly with Nicholas Brigham, one of the four Keepers of the Exchequer, a literary man, whose works are largely quoted by Bale. Nothing that Brigham has written has otherwise come down to us, except the epitaph he composed for the marble tomb which he built for his beloved Master Chaucer in Westminster Abbey. Another friend of Hunnis was the Rev. John Rogers, who was martyred on February 4, 1554-55. These names must not be forgotten in connection with his history. In the short space available here one cannot attempt to give the whole details of the intricate examinations. The order of the depositions is not the order of history. In the autumn of 1555 the people had shown their restiveness by stoning the warders and brothers of the convent at Greenwich, and by sending up urgent appeals to the Queen to remedy grievances.

A petition had been sent up to the Privy Council which does not seem to have much to do with the subject in hand at first sight, but it must be borne in mind for the under-

\* Machyn, and others who depend on him, call Uvedale Captain of the Isle of Wight, but the Privy Council records show that Girling held that office at that time.

standing of one adventure. Sir Ed. Rouse, late Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; John Parker, Esq., Master of the Rolls; Richard Bethell, Thomas Kent, William Pyers, and others, petitioned for license to fish in the river Ban in Ireland, and in the sea adjoining, and to pass over with ship's tackle and provision, and armour to defend themselves if attacked. This apparently innocent petition was granted, and a reward offered if they apprehended Cole, a notorious Irish pirate (Harl. MS. 643). This must be remembered, as later we find John Bethell acting as captain and manager of this concern.

On December 10 Sir Anthony Kingston took the keys of the House of Commons from the Warden, locked the door, held down the Speaker in the chair, while a vote was passed by acclamation against the proposal to confiscate the goods of those who had gone abroad without leave. For this disorder he was committed to the Tower, but was discharged on the 24th after a humble submission. But the incident rankled in his mind. He and others set about forthwith to work out definite plans of release from a government that they detested. It may be remembered that on January 16, 1555-56, the Emperor resigned most of his dominions, but not his Empire, to his son Philip. On February 3 the five years' truce with France was drawn up, but not signed.

The manner of introduction of William Hunnis to the conspirators is explained in the State Papers. Three weeks after Christmas John Dethick of Westminster at a secret meeting proposed to "make privy to their enterprise one Hunnys, a very handsome man." Thomas White (he who afterwards betrayed them) "doubted the wisdom of letting another intermeddle for fear of disclosures." But Dethick rejoined that there was "no need to doubt this man, for *before*, at the Juego de Cañas or Barrières, he had been appointed with Allday, Cornwall, and others, to the number of twelve, to *kill the King and after him the Queen.*" And being asked how this had not gone forward, he said that a cautious consideration of the consequences "had put them out of stomach for the enterprise," because they had reasoned that whoever should come after should be bound to punish them for an example.

This crude and subordinate plot, which seems entirely to have escaped the suspicion of the Privy Council, or of any modern writer, was probably the result of enthusiastic indignation on the martyrdom of John Rogers, February 4, 1554-55. For the Juego de Cañas alluded to were the games performed by Spanish nobles and gentlemen three days afterwards, at the marriage of Lord Strange, son of the Earl of Derby, to Margaret, the only daughter of the Earl of Cumberland and his wife Eleanor, the second daughter of the Duke of Suffolk and Mary, sister of Henry VIII. The Countess of Cumberland was therefore sister of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, the mother of Lady Jane Grey. Stow and Machyn describe the goodly pastime by cresset light, but know nothing of *the appointed twelve*. The conspirators, who had now modified their plot so as to avoid regicide, were willing to receive Hunnis on this recommendation. Early in February Hunnis was persuaded by Dethick to "use his skill in alchemy" by going over to Dieppe to help them in coining. He asked a day or two to consider; he knew that going abroad without a license was reckoned treason, he knew that coining by a subject was treason (except when done by his late master, the Earl of Pembroke); he distrusted the French promises, he feared the possible consequences. Yet in the end he determined "to leave his living, his friends, and his country," and to cast in his lot with the conspirators. Dethick told him there were thirty knights and many noblemen who could fight well who were in the plot, among others Sir Peter Carew and Sir James Crofts, who was now with the King. Many who were now in attendance on the Queen were in the secret, and would side with the conspirators when they were ready for action.

Dethick again entreated him to use his art in metals, and the opportunity of his friendship with Nicholas Brigham, to forge a key to open the Exchequer chest, and to join in the active and arduous labour of transporting the treasure. From all this it may be gathered that in his former master's service he had learned the art of metal work, to rivet his Lord's armour as page or squire, and that he may have learned the art of

coining when his master's silver was sent to the mint to be coined in Edward's time.

A great blazing comet began to appear in the sky on March 7, supposed to portend the fall of Princes. Men gazed and trembled as it rose, night after night, all but the conspirators, who took it as a good omen.

On March 12 Dethick\* further told Hunnis that Lord Courtenay had petitioned to be allowed to sell land to the amount of £200 by the year, but had only been allowed to part with half. The sum realized was to be given to the conspirators. In February Bethell had also asked Hunnis "to go with him a-fishing" in Irish waters. He agreed to go, but said he could not be ready until mid-April, when Bethell agreed to call for him at Beaumaris. In the beginning of March Hunnis had accidentally met Bethell at Fleet Bridge, and the latter said he was ready to start from St. Katharine's Wharf. Hunnis asked him if he had heard that strangers were about to land, and Bethell said: "I care not what I hear, but I will be sure to serve my country." When Hunnis asked him how, he replied "to keep that no strangers shall land!" to which Hunnis agreed, "Captain, that is well said." John Bendebow of the Chapel had also been getting shovels and spades and poles for Bethell's ship, which Hunnis had thought strange tackle to catch fish withal, and Bowes had been talking to him about the conspiracy.

Sir Anthony Kingston's chief interest lay in the western plot to "send the Queen's Highness over to the King." He said that "the laws of the Realm would hear it. Look to King Henry's will!" This will was kept in the charge of Sir Edmund Peckham, and it seems to have been Kingston who suggested that Harry Peckham should make a copy of that will for their use. Peckham hesitated a little at first about the possible loss of his estate, but Kingston said it would all be made up to him, "For the Lady Elizabeth is a goodly liberal dame, and nothing so unthankful as her sister is. She taketh this liberality of her mother, who was one of the bountifullest of women. For thou hast served the unthankfullest mistress

\* This Dethick was a University man, who had learned logic and philosophy at Balliol College. He had been steward for some time to Lord Grey.

upon the earth, and all she has done has been against her father and her brother, and our sweet Lady Elizabeth!"

Harry Peckham not only made that copy, but signed it, which told hardly against him later. It was left in the charge of his servants, as may be seen by the deposition of Wheyton, which has not been noticed in the annals of this plot because it has been through some misunderstanding entered in the Calendar of State Papers as belonging to the first year of Mary, instead of her third. Harry Peckham had secured the co-operation of the young Verneys, and through them of Lord Bray. They were all related to each other. Much hope was felt by the conspirators in Peckham's influence among men at Court when the time to act should arrive.

(To be concluded.)



## Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

### III.—SWARKESTON MANOR HOUSE, DERBYSHIRE.



THE imposing gate-posts at Swarkeston are still *in situ*. They stand at the entrance of what used to be the drive to the old mansion of the Harpurs. The drive no longer exists, since the house is now a picturesque and ivy-clothed ruin. When we were there in the autumn of 1901 this splendid mantle was profusely in flower, and promised soon to be decked with clusters of the beautiful dark green berries so characteristic of and peculiar to the plant.

In 1357 it was the residence of Thomas de *Swerkston*, and he was probably the builder of some of it, if not all, and it may have been altered or added to by the Rollestons, who next possessed it. There is, in the church near by, a large monument in memory of John Rolleston and his wife, the date being 1482. The alabaster top bears incised drawings of them. The stone is broken and needs repairing, otherwise it is a good example of incised work, in fair condition.

In the sixteenth century the estate was in

the holding of George Findern, of Findern; he had a son, Thomas, who died in 1558, and a daughter, Jane, who became the wife of Sir Richard Harpur, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, so bringing him the large estates of her family. There are no remains of the manor-house of the Finderns; only a few garden flowers that bloom annually, and are known as Findern's flowers in the locality, keep up its memory.

bridge at Burton, and defended it against the Parliamentary forces, but was defeated on January 6 of that year. The Judge's eldest son, Sir John, lived and died at Swarkeston.

The Harpurs came originally from Cherterton, co. Warwick, where Hugh, son of Sir Richard le Harpur, resided in the reign of Henry I.\* They continued to reside there until John le Harpur, whose grand-



FIG. 1.

Per bend sinister, ar. and sa., a lion rampant, counterchanged, within a bordure gobonated, or and gu.

The three shields placed here are Harpur of Swarkeston (Figs. 1 and 2), and Findern (Fig. 3), taken from the tomb in Swarkeston Church. Sir Richard had built a house at Littleover, but removed to Swarkeston, and his son, Sir Richard, continued to reside at Littleover until his death in 1635, and a large monument in the old church there records that event. Colonel Harpur of Littleover in 1648 fortified the

father was living in the sixth year of Edward II., married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Appleby, of Rushall, co. Stafford, from whom the Harpurs of Rushall descended.† The first who settled there was Sir John, who married Elianor, daughter of William Grobere; by her he had three sons, William, Richard, and Henry, and from them are

\* Brayley and Britton, p. 396.

† Pilkington, vol. ii., p. 78.

descended the Harpurs of Littleover, Breadsall, Swarkeston, Twyford, and Calke Abbey. Judge Harpur, of Littleover, was the son of Henry, third son of Sir John, of Rushall, his mother being the above Elianor Grobere. The church at Rushall appears to have benefited greatly by the liberality of John Harpur, Esq. In 1248 the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry ordained the first vicar, for up to that time it had been a chapel of Walsall. The above John, about the year 1444 (22 Henry VI.), endowed the vicarage,



FIG. 2.

Arms of Sir John Harpur—arg., a lion rampant, sa., within a bordure engrailed of the second. Sir John of Calke married Catharine, youngest daughter of Lord Crewe of Steine, Northants, and took the arms of Crewe—azure, a lion rampant arg.

and seems also to have done much towards refurnishing and rebuilding it. He died in 1464, and was interred in the Grey Friars, Lichfield.\* There was an old church book at Rushall given by him, in which the following lines were written. They are very quaint, and we have thought it well to copy them exactly without altering the spelling. It is the more interesting because the book was fastened by a chain; and in the church of Breadsall there are also a number of ancient books in a curious reading-desk which are also attached by chains.

\* *Topographer*, vol. ii., pp. 202, 203.

This present book, legibile in scripture,  
 Herein this place thus tatched to a cheyn  
 Purposed of entent for to endure,  
 And here perpetuelli style to remayne ;  
 Fro eyre to eyre, wherefore uppone peyn  
 Of Cryst is curs of Faders and Moderes  
 Non of hem heus attempt it to dereyne  
 While ani leef goodeli hange with oder ;  
 But for as moche that noo thyng may endure  
 That urtherly ys alwey trowe certeyn  
 Whensoever thys book hereafter in Scripture  
 Eyder in kovering begynneth cause ayeyn  
 All tho therto that diligence doth or peyn  
 Hit to reform be they on or other  
 Have they the pardon that Criste gave Magdaleyn  
 With daili blessing of fader and of moder  
 Gret reason wolde that ev'y creature  
 Meved of corage on hit to rede or seyn  
 Should hym remembre in prayer that so sure  
 Both *preest* and *place* and *Bokes* just ordeyn.  
 At his gret cost John Harpur noght to byn ;  
 Wherfor his eires with all oder  
 As hyly bondon to pray the sovereyn  
 Lord of all Lordes present hym to his moder.

The number of "John Harpurs" renders it difficult to distinguish one from another, but it will have been noticed that the author of the above was an ancestor of Sir John, who was father of Sir Richard, the judge who lived and died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1573), to whose family we have principally to refer in what is to follow. His eldest son, Sir John of Swarkeston, died in 1622, leaving three sons: Sir Richard of Swarkeston, who died in London in 1627 without surviving issue; John of Breadsall, Esq., who married the heiress of Dethick of that place; and Sir Henry of Calke, who was created a baronet in 1626, and died in 1649. Consequently the estates then passed to the only son of John Harpur, Esq., of Breadsall, Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston and Breadsall, which Sir John having only one son, Henry, who died before him, leaving no issue, the whole of the large estates on the decease of Sir John, the last of the Swarkeston and Breadsall branch, became the property of the third baronet, Sir John Harpur of Calke; in that branch they still remain. We have scanned this genealogy thus far because Glover's\* history states that it was Sir Henry, the first baronet, who fortified his house at Swarkeston, which the Parliamentary army destroyed. Sir Henry died thirty-nine years before that event took place, and it was Sir Henry's grandson, as above stated, who eventually succeeded to the estates.

\* Glover, vol. ii., p. 187.

There are considerable ruins of Swarkeston Hall still remaining, and we intended to place here a view of part of the old walls, but unfortunately the exigencies of space have rendered it necessary to omit the sketch we had made. The mansion was large, but was so effectually battered by Sir John Gell's troops, that only a series of woe-begone walls remain, together with some extensive out-

arches are those of Sir John and his first wife, Catharine Howard—gules, a bend, between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent, on the upper end of the bend a mullet sa. for difference. The Howards, after the battle of Flodden, 1513, had for augmentation the royal shield of Scotland in place of the mullet. The arms of Sir John have been given (Fig. 2). It was evidently a place from which ladies



FIG. 3.

Arg., a chevron ingrailed sa., between three crosses formée fitchée, sa.

buildings. What was once the interior of the house is now a flourishing orchard.

There is a very pretty building (Fig. 4) with towers and cupolas still standing near by in very good preservation, and the view placed here will convey a better idea of it than any description. It stands in the corner of a large green, surrounded by walls of the same date as the building, and in which a rather nice entrance still remains in the front wall, not seen in the view. The arms on the shields in the spandrels of the

might watch the various games that went on below, such as bear- and bull-baiting. Not so far distant was Berewardcote, a sufficiently suggestive name. Most likely later in its history less brutal games would be played there, such as bowls and pall-mall, and finally the meets for hounds would assemble there.

It is uncertain whether Charles I. was ever at Swarkeston, but he was, it is said,\* at Tutbury for two weeks in 1634, and from

\* Sir O. Moseley, *Tutbury Castle*, pp. 88, 219.



August 15 to August 23, 1636. He was also in Derby early in the same month of 1635 as he returned from Ripon, together with his nephew, Charles Louis, Elector Palatine, and the Earl of Newcastle. The Corporation presented them with a fat ox, a calf, six fat sheep, and a purse of money. They presented the Elector with twenty broad pieces. This was the year in which Charles had sent his writ for raising ship-money throughout the kingdom. The county was to furnish one ship of 350 tons, 140 men, and charges £3,500. The town was to provide £175, and Chesterfield £50.

September 13 he went through the town again on his way to Shrewsbury. He borrowed £300 of the Corporation, and all the small arms they would furnish, promising to make all good at the end of the war, but he never fulfilled it for reasons which are obvious.

Shortly after this visit of the King the Earl of Essex, Commander of the Parliamentary forces, commissioned Sir John Gell to raise a regiment of which he was to be Colonel and his brother Thomas Lieutenant-Colonel. In October, 1642, he went to Hull, where he obtained a regiment of



FIG. 4.

In August, 1641, the King passed through Derby again. This would be on his way into Scotland about August 12, when he took with him the Crown jewels. There appears to have been some mysterious plotting going on, but nothing satisfactory is known about it. The King was in Scotland until September, and in August 22 of the following year he again passed through Derby on his way to Nottingham Castle, and set up the Royal Standard there, but there was a high wind, and in that exposed situation it was soon blown down, and it was three days before it could be re-erected. This was considered by Charles to be a bad omen, and so it proved to be. On

foot—450 men—with which he marched into Derbyshire; but stopping on their way at Sheffield to quell a mutiny, and this being specially settled, that town lent them “ould calivers with rotten stocks and rusty barrells,”\* for which they seized of ours sixty good muskets.

During the time that Sir John Gell was away, Sir Francis Wortley had at Wirksworth raised “a company of fellowes fyt for such a leader with horse and armes stoln from honest men, where they disposed of other men’s houses and estates for their wynter quarters,” but their comfortable arrangements were upset by the appearance of Sir John at

\* Glover, vol. i., Appendix, p. 14.

Chesterfield, where he remained eight or nine days, and "raysed" 200 men, "some with armes and some without,"\* and on October 26 he marched to Wirksworth, and speedily put Sir Francis "and his rebel rout to flight." At Wirksworth he remained four days, increasing his forces to above 300, and on October 31, 1642, they marched to Derby, and there "hee began to give out comyshons" for his officers, and while there Captain White came from Nottingham with a company of twenty-seven dragoons well armed. These were soon increased to 140. Sir Francis Wortley again put in an appearance at Dale in November, and Sir John and his musketeers had to go and drive him away, the intention of the Royalists being to take Derby if they could, and thus they knew Nottingham would soon be taken, and so all north of the Trent would be theirs. The activity of Sir John Gell and his companions did much to prevent this. The activity of Colonel Gell, however, did not quite please other gentlemen of the county, for the Earls of Devonshire and Chesterfield, together with "the Hygh Sheriffe," Sir John Fitzherbert of Norbury, Sir Edward Vernon, Sir Simon Every, and others, having met together at Tutbury, had sent him a threatening letter, to which he replied "that it seemed strange they should growe so quickly jealous of hym, theyre owne cuntryman wel known to them, and that had no other end than the clearing of his county from thieves and robbers, to mayntaine the lawes of the land and liberties of the subjects, according to the ordynance of Parliament," etc. This was written previously to leaving Chesterfield.

After the exploit at Dale, hearing that the Earl of Chesterfield had fortified his house at Bretby "with 40 musquitiars, horse and seven drakes† (Fig. 5), whereupon hee commanded forth of Derby four hundred ffoott," and Captain White's dragoons and two sakers to the said Earl's house, Major Mollanus being "commander-in-chiefe." "Uppon the appearance of our men, the enemy shott their drakes and musketts at them; but after

halfe a dozen shottes of our saccers and musquetiars, and our men beginning to fall upon their workes, the said Earle with all his fforges ffled away through his parke and so to Litchfield." They then took possession of the house with all the arms and ammunition. They then tried to make a bargain with the Countess, saying that the contents of Bretby would be spared if "shee would give every souldyer halfe a crowne, for to have her house saved from plundering because it was free boottey." This she did not agree to. "Shee had not so much moneyes." Then they would do it for forty marks; but no, she had not the money. They then said they would advance the

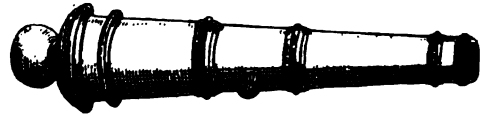


FIG. 5.

money if she would repay them, to which her reply was "that shee would not give them one penny;" and then "indeed the souldyers plundered the house. But the officers saved her owne chamber."

After this skirmish at Bretby, Captain White and his men went to Nottingham Castle, together with Major Mollanus and his 300 "ffoott," and were engaged in fortifying the place. They were there nine or ten days when news was brought to Colonel Gell that Colonel Hastings was at Ashby-de-la-Zouch with 300 horse and 400 "ffoott," and still "raysing as many as he could." Captain White and his company were recalled to Derby, during which time Colonel Hastings had arrived from Ashby, and was fortifying Sir John Harpur's house at Swarkeston in 1642, and strongly fortified the bridge with great earthworks. Accordingly Sir John Gell prepared his whole regiment, and, together with Sir George Gresley's troop of horse, hastened thither and at once attacked them, and "they quitte the house at our fyrst coming, but kept the bridge for a tyme; what in regard of the river Trent which runnes under it, and we could approche it but one way, where they had made a strange bulwarke, the attempt was difficult, yet the valour of our men overcame it, and drove

\* Glover, Gell, M. 9.

† Drakes were small cannon, like that represented, which was sketched from one used by the army of Sir John Gell. They were 5½ to 8-pounders.

both the commanders and souldiers out of the country." They returned to Ashby, and afterwards the Queen went there.

(To be continued.)



## The Limes Britannicus.

BY THE REV. THOMAS BARNES, M.A.

### THE THIRTEEN STATIONS OF THE NOTITIA.

SUB DISPOSITIONE VIRI SPECTABILIS DUCIS BRITANNIARUM.

#### *Præfectus Legionis Sextæ.*

- Præfectus equitum Dalmatarum, Præsidio. —Austerfield.
- Præfectus equitum Crispianorum, Dano.—Doncaster, 9 miles.
- Præfectus equitum Catafractorum, Morbio.—Templeborough, 12 miles.
- Præfectus numeri Barcariorum Tigrisiensium, Arbeja.—Brough, 16 miles.
- Præfectus numeri Nerviorum Dictensium, Dicti.—Buxton, 10 miles.
- Præfectus numeri vigilum, Concangios.—Leek, 12 miles.
- Præfectus numeri exploratorum, Lavatres.—Stone, 15 miles.
- Præfectus numeri Directorum, Veterum, alias Veneris.—Gnosall, 10 miles.
- Præfectus numeri Defensorum, Braboniaco.—Shifnal, 9 miles.
- Præfectus numeri Solensium, Maglovæ.—Quatford, 11 miles.
- Præfectus numeri Pacensium, Magis.—Warhill, 9 miles.
- Præfectus numeri Longovicariorum, Longovicum.—Worcester, 13 miles.
- Præfectus numeri Derventionensis, Derventione.—Tewkesbury, 14 miles.

The thirteen stations of the Limes Britannicus cover a distance of 140 miles.

**B**RITAIN in the early part of the fifth century was ruled by a *vicarius* under the authority of the Proconsul of Africa.\* It was divided into five provinces, two of which, Maxima Cæsariensis and Valentia, were ad-

\* Notitia Utriusque Imperii, cp. *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. xxiii.

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ministered by consulares; three—Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, and Flavia Cæsariensis—by præsides. The military authority was vested in three high officials—the Comes Britanniarum, the Comes Littoris Saxonici per Britannias, and the Dux Britanniarum. The position of the Comes Britanniarum is doubtful. He had, like the others, a large staff, and was supported by six bodies of Equites. His sphere of influence is called Provincia Britannicæ, perhaps in this place equivalent to the whole diocese. It is probable that his military authority extended to all stations which were not under the special organization of the great Border Generals. The position of these Border officials is very clearly stated in the *Notitia*. The Comes Littoris Saxonici had under his disposition—"sub dispositione viri spectabilis Comitum Limitis Saxonici per Britanniam"—the præpositi and tribuni at the several stations, nine in all, on the southern and eastern coast-line, the Limes Saxonicus, which was most exposed to the ravages of the Saxon pirates. The Dux Britanniarum had also a very well-defined sphere of authority, the Limes Britannicus and the Limes per lineam valli. It is important to note the difference in the *Notitia* between the "Duces duodecim," one of which is the Dux *Britannicæ*, and the "Duces Limitum infrascriptorum decem," of which the Dux *Britanniarum* is one. Whoever the Dux *Britannicæ* was, the Dux *Britanniarum* was a Dux limitis.

In a later chapter, "sub dispositione viri spectabilis Ducis Britanniarum" is the Præfectus Legionis Sextæ. There follows a list of thirteen stations, each one ruled by a Præfectus. The first three of these stations are Præsidium, Danum, Morbium; the last three are Magæ, Longovicum, Derventio. After the mention of the last station we read: "Item per lineam valli," followed by a list of twenty-three stations, from Segedunum to Virosidum. The Dux *Britanniarum* was the Dux limitis, and it seems clear from the *Notitia* that there was, in addition to the Limes Saxonicus and the Limes "per lineam valli," with its twenty-three stations, a Limes of thirteen stations, which for want of a definite name may be called the Limes Britannicus.

What was this Limes Britannicus? Is there any clue to its course? The second station, Danum, is certainly Doncaster, which in the earlier days of the Roman conquest was a frontier stronghold on the Don against the powerful tribes of the Brigantes. The eleventh and twelfth stations are Magæ and Longovicum, or, as they are inscribed in the Notitia :

Præfectus numeri Pacensium, Magis.

Præfectus numeri Longovicariorum, Longovico.

The identification of these two stations is suggested by a passage in the appendix to the Chronicon of Florence of Worcester.\* In the brief account of the foundation of the See of Worcester which he prefixes to the list of the Bishops, occurs the following: "Et quia civitas Wigornia tempore quo regnabant Britones vel Romani in Britannia, et tunc et nunc totius Hwicciæ vel Magesitanæ metropolis extitit famosa, cathedram erexit pontificalem digniter in ea." Hwiccia took its name from the number of *vici* or country-seats which the rich provincials of Corinium and Glevum had built in the Severn Valley. They have left traces in the near neighbourhood of Worcester in the place-names Knightwick and Powick; and further south in the direction of Tewkesbury and Gloucester are Wick, near Pershore, Hardwick, and Painswick.† It is not unreasonable, therefore, to identify the Longovicum of the *Notitia* with Worcester, the metropolis of Hwiccia. The station of Magæ in so close proximity to Longovicum in the *Notitia* can scarcely be other than the place—wherever it be—which in this district gave to Florence the name Magesitania.

There is therefore good reason to think that the course of the thirteen stations in the Limes Britannicus lay between the Don and the Severn. These two rivers in the earlier days were the natural frontiers against the Brigantes and the Silures, and the Limes in its origin was probably a means of strengthening this natural frontier, and

\* *Monumenta*, p. 622.

† The salt-towns of Worcester and Cheshire have the termination "wich" not "wick," such as Northwich, Nantwich, Droitwich. Mr. Duignan, in his notes on *Staffordshire Place-Names*, p. 172, makes the Hwiccas the salt-people, but the above interpretation is better.

guarding the integrity of the province. It is important to note the period at which the Roman province was confined to these restricted limits. The tribes beyond these rivers were still the chief enemies of the Romans at the coming of Sextus Julius Frontinus in 75 A.D. It was not till the appointment of Agricola in 77 A.D. that the Romans made any permanent stand to the north; both Eboracum and the northern Limes owe their beginning to him.\*

The early history of the Roman conquests in Britain is the key to the origin of the Limes Britannicus. The conquest of Britain was due to the enterprise of Claudius in 43 A.D.,† and was finally decided upon in response to the appeal of Bericus, a prince of the Atrebates, whose land lay on the upper course of the Thames.‡ The conquest was entrusted to Aulus Plautius. Claudius was himself present at the taking of Camulodunum (Colchester). This city became a colony and the centre of Roman administration,§ and the little evidence there is respecting the rule of Aulus from 43 A.D. to his recall in 47 A.D. points to the south and the west as the chief sphere of his conquest. He would be drawn to the headwaters of the Thames not only by the appeal of Bericus, but by the mineral wealth which existed in the hill country beyond. Two pigs of lead on the Mendips, dated 49 A.D., show the extension of the Roman conquest, and the foundation of Corinium (Cirencester) may be ascribed to this period. The Iceni, whose territory extended from Essex to the borders of Lincoln, also gave in their allegiance,|| and it is probable that the Coritani of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire followed their example.¶ It is uncertain whether the station at Lindum (Lincoln) was founded by Aulus Plautius or Ostorius Scapula, but it may have been the station

\* Tacitus, *Agricola*; Rhys, *Celtic Britain*, pp. 87, 88.

† Sueton, *Claud. Cas.*, c. 17.

‡ *Dion. Cass.*, lx. 19-23.

§ Tacitus, *Ann.*, xiv. 29-39.

|| Tacitus, *Ann.*, xii. 31-40, cp. *M. H. B.*: "Quod primi Iceni abnuere, valide gens nec proliis contusi quia societatem nostram volentes accesserant."

¶ Tacitus, *Ann.*, xii. 31-40, cp. *M. H. B.*: "Hisque auctoribus, circumjectæ nationes locum pugnae delegere."

held by Cerealis and the Ninth Legion when they were called upon to march to the suppression of the outbreak of 61 A.D.\* Its importance as a military centre on the Ermine Street made its occupation certain as soon as the Roman arms met the Brigantes—that is, during the campaign of Ostorius Scapula in A.D. 50.

It is in relation to the policy of Scapula that the first record of a Limes occurs. He had to contend not only with the Iceni in the provinces, but with the Brigantes beyond the Don, the Cangi, or Decangi, of the moorlands, and the Silures beyond the Severn. He secured the peace of the province by drawing a line of forts along its frontier. The passage in Tacitus is corrupt: "Detrahere arma suspectis, cunctosque castris, Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat."† Lipsius, in the edition of 1607, makes one or two suggestions, but adds, "We are playing at dice in a place which is, perhaps, not complete." There is some force, however, in one of his emendations: "Antona et Sabrina fluviiis." Mr. Henry Bradley‡ in an emendation which has provoked criticism for the use of the word "cis" a form uncommon in Tacitus, reads—"cunctosque cis Trisantonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat." He identifies the Trisantonam with the Trent, a suggestion which is supported by the old form of Trentham, Tricingeham, of Florence of Worcester, and by the fact that the name occurs among the rivers of Britain in Ptolemy. Haverfield avoids the "cis," and emends it, "castris ad Trisantonam," but agrees with Mommsen in identifying "castris" with Uriconium, and the Trisantonam with the Tern.§ Skene identifies the Antona with the Don.|| The policy of Ostorius Scapula seems to make the formation of a line of forts the more probable explanation of this obscure passage. Bury,¶ in his text, carries the line

from Glevum (Gloucester) to Camulodunum; in his note he says it is possible that the line was further north, corresponding to the line of the Severn, Avon, and Trent. This line was the first idea of the Limes Britannicus.

Ostorius Scapula established his base on the Fosse Way with Lindum (Lincoln) on the north, and Corinium (Cirencester) on the south. He first made a frontal attack on the Cangi or Decangi along the line of the Watling Street.\* It is probable that they occupied the position of the later Cornavii, and that they held the old strongholds of the Staffordshire hills, their name being, perhaps, preserved in Cank Thorn, on Cannoek Chase. Their land was laid waste: "vastiti agri, prædæ passim actæ," and they themselves were driven to take refuge in the Wirrall, or on the great promontory of Carnarvon, whichever he identified with the *καγκανῶν ἄκρον*, the headland of the Cangani of Ptolemy—more probably the former. He secured his conquest, and formed a new base by establishing a camp on the Watling Street at the point where it touches the Severn at Uriconium (Wroxeter). It was when he had reached the outlying parts of Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire—"jam ventum haud procul mari, quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat"—that he felt able to continue his conquests. The station at Lindum, at the northern extremity of the Fosse Way, was the military base for all expeditions against the Brigantes. It is probable that the approach was made, not by the direct northern road across the Humber at Winteringham, but along Till Bridge Lane to the crossing of the Trent at Segeolocum (Littleborough), and the passage of the Idle at Bawtry. This latter passage would be secured by the Castrum at Austerfield, which is given in the map of the Monumenta. The Don was approached across the lift of land called, in later days, Heathfield, and at Doncaster the Roman

\* Bury, *Student's Roman Britain*, p. 268: "Some think Lindum, but this is doubtful"; p. 271: "This seems quite possible."

† Tacitus, *Ann.*, xii. 31-40, cp. *M. H. B.*

‡ *Academy*, April 28, 1883, cp. Duignan's *Staffordshire Place-Names*, p. 155. So also Heraeus; cp. Bury, *S. R. E.*, p. 272.

§ Cp. Bury, p. 272.

|| Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i., p. 35.

¶ Bury, p. 264.

\* The Medicean MS. reads: "'Ductus inde Cangos'; Pichena, 'inde in Cangos'; Tacitus, Orelli, 'in Decangos'; Lipsias, 1607, p. 196, 'Ductus in Cangos.'" So also the *M. H. B.* Rhys, *Celtic Britain*, p. 288, compares Concangion, Gangani, Decangi, and the inscr. De Ceangi on Pigs of Lead from Cheshire and Staffordshire, p. 233. He regards the names as non-Celtic.

station would be of the first importance on the frontier river of the Brigantes. The Brigantes were brought into subjection, and it is to this period that the foundation of the stations, not only of Austerfield and Doncaster, but also of Templeborough, may be assigned. Danum is, without doubt, Doncaster; Templeborough, in the map of the Monumenta, has been identified with Morbium, the third station of the Notitia. Præsidium was in all probability the camp at Austerfield.

Ostorius Scapula then entered upon his struggle with the Silures under Caractacus. The southern end of the Fosse Way would serve as his base against them, as the northern end at Lindum against the Brigantes. From Corinium he pushed forward to Glevum, and established himself on the Severn. It is not necessary to follow the details of the campaign. Caractacus, in consequence of the pressure from the south-east along the line of the Severn, went north into the country of the Ordovices, north of the Teme, and transferred the struggle to the upper reaches of the Severn about Shrewsbury, the Powys district of a later date. Ostorius Scapula followed him along the Severn side, and, on reaching Uriconium, probably advanced against Caractacus from the north into the heart of the Church Stretton Hills. Caractacus then pressed on northwards, outflanking the Romans, and succeeded in passing on across the Mersey into the country of the Brigantes. It was, perhaps, in connection with this retreat of Caractacus that Ostorius made use of the northern branch of Watling Street, from Wroxeter up the Tern to Rutunium (? Shawbury on the Roden) and Mediolanum (Chesterton).

This campaign of A.D. 50 proved to Ostorius Scapula the value of the Don and the Severn as the natural frontier against the two chief enemies of the Roman provinces. It is not unreasonable to suppose that he would not only protect them, but join them by a line of forts, which, later, may have been here and there strengthened by some kind of continuous vallum. The misfortunes of the Romans during the next twenty-five years, especially the great rebellion of Boadicea in 61 A.D., had led to the line of the Don and Severn and the con-

necting centre being regarded as the limit of the Province of Britain, the Limes Britannicus. The work of consolidation carried out by the appointment as Proprætor of Sextus Julius Frontinus in 75 A.D. gave further importance to this Limes. The Silures and Ordovices were still unconquered; the Brigantes, though broken by Petilius Cærialis, were probably still a danger.\* He was an expert in military matters, and his name is connected with the Limes Germanicus on the Rhine.† The great extension of the Roman Province to the north was still in the future. The present needs called for special measures. It is, therefore, to Frontinus that the project of converting the frontier forts of Scapula into a continuous Limes may be ascribed. There is not much evidence of the work being carried forward with any great rapidity, or to any large extent. The most important evidence of it is the Grey Ditch at Bradwell in Derbyshire, and there are some considerable traces of a similar vallum on Gun above Leek, and of a vallum or raised road in the neighbourhood of Ranton Abbey. But to a lesser degree, if the evidence of place-names is of any value, there may have been some line of demarcation across the whole of the moorland and midland district. The remains are very scant, but it must be remembered that Frontinus was withdrawn in 77 A.D., and the interests of Agricola and all subsequent governors of Britain lay further north. The more important Limes became the Linea Valli, the line of the Roman Wall.

What is the course of the line of forts established by Scapula, the line of the vallum projected by Julius Frontinus? The line of the Don with the Castella of Danum and Morbium (Templeborough) was followed until the river at Sheffield makes its great bend to the north-west. The line then struck across the moors by Ecclesall and the Carlwark to Hathersage and Brough, where there is not only a camp, but a long stretch of vallum known as the Grey Ditch. The line of the Grey Ditch is continued across the moors to Buxton, and then on to Leek, with its interesting camps and lines on Gun. At Leek there begins the interesting series of

\* Tacitus, *Agricola*.

† Bury, *S. R. H.*, pp. 403-405.

place-names which stretches across country to the near neighbourhood of Shifnal. In old Leek deeds mention is made of the Manor of the Wall; south of Leek was Wall Grange and Wall Lane, and further south, near the Blythe, are Caverswall, Stansmare Hall, and Fosbrook. On the high ground south of the Blythe, the line crosses Meir Heath, and from Spotacre goes along Summerstreet Lane to Cotwalton. The Waltons then follow one another closely to Shifnal: Walton by Stone, Walton heath, Walton by Chebsey, Waltonhurst, to Brough Hall above Gnosall. South of Gnosall lie Walton Grange and Walton Fields, from which point an almost straight course leads to Shifnal, crossing the Watling Street at Barlaughton. Shifnal is within a short distance of the point where the Severn leaves its northerly course and bends to the westward.

There are, therefore, in support of the course of the Limes Britannicus, the line of Don and Severn to Sheffield and Shifnal respectively, the recognised Roman track to Brough and Buxton, and the place-names across Staffordshire from Leek to Shifnal.

The stations on the Limes Germanicus were at a distance of about ten miles from one another, and it is probable that the castella on the Limes Britannicus would be at about the same distance apart. The Limes of Upper Germany was of earth, and was protected not only by these castella, but by watch-towers. The Limes Rhaeticus, probably of somewhat later date, was of stones, with a stockade on the top and ditch in front. The castella were connected with a military road.\* The Limes Saxonius was probably little more than a coast-road between the camps of defence. The Limes Britannicus was a chain of stations with connecting road, and here and there a vallum.

The Limes Britannicus of Ostorius Scapula and Julius Frontinus became of quite secondary importance after the extension of the province to the north under Agricola. It is, however, probable that it formed the line of division when Septimius Severus divided the province in the year 204 A.D.† The new provinces were known as Upper and Lower Britain, and from the disposition of the

legions\* it has been inferred that Caerleon on Usk, the headquarters of the Second Legion (Augusta), and Chester, the headquarters of the Twentieth Legion (Victoria Victrix), were in Upper Britain, and that York, the headquarters of the Sixth Legion (Victrix) was in Lower Britain. Dion Cassius is writing, therefore, of his own time, about 230 A.D.; he is of high authority as regards the Limes of the new province. The border of the provinces swept round from Doncaster by way of Castleford (Legiolium), Aldborough (Isarium), Cataractonium (Catterick Bridge), Vinovia (Binchester), to the extremity of the Roman Wall. This would include within Lower Britain the East Riding, most of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and the eastern part of Durham.

This division into Upper and Lower Britain was maintained for two centuries. In the fourth century a further subdivision took place. Sextus Rufus Festus,† writing about 360 A.D., mentions four provinces—Maxima Cæsariensis, Flavia, Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda. The subdivision took place probably during the reign of Constantine, and the name of the new provinces was given in his honour. They were based upon his name—Flavius Valerius Constantinus Cæsar. It is, however, difficult to ascertain the principles of the new division. It is stated by Rhys‡ that Upper Britain was divided into Prima and Secunda, Lower Britain into Maxima Cæsariensis and Flavia Cæsariensis. The district between the two walls from Solway to Clyde, from Tyne to Firth, was formed into a fifth province—Valentia—after its recovery in 369. Professor Rhys's division makes the two Britannias correspond with the districts which afterwards remained more thoroughly British, and became known in later history under the names of Cambria and Cumbria. Gale, in his edition of the *Antonine Itinerary*,§ thought that the Limes was an agger from Clausentum (Bittern) to Gabrosentum (on the Wall), but Southampton Water does not appear so natural a starting point for a frontier line as the Severn. He also, in treating

\* Dion Cassius, cp. *M. H. B.*, liii.

† *M. H. B.*, lxxi.

‡ *Celtic Britain*, p. 99.

§ *Ant. It.*, T. Gale, 1709.

\* Bury, *H. R. E.*

† Herodian, cp. *M. H. B.*, lxiii.

of the provincial arrangement of the fourth century, quotes the passage from Ammianus Marcellinus in which mention is made of these boundaries. Theodosius (father of Theodosius the Great) in 369 "instaurabat urbes, et præsidiaria, ut diximus, castra limitesque vigiliis tuebatur et prætenturis."

The withdrawal of the Roman Legions in the early fifteenth century did not at once destroy the military importance of their camps and boundaries. The two chief divisions of Britain were administered by successors of the Comes Limitis Saxonici and the Dux *Britanniarum*, who appear in Welsh literature\* under the title of Gwledig, or Prince.

The Gwledig of Lower Britain, the Comes Limitis Saxonici of later British history, Ambrosius Aurelianus, inherited the dignity as well as the purple of office, and for a while successfully resisted the encroachment of the Saxon and Engle invaders. The office of Gwledig of Upper Britain was assumed by the family of Cunedda, and in the struggles of the seventh century for the Crown of Britain between Cadwallon and Eadwine, the old title Dux *Britanniarum* reappears in the title Dux Brittonum which Bede assigns to the British King.†

The old line of the Limes Britannicus was in this last century of contest the disputed boundary between the British and the Engle lands. It became the mark of the Mercians, and to this day, whether it be in Shropshire or in Staffordshire or Derbyshire, there is along this line and to the west of it a stronger Celtic strain than there is further east. The alliance between the Middle Engles and the Britons, of which there are traces in the sixth century, and which became a settled policy in the reign of Penda, drew the Southumbrian Engles through the passes of Charnwood and Arden into the district of the Limes; and it was from their settlements on this mark that they became known as Mercians. The alliance guaranteed to some extent the integrity of the British tribes of this district, and there is evidence in the older sites and in the place-names of some continuity of Celtic tradition. The defeat of Penda and

the thirty Kings of the Brythons—if the Welsh traditions of Nennius be accepted—at Gay Field, followed soon after by the accession of Wulfhere, led to the transfer of the Celtic strongholds from the Britons to the Engles. The old British hill-camp of Bury Bank near Stone, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Limes Britannicus, became Wulfhereceaster and the long series of Engle settlements on the Mark became the Waltons and Ranton of the present day.

Norton in Salop, a village near the Limes, in the stage between Gnosall and Shifnal, is said in the cartulary of St. Peter's, Shrewsbury, to be *juxta nemus quod Lima dicitur*. The Lime woodlands have been thought to be named from the Limes, or border of Cheshire, but it is more probable that they owed their name to the older Limes Britannicus. The forest-land thus named extended throughout the whole of the North Staffordshire and West Derbyshire moorlands. Ashton-under-Lyme, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Madeley-under-Lyme, Whitmore-under-Lyme, Betton-under-Lyme in Salop, Audlem, Burslem, and Norton, *juxta nemus quod Lima dicitur*, owe their name to this old mark. The Middle Engles became thus the Engles of the Mark, the English settlers on the Limes Britannicus, the Mercians of Bede and the English chronicles.

#### I. THE STATION AT AUSTERFIELD: PRÆSIDIO (?).

The castrum is marked on the Roman map in the *Monumenta*. The village is situated on the north of the river Idle, near Bawtry. The road to Hatfield and the old ford of the Don at Stainforth passes through it. The position is an important one as a second line of defence against the Brigantes. It guarded the passage of the Idle at Bawtry, and secured both the Till Bridge Lane, the Roman road from Lindum (Lincoln), and Segelocum (Littleborough), and the road from Derby and Mansfield, which strikes into Bawtry from Worksop. If it is to be identified with the station Præsidium of the *Notitia*, it was the headquarters of the Præfectus equitum Dalmatarum.

The distance between Austerfield and the station at Doncaster is about nine miles. It skirts the south-west border of the ancient

\* Rhys, *Celtic Britain*, p. 104.

† Bede, *H. E.*, iii. 1; Rhys, *C. B.*, p. 137.



Hæthfelth, or Heathfield, of Bede.\* This ancient moorland lay in broken stretches of heath and swamp between the Don and the Idle, the Hatfield Moors being now the only portion of it which has not been reclaimed and cultivated. Its importance in early times is illustrated by the campaigns of the seventh century. The Middle Engles, or Southumbrians, conquered the Coritani about 500;† the North Engles, or Northumbrians, had settled in the lands of the Brigantes about the same time. The marsh and swamp at the mouth of the Trent and Idle, the memory of which is still preserved in the "Island" of Axholme, formed a natural frontier between the two Engle settlements, as it had in former times between the Coritani and the Brigantes. In 617, when Rædwald, the East Engle King, brought Eadwine to his own again, it was by the Till Bridge Lane that they marched; and it was on the Idle, probably near Bawtry and Austerfield, that Æthelfrith was defeated.‡ In 633 Penda and Cadwallon joined their forces at Bawtry, crossed the river, and defeated Eadwine in battle on the Heathfield. Celtic tradition speaks of the struggle as the Battle of Meicen (or Meiceren),§ and the village of Misson, to the east of Austerfield, with its quadrangular plan, its ancient ferry, its parallel streets and lanes, may be the site of this old British town. Two important ecclesiastical councils were also held on this road: the Synod of Hæthfelth in 680,|| and the Synod of Ouestræfeld (Austerfield)¶ in 693. The importance of the Heathfield as a frontier position in the seventh century was a tradition from British times—a tradition supported by the necessities of its geographical situation. It helps to support the theory that the Limes Britannicus came down to the Idle.

## 2. THE STATION AT DONCASTER: DANUM.

The river Don was the southern border of the Brigantes. It has been pointed out\*\* that

\* Bede, *H. E.*, ii. 20.

† Green, *Making of England*, i. 64.

‡ Bede, *H. E.*, ii. 12.

§ Nennius, cp. *M. H. B.*, p. 75; "Annales Cambriæ," *ibid.*, p. 832.

|| Bede, *H. E.*, iv. 17.

¶ Bishop Browne, *Theodore and Wilfrith*, p. 191.

\*\* Guest's *Rotherham*, 1879.

in ancient times it could only be crossed at Doncaster, Conisbrough, Mexborough, Aldwarke, and Sheffield Castle. The station of Danum occurs on the fifth Iter: SEGELOCI . M.P. xiv . DANO M.P. xxi . LEGEOLIO . M.P. xvi .; and on the eighth Iter: LAGECIO M.P. xxi . DANO M.P. xvi . AGELOCO M.P. xxi. Many Roman remains have been found on the site of Doncaster—among others a statue of Bacchus—and the Roman ridge is a marked feature on the north of the river between Doncaster and Adwick-le-Street. Danum was the headquarters of the Præfectus equitum Crispianorum.

The distance between Doncaster and Templeborough is about twelve miles. The road keeps on high ground, and commands the Yorkshire hills, once the Border strongholds of the Brigantes. Sprotbrough, Mexborough, Barnbrough, Greasbrough doubtless indicate some of the Border strongholds against which Ostorius Scapula had to contend in A.D. 50. The river makes a loop to the north at Sprotbrough, but at Conisbrough it is near the road. Conisbrough Castle, with its ancient Celtic moat and Norman keep, must always have been a strong position, and after its conquest by the Romans was probably held as a prætentura, or guard-house, to protect the passage of the river at this point. The river makes another long loop by Mexborough, but nears the road again at Aldwarke. This name indicates another prætentura thrown out on the north bank of the river, not only to cover the passage, but to strengthen the lines between Greasbrough and Swinton, marked on the ordnance as Roman ridge. These lines were probably outworks thrown out against the fastnesses of Wharncliffe, Worsborough, Stainborough, Kexbrough. About a mile to the west of Rotherham is the little hamlet of Templeborough.

(To be concluded.)



## Some Darlington Grave-stones.

BY GEORGE A. FOTHERGILL, M.B.

**S**HOULD our descendants ever experience an age when the dead body may not lawfully be placed in a coffin and be buried underground—a not impossible contingency; when graveyards—improved away by the sanitary authorities—no longer exist; when all that is mortal in man is consigned to a crematorium, and eventually finds its way into tiny urns; then the grave-stone will perhaps be looked upon as a curiosity fit only for a museum—a valuable relic of a bygone age.

Our forefathers of certain periods seem to have treated the subjects of death and



FIG. 1.

eternity in a peculiarly light fashion, and even showed this by the way they adorned their tombstones—witness a legion of humorous and degrading epitaphs, some of which may still be read on the stones themselves. The same feeling is often shown by the decorative headings to stones, which in many cases amount to much worse than what is mildly termed grotesque design.

But there was another class of design much employed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as well as in the eighteenth, in the embellishment of grave-stone headings, and that was largely of an emblematical nature. This class of work possibly spread into England as a result of Albrecht Dürer's



FIG. 2.

influence upon the whole art world during "that great flowering season of our art." Dürer, undoubtedly, was responsible for the wide interest taken by artists and sculptors after his time in emblems as applied to art. In no picture that I can call to mind are so many instruments and other things relating to emblems crowded together as in Dürer's "Melancholy," painted about 1490, the engraving after which is by now well known everywhere. He inspired those that came after him in a new direction. Both artists and sculptors learnt from him to express their thoughts on canvas and on stone or wood in a more figurative manner than had been previously done.

As most of us still continue to bury our dead, and as many a quiet old churchyard yet remains to tell a tale, it might perhaps be interesting for those who have not yet inquired into the subject to know the meaning of a few of the emblematical designs that one sees carved on some of the older tombstones here and there in different parts of the country.

Just recently I have made some drawings and sketches of grave-stone headings in Darlington and district, and have chosen three of these to illustrate my remarks. Oddly enough they were all done in one churchyard, that of St. Cuthbert's, Darlington, which is comparatively rich in this class of design, though the carving is not of a particularly high order.

The oldest grave-stone to be seen here is

dated 1727. Possibly some are even older, but no dates can be made out on them.

On one stone—sacred to the memory of Thomas Robinson, and dated 1766—are no less than six emblematical designs (Fig. 1). I take the small design on it near the moon to indicate "the game of life"; it is evidently meant for a chess-board. Below is a pair of compasses, the emblem of eternity. The *closed* book indicates, as a rule, uselessness, just as a pair of *folded* wings implies an

### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

AN interesting addition has just been made to the valuable collection at Horniman's Museum. It takes the form of the subterranean and other relics secured at different times by the workmen of the London County Council in their various excavations in the Metropolis. Some fine specimens of old English pottery and a large number of fire-plates used by the insurance companies, and the old sign of the Half-Moon Tavern, for many years a familiar object in the

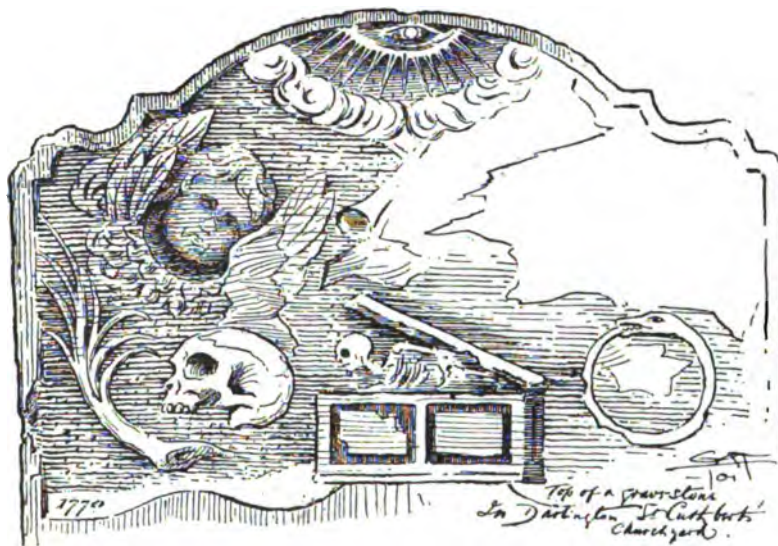


FIG. 3.

impotent aspiration which directs one's gaze towards heaven.

In another drawing (Fig. 2) is a well-carved hourglass. I have noticed a good many hourglasses on tombstones in this locality. It is, of course, the emblem of our transitory existence. In this particular case the serpent of life encircles it.

In the third illustration are at least eight or ten emblematical designs, by far the oddest of which is the sculptor's method of drawing our attention towards the resurrection of the dead—namely, a skeleton raising up the lid of its own tomb. The date of this head-stone is 1770. It is situated opposite, and close to, the west and main entrance to the church, on the north side of the walk.

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now demolished Holywell Street, figure among the latest additions to the handsome museum at Forest Hill.



Two more tombs of the prehistoric period have been found in the subsoil of the Roman Forum. One contained probably the remains of a child. In both were urns, with ashes, which showed that at that time—some eight centuries before the foundation of the city—both inhumation and cremation were practised. These tombs are among the most interesting finds made in the Forum in recent years.



"An archaeological discovery of great interest was made a few days ago," says the *Athenaeum* of October 4, "in a bog in the northern part of Zealand, Denmark. It consists of a well-preserved bronze chariot for votive purposes, with the figure of a horse about 10 inches long in front, and showing an image of the sun of about the same measurement, and inlaid with gold on the one side, placed just behind the bronze horse.

2 X

The rich spiral ornaments, which cover both sides of the sun image, seem to indicate a very early date for the find."

A new and handsome library edition of *Montaigne's Essays and Letters*, translated by Cotton, and carefully re-edited by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, with portraits and other illustrations, has just been issued by Messrs. Reeves and Turner in four large octavo volumes, bound in buckram.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE *Transactions* of the Birmingham Archæological Society for 1901 contain three papers, besides an account of the excursions of 1900 written by Mr. J. A. Cossins. The longest of the three is a careful account by Mr. Joseph Crouch of the history of Chipping Campden, the little Cotswold town which was a thriving centre of the wool-trade some four or five hundred years ago, and which yet retains much of a mediæval air. In its main street still stand two fourteenth-century houses, one of which was the ancient Wool Exchange, while the other was the residence of William Grevel, a noted wool-merchant, who died in 1401. The other papers are a good descriptive and historical account of "Middleton Hall, Warwickshire," by Mr. Egbert de Hamel, and "Birmingham Springs and Wells," by Mr. Howard S. Pearson—a useful contribution to local history. The financial statement at the end of the *Transactions* shows that the Society does not receive anything like the support which it should command in the Midland Metropolis.

We have received the *Transactions* of the Thoroton Society for 1901, which show that its sub-title of Antiquarian Society for Nottinghamshire is worthily claimed. The volume contains an illustrated account of an excursion to Retford and its neighbourhood, including Blyth, with its ancient Priory Church, of which good views are given, and several papers. Among these may be mentioned one on "Blyth," by Mr. W. Stevenson; "Notes on Osberton, etc.," by Lord Hawkesbury, accompanied by the pedigrees of a dozen families; the "Priory and Church of St. Peter's, Thurgarton," by the Rev. J. Standish, with a capital sketch of the beautiful tower of the church; and "Was Mary Queen of Scots ever at Hardwick Hall?"—a question answered by the writer, the Rev. F. Brodhurst, in the affirmative.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE annual Congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Westminster from September 15 to 19. The proceedings were highly successful, and we regret that the exigencies of space compel us to give but a brief report. On the first day, Monday, after the formal opening of the Congress, a visit was paid to the church of St. Mar-

garet, where Canon Henson spoke on the history of the building, and Mr. L. C. Gould related the history of the east window, painted 400 years ago at Dort or Gouda in Holland, and of its migrations from Holland to London, to Waltham, possibly to Copt Hall, to New Hall, Boreham, to Copt Hall again, and finally to St. Margaret's. Later the party went to Mr. Duppa Lloyd's house at West Kensington, where his fine collection of china and engravings was inspected. In the evening a conversazione was held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Tuesday was devoted to a Kentish excursion. At Rochester Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., took the visitors over the castle, treating fully the history of the town and castle in Roman and mediæval times, and over the Cathedral, which had to be inspected somewhat hurriedly. In the afternoon the party drove to Cobham Hall and Church. At the Hall Lord Darnley welcomed his visitors, and Mr. Payne briefly told the history of the house. The vicar described the church, of which the chancel is the oldest part, being in the Early English style. During recent restoration a curious discovery was made of a staircase to the immediate south of the altar, apparently leading to a platform over the reredos, which may have been used for the exhibition of relics. Many fragments of carved figures were found among the rubbish excavated from the stairway, which may have belonged to the reredos. The remains of Cobham College were the last item of interest inspected. It was founded 36 Edward III. by John of Cobham as a perpetual chantry or college for five priests, these being afterwards increased to seven; after the Dissolution it was refounded by William Brooke, Lord Cobham, as an almshouse for twenty poor persons in 1598 on the south side of the church.

On Wednesday it was the turn of Surrey. Godalming was reached by rail, whence the party drove to Compton, where Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., acted as guide. The church is extremely interesting. Its most remarkable feature, which is almost unique, is the double chancel, as it is called for want of a better name. About half-way up a low Late Norman arch crosses the chancel, and above this is a small chapel extending from the east wall to the front of the arch, which is surmounted by a carved screen or balustrading, probably one of the most ancient pieces of woodwork in any ecclesiastical building in this country. Access to this chapel is now gained from the chancel, but formerly it was entered by a flight of steps on the outside. The drive was continued to Loseley Place, where the owner, Mr. William More-Molyneux, received the party, and Mr. Nevill spoke on the history of the Elizabethan mansion, and Dr. de Gray Birch and Mr. Malden described the splendid collection of sixteenth century MSS. After lunch Guildford was reached, and the various buildings of interest, familiar to most antiquaries—St. Mary's Church, the museum, the castle and Abbot's Hospital—were visited under the guidance of Mr. Nevill.

Thursday was the Essex day. Colchester was reached by rail, and Dr. Laver took charge of the party. At the castle, the museum, with its large collection of British and Roman antiquities, was duly inspected, and then Dr. Laver gave an account of the history of the fortress. After lunch the remains of

St. Botolph's Priory, of the great Abbey of St. John, and of the Roman Wall, St. Giles's Church, and Trinity Church were all visited.

Friday, the last day, was devoted to Westminster Abbey in the morning, and to Staple Inn in the afternoon. At the Abbey Canon Henson acted as guide, while at Staple Inn Mr. T. Cato Worsfield pointed out the various buildings of interest external to the Great Hall, including the rooms which were occupied by Dr. Johnson, and then led the way to the Hall, where he read an excellent paper on "The Story of Staple Inn."

The only meeting held during this Congress took place in the evening, at which Dr. Brushfield, F.S.A., read a paper on "Britain's Burse, or the New Exchange." The Burse, or New Exchange, was established upon the site of Denham House, and what is now Coutts's Bank. With reference to Denham House, which was Sir Walter Raleigh's principal residence, Dr. Brushfield remarked that there is no memorial in England to that great man except the American window in St. Margaret's Church, and he suggested that his family arms should be incised upon his monumental slab in Westminster Abbey. The paper was illustrated by many interesting maps and plans, one in particular dated 1666. In the copy of a lease in the possession of Dr. Brushfield the term "Britannia's Burse" is used, and is the only example yet found in which the building is so called. In 1737 the New Exchange had become a thing of the past; it was opened with a great flourish of trumpets 130 years earlier.

Several other papers contributed for the Congress were taken as read, among which may be mentioned: "Oatlands in Weybridge," by S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A.; "Some Hitherto Unpublished Incidents in the History of King Alfred," by Dr. Phené, F.S.A.; "The Effects of the Dissolution of the Monasteries on Popular Education," by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley; and "The Ancient History of Hainault Forest before the Norman Conquest," by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, after which the proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks, and the fifty-ninth Congress was brought to a conclusion.

The quarterly meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Kilkenny on October 7. After the business meeting visits were paid to the castle and picture-gallery, St. Mary's Church, in the yard of which is a thirteenth-century monument; the museum in Rothe's House, the Black Abbey and its stone coffins, St. Francis' Abbey, with its seven-light window and ancient font; the remains of the city wall, and St. Canice's Cathedral, with many relics of interest. At the evening meeting papers were read on "Extracts from some Ancient Documents of the Corporation of Cashel," by Mr. T. Laffan; "Ulster Emigration to America," by the Rev. W. T. Latimer; and "Notes on Gowran, Tullaherin, and Kilfane," by the Rev. Canon Hewson.

The autumn council meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on September 15, Sir Brook Kay, Bart., in the

chair.—After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, reference was made to the death of that learned Gloucestershire antiquary, the Rev. David Royce, M.A., one of the original members of the society. Mr. Royce had held the living of Nether Swell for over half a century, and during that period had done much for archæology, as well as considerable literary work. He possessed a very valuable collection of flint implements and weapons found on the Cotswolds. His important work on the *Winchcombe Cartulary*, the first volume of which was issued in 1892, is fortunately left in an almost finished condition, and the second volume may, therefore, be expected before long. Several new members nominated by the hon. secretary for Bristol, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., were then elected. The society now numbers over 500 members. The secretary's report was of a most satisfactory nature, and the hon. editor, Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., reported good progress, the first part of the *Transactions* of the current year being well in hand. As to finance, which is in a most healthy condition, the hon. treasurer made a lucid statement respecting the society's funds, and it was decided by the council to invest a further sum of £200 in Consols. After satisfactory reports as to the spring meeting held at Banwell and neighbourhood, and the summer meeting at Tewkesbury, the places of meeting for 1903 were again discussed. It was finally decided to visit Great Sherstone and Malmesbury for the spring excursion, and the cordial invitation of the Gloucester members to make that city the "headquarters" for the summer meeting was unanimously accepted.

The annual meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Hornsea on September 22, 23. On the afternoon of the first day the members drove to Skipsea, passing Atwick Cross on the way. This is not only the best preserved cross in the East Riding, but is also of the greatest value, as Paulson carefully measured its distance from the sea in his time, and in the rapid wearing away of the coast it forms a standard of the erosion second to none. On arriving at Skipsea, Mr. Boyle gave a short account of the church and parish. The name Skipsea is derived from the mere or lake which once was here, and on whose sides browsed the sheep (Anglo-Saxon *skip*). It is not mentioned in Domesday, but was of importance from the great Castle Drogo of Brevery, built on a vast artificial mound, still standing. After the Conquest Skipsea became part of the Earl of Albemarle's property, and was by him given to the Abbey of Almac in Normandy. It became wealthy enough for Edward I. to seize upon and appropriate the revenues. The Norman monks whose duty was to repair the chancel built it of sea rubble, and it is in striking contrast to the solid square masonry of the nave. So, as Mr. Boyle said, even in those days property forgot it had duties as well as rights. On returning to Hornsea Mr. Boyle gave an account of the parish church there. In the evening the annual dinner was held, Lord Hawkesbury presiding, which was followed by the annual meeting. Later the Rev. E. M. Cole gave a lecture on "Norman Work in Wold Churches," and Mr.

J. R. Mortimer read a paper on the "Physical Constitution of the Ancient Britons."

The first place visited on the second day's excursion was Mappleton, and on the way members stopped at Rowston Hall to view the collection of antiquities in the possession of Mr. Haworth Booth. These consisted of three large pieces of tapestry of Queen Elizabeth's time, so elaborate that it is said to have taken a skilled workman twelve hours to do a square inch, a vertebra of the ichthyosaurus found in the lias at Hornsea, a pardon by Henry VI. of Thomas Howarth, an ancestor of the present owner, and an interesting if not an antiquarian object in the cannon ball fired by Paul Jones at Admiral Brough's house, he being charged with looking after the pirates of the north-east coast. From Rowston the party drove to Mappleton, where the only ancient feature of the church is the tower, Aldborough, and Garton. At the last place the party stopped to see the very interesting church, where the most remarkable feature was the head of an ancient churchyard cross, found in recent years, and placed in its present position through the generosity of Colonel Hobart. The objects of interest were pointed out and explained by the Rev. J. A. Donovan, the rector. The return to Hornsea was made by way of Witherwick and Goxhill.



### Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE ROLL-CALL OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By Mrs. A. Murray Smith (E. T. Bradley). With illustrations and plans. London: *Smith, Elder and Co.* 1902. 8vo., pp. xii, 418. Price 6s.

This volume is more than a tribute of filial piety to Dean Bradley, whose retirement has just brought his honourable custodianship of the Abbey of abbeys to a close. It is a full narrative, at once scholarly and entertaining, of the English worthies whose dust confers a glory upon the building quite apart from that which it owes to its builders or to the scenes which have been enacted within it. Many visitors to Westminster Abbey, whether acquainted or not with one of the most characteristic of the *Spectator* essays, must have felt with Addison "what innumerable multitudes of people lay confused together under the pavement of that ancient cathedral; how men and women, friends and enemies, priests and soldiers, monks and prebendaries, were crumbled amongst one another, and blended together in the same common mass; how beauty, strength, and youth, with old age, weakness, and deformity, lay undistinguished in the same promiscuous heap of matter." It is, we suspect, this very abundance of celebrated mortality (if we may so call it) which induces a kind of melancholy in the mind of the visitor. But to those who

have the will to perceive the greatness of England and her incomparable roll-call of famous men and women, and who also have the blessed faculty of appreciating the less honoured ones, of revering

Every fervent yet resolved heart  
That brought its tameless passion and its tears,  
Renunciation and laborious years,  
To lay the deep foundations of our race,—

to such as these Mrs. Murray Smith's volume will be a welcome mine of information. Her classification of chapters reminds us of the arrangement of the galleries in our own National Portrait Gallery, and we think the principle is sound and appropriate. Up to a certain point in our history the division must be fairly dynastic. But after the Tudor times it becomes possible to treat separately of "Naval and Military Heroes," "Actors and Actresses" (a record in its way as curious and pathetic as the chapter on "The Children of the Abbey"), "The Musicians," and "The Makers of our Indian Empire." We think that Mrs. Murray Smith has indulged the true historical sense in paying as much attention to the less praiseworthy interments in the Abbey as to the best deserved burials; for instance, in her admirable chapter on the "Poets, Poetasters, and Men of Letters in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," we are given an admirable insight into those most artificial and hypocritical periods which could extol their Shadwells as well as their Drydens. As a collection of careful biographical detail concerning the multitude whom nobility or notoriety has gathered within these walls, this book forms a worthy pendant to the volumes of *Annals* and *The Deanery Guide* which its authoress has previously produced. For the future editions which will doubtless appear we may offer one slight correction, "1255" for "1055" on page 20. We may add that the photographic illustrations are well chosen, and that the plans and index are as good as they should be.—W. H. D.

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BOOKS, TRACTS, ETC., PRINTED IN DUBLIN IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. Compiled by E. R. McC. Dix; with notes by C. W. Dugan, M.A. Part III., 1651-1675. Dublin: *O'Donoghue and Co.*; London: *B. Dobell.* 1902. 4to., pp. xii, 89-156. Price 2s. 6d.

We are glad to chronicle the issue of another part of Mr. Dix's useful and very thorough bibliography. The books and tracts noted are not of great literary interest—they consist largely of proclamations, ordinances, sermons, and pamphlets—but include many of historical value. Mr. Dix gives a short title and careful collation of each item, and adds in the last column of each page a reference to the whereabouts of existing copies—a feature of particular use to other bibliographers and collectors. The bibliography proper is preceded by a few pages of biographical and historical notes of much interest by Mr. C. W. Dugan. We notice especially good notes on the origin of the term "Tory," and on the ordinance of 1654 on destroying wolves. The last wolf in Ireland was not killed till 1710, while fifty years earlier lands only nine miles from Dublin were leased on condition of a pack of wolf-hounds being kept. There are one or two slight misprints—"Hazlett," on page 103, for

instance, should be "Hazlitt"—but the part is well printed and most creditably produced.

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ALBRECHT DÜRER. By Lina Eckenstein. "Popular Library of Art." 37 illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co. [1902.] 16mo., pp. xii, 261. Price, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

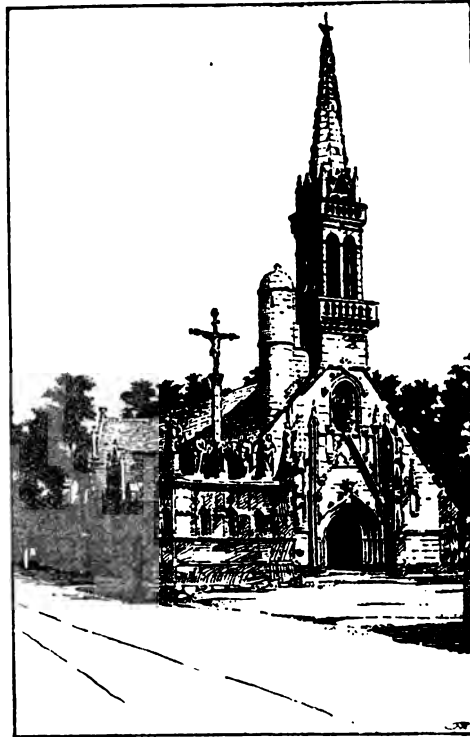
Miss Eckenstein's study is somewhat more biographical than either of those which preceded it in this most attractive "Library," with the result that the critical part is not entirely satisfactory. The primary purpose of this series of books is to present a critical essay on each master's work, and Miss Eckenstein would have been well advised, we think, to subordinate more thoroughly the account of Dürer's life, of his goings and comings, to the study of his work. But having indulged in this grumble, our fault-finding is at an end. We have read the book with the greatest interest and pleasure. Dürer stood at the parting of the ways. He died as the old order was giving place to the new. The strenuousness of his work, the nobility of his aims, his intense devotion to truth, his constant dissatisfaction with what he had achieved, and eager desire to do better—all the marks, in short, of his personal character and artistic genius, were related to the time of unrest and upheaval in which he lived. Equally striking were his purely artistic qualities, his extraordinary truth and power as a draughtsman, the veracity of his portraiture, and the beauty of his colouring. Dürer's paintings are less esteemed in this country than they are abroad, but his masterly drawings and sketches are equally valued everywhere. The illustrations in this little book are admirable reproductions of many of his paintings, engravings, and woodcuts. They enable the reader to realize how thoroughly Dürer stands for the highest achievements of German mediæval art.

\* \* \*

BRITANNY. By S. Baring-Gould. Illustrated by Miss J. Wylie; with 3 maps. London: Methuen and Co. 1902. Pott 8vo., pp. xii, 247. Price 3s.

This dainty volume sustains the reputation of Messrs. Methuen's "Little Guides," which was earned by Mr. Wells' admirable book on Oxford. They are meant to supplement rather than supplant the "Baedeker" or "Murray," and since of the making of books there can be no end, he would be an idle grumbler who should refuse their right to exist. Brittany is not so well-known as Normandy to the travelling Englishman, and yet a denizen of Great Britain might well be moved to visit that "Lesser Britain" across the Channel which is connected with Wales by so many ties of nationality. Mr. Baring-Gould evidently knows the country and its people well, and his informing pages show that there is plenty of inducement for such visits. The people are charming, the accommodation adequate for the *bonâ fide* traveller, and although there be no mountain ranges or majestic scenery, the antiquarian and architectural features of the five Departments of which Brittany is composed have a considerable and singular interest. The prehistoric remains, which abound in single menhirs, circular cromlechs, and *alles couvertes*, are here abundantly described; and the remarkable little churches of carved granite which

enshrine the aspirations of a people peculiarly tenacious of their religious faith, should become much better known for Mr. Baring-Gould's sympathetic treatment of their history and artistic charm. Miss Wylie's clever sketches are in each case true illustrations of the text. By the courtesy of the publishers we are enabled to reproduce her drawing of the Church of Notre Dame de Confort, near Quimper,



remarkable not only for its gracefully intricate spire, but for its typical "Calvary." As was to be expected from Mr. Baring-Gould, many a legend is woven into this tale, such as the story of St. Cadoc (though the phrase "the salvability of Virgil" caused us a shudder!). The volume is further furnished with excellent maps, a useful list of the typical statues of saints to be found on churches, chapels, and holy wells, and a most attractive guide to the "pardon" ceremonies which characterize Breton life. The volume should take many a traveller to Brittany, and no traveller there should be without it.

\* \* \*

WEDNESBURY, ANCIENT AND MODERN. By Frederick W. Hackwood, F.R.S.L. Illustrations. Wednesbury: Ryder and Sons. 1902. 8vo., pp. 135.

This book, of which only a limited number have been issued, contains a reprint of a series of articles contributed by Mr. Hackwood to the *Wednesbury*

*Herald*, which deal chiefly with the manorial and municipal history of the borough. The author, by the way, makes out a strong case for the usually accepted etymology of the town's name—*i.e.*, from *Woden*, the Saxon god, and *beorh*, a hill—an etymology endorsed, we note, by Mr. W. H. Duignan in his recently published *Notes on Staffordshire Place-Names*. No traces of the occupation of the town's site in prehistoric times have been discovered, and the relics of Roman occupation are extremely scanty, so Mr. Hackwood soon gets to the Saxon period and the battles of A.D. 592 and 715. Thence through Norman and mediæval times he traces the descent of the manor, with a wealth of detail respecting the various families the heads of which were in succession the manorial lords. There is, consequently, much in these pages which should interest students of Midland genealogy. The later municipal history of the borough is treated with less fulness, but with a sufficiency of detail. A fair index concludes a book which, if not very attractive in form—double-columned pages are not a delight to the reader—certainly contains the results of much careful and conscientious labour.

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Vol. xxix. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (vol. v. of the supplementary set) has appeared with commendable punctuality. It extends from Glarus to Jutland. There are hardly any articles of archaeological interest, but literature and art are very strongly represented. In the latter department Mr. Laurence Housman's history of the art of "Illustration," Mr. MacColl's "Impressionism," and Mr. Spielmann's "Jewellery"—the jeweller's art of the last quarter of a century—are especially good. Literary biographies abound, and here one feels a little inclined to grumble at the proportions in which space has been allotted. Why should the life of Stanley Jevons, who did excellent but not epoch-making work in economics and logic, be treated at thrice the length allowed to the late Sir Walter Besant's account of Richard Jefferies, a writer *sui generis*? Or, again, why should General Gordon get thrice the space allotted to Oliver Wendell Holmes? But in these matters, no doubt, the personal equation counts for much, and it would be impossible to please all tastes. Another excellent biographical article, besides those named, is the General Grant of John Fiske—a masterly bit of work. Mr. Austin Dobson brings the original Hogarth article up to date, and Mr. Swinburne is as eloquent and enthusiastically dithyrambic as ever in writing of Victor Hugo. Other noteworthy biographies which we can only mention are: J. R. Green, by the Rev. W. Hunt; Earl Grey, by Dr. Garnett; Frank Holl, by Dr. Stephens; Huxley, by Sir W. T. T. Dyer; Joubert, by J. A. J. de Villiers; and Jowett, by Professor Lewis Campbell. In another department the most significant article is that on Japan, in which not only the very full geographical and historical sections, but those also on the General Pictorial Art and on the Lacquer and Illustrated Books of the great Island Empire of the East are a revelation of the changes which the last quarter of a century has brought in the internal economy of Japan and in its relations to the rest of the world. Accompanying the article are good reproductions of Japanese pictures. The long and deeply interesting account of the rapid and extra-

ordinary revolution in Japanese institutions and ideas since 1867 brings together in convenient form many facts and figures not otherwise very accessible. Other countries whose recent history is brought up to date in this volume are Holland, Hungary, Greece, the Hawaiian Islands, India, and Italy. Scientific articles are hardly so numerous or so important as in some previous volumes, but Professor Burnside's *Theory of Groups*, Professor Greenhill's *Gunnery and Gyroscope*, Dr. Mitchell's *Heredity*, Mr. Sharpe's *Insects*, and Dr. Gunther's *Ichthyology*, may be named here. In *Theology* the outstanding article is Professor Stanton's paper on the Gospels—a most useful summary of recent theories and discussions treated from a reverent and conservative standpoint. Among the more miscellaneous articles, *Golf, Hunting, and Horse-racing* will appeal to many readers, while *Hops and Hop-growing, Grain Trade of the World, Homeopathy, Income-tax, Hypnotism, Insurance, Influenza*, and many others, are all excellent in their various ways. The prefatory essay by Mr. Benjamin Kidd on "The Application of the Doctrine of Evolution to Sociological Theory and Problems," though somewhat wordy, is well worth reading.

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We have received a copy of the second and much enlarged edition of the Rev. R. A. Bullen's little book on *Harlyn Bay, and the Discoveries of its Prehistoric Remains* (Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd., 1902). It contains a good account of the many relics—slate, shell, and flint implements, skeletons, coins, urns, etc.—which were included in the great "find" at Harlyn Bay in 1900, and a description of the localities explored. The numerous excellent illustrations add much to the value of the book.

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Numismatists will be attracted by the article in the *Reliquary*, October, on "False Shekels," by Mr. G. F. Hill, a master of the subject. The other papers in a good number include a very exact and full description of the remarkable font at Dolton, Devonshire, by Mr. A. G. Langdon, with a suggestive commentary by Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A.; and illustrated articles on "The Parks of Ringmer, in Sussex," by Mr. Heneage Legge, and on "The Churches of Hayling Island," by Mr. Russell Larkby. Among the "Notes" is one on an enamelled fish-shaped fibula lately dug up near London Wall. In the *Genealogical Magazine*, October, Mr. Fox-Davies discourses on the question, "Is the Red Dragon Welsh after all?" "The Arms of the English Royal Family" and one or two other serial papers are continued, and there is a brief article on "Samuel Slade Benton." By far the most attractive thing in the *Architectural Review* for October is the continuation of the valuable study of "Mediæval Figure Sculpture in England," by Messrs. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner, with many excellent illustrations. We hope that these admirable papers will be collected by and by for re-issue in volume form. The *Review* also contains the second part of an illustrated account of the "Life and Works of Charles Robert Cockerell, R.A."

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*Devon Notes and Queries*, October, abounds in useful and interesting notes calculated to suit every variety of antiquarian palate. There are five good



plates, including a picture of the elaborately carved oak pulpit at East Allington, and another of the ancient wall-painting recently discovered in Ashton Church. In *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, October, are two plates of the City of Lincoln civic swords, with a good article thereon by Mr. J. G. Williams. No. 11 of the Hull Museum Publications is the second *Quarterly Record of Additions* (sold at the Museum, price one penny), which include the famous Caistor Gad-whip, about which so much has been written. The illustrations include one of the whip. We are glad to hear that so great has been the demand for these useful and very cheap pamphlets that Nos. 2 and 3 have had to be reprinted, and are now on sale in a second edition. The *East Anglian* for September contains an illustrated article on "Bell-shaped Mortars," by the Rev. W. C. Pearson, which may be regarded as a useful supplement to Miss Peacock's papers in vol. xxxiii. of the *Antiquary*. We have also on our table the *Architects' Magazine*, September and October, the *County Monthly*, October, and *Sale Prices*, September 30.



## Correspondence.

### MOATED MOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

MR. RUTTER's very interesting papers in the August and September numbers of the *Antiquary* raise several very important points:

1. He is quite right about Penwortham: I failed to find out from Mr. Thornber's account of the excavations that the wooden remains were buried, and the surface overgrown with grass, before the Normans threw up their *motte* on top of it; but this afterwards was made clear to me on reading the much more lucid account in Hardwick's *History of Preston*.

2. As regards the word *mota*, though it is undoubtedly sometimes used for the whole castle (as in the treaty between Stephen and Henry II), there are plenty of passages which make it clear that in strictness it refers to the keep mound—for instance, in the Close Rolls of 1224 it is ordered that the *mota* of Bedford Castle is to be levelled with the ground, and the outer bailey is to be also levelled: Henry III. gives the bailey of Worcester Castle to the Bishop, but retains the *motte* for himself (Close Rolls, 1216). See also the passage cited from Suger by Mr. Neilson in his extremely valuable paper on "The Motes in Norman Scotland" (*Scottish Review*, 1898). Ducange defines *mota* as "collis, seu tumulus, cui inædificatur castellum," and Muratori laughs at Somner for translating *mota* as *moat*. I may add that I use the word *motte* simply in order to avoid the confusion with *moat*.

3. *Bretasche* has two meanings assigned it (I think by Ducange): a wooden tower, or the wooden brattice-work, which was afterwards replaced by stone machicolations. I have met with no unequivocal instance of its use in the latter sense, plenty of instances of the

former; e.g., Henry III. in 1225 orders all those who have *mottes* in the valley of Montgomery to provide them with good *bretasches* without delay (Close Rolls); the Constable of Newcastle is ordered to remove the *bretasche* of Nafferton and place it at the gate of the drawbridge of Newcastle, instead of the little tower which is now ruinous (Close Rolls, 1221). When Edward I. substitutes stone walls for wooden ones in Builth Castle, he orders the best *bretasche* to be given to Roger Mortimer (Close Rolls, 1277). *Bretasches* are very frequently mentioned as gatehouse towers.

4. I cannot see any reason to doubt that the pictures of mounds in the Tapestry relate to castles, and that of Hastings, with its inscription, seems to me specially clear.

5. I quite agree with Mr. Rutter that there is a class of castles where the plan is a small area enclosed in or annexed to a large one, but this type seems to me directly derived from the *motte* and bailey type. In some cases, as at Chepstow, Montgomery, and Nottingham, I believe there was actually a *motte*, which has been lowered when the stone constructions were put up. At Nottingham we know that there was one, because the "mota de Nottingham" is mentioned in a Mise Roll, and where the stone keep took the place of the *motte*, the type of a citadel separately ditched as a last resort still prevailed. The innumerable manorial earthworks of England, which have hardly received any attention from archaeologists, are generally on this type of a small enclosure within a large one.

6. I think a *motte* is to be suspected wherever the word *mote* occurs. Downton, in *Beauties of England and Wales*, is said to have "a large conical mound or keep."

7. With regard to the use of *mottes* in blockading towns, Anthony à Wood says there was a mount outside Oxford Castle called the Jews' Mount, "being at first raised by Jews, some say by command of King Stephen when he besieged the castle." Mr. Neilson thinks we still have the Malvoisin of William II. outside Bamborough Castle. I should like to see it critically examined, and also to know if *mottes* are to be found at any other places (as is the case at Bridgenorth) where siege castles are said to have been erected.

8. I do not see sufficient ground for Mr. Rutter's statement that an exceptional type of tower is used when a banked enclosure takes the place of the *motte*. Many of our finest keeps do not stand upon *mottes*, but have or have had a small ward of their own, as at Scarborough, Ludlow, Richmond, and Bamborough.

9. The plan of Carlisle shows that the castle was outside the mediæval wall, as Mr. Clark states it to have been. The Tower of London was on or within the Roman wall, but the bailey was outside. The position of York Castle was similar, as the *motte* of the castle was placed partly on the Roman wall, while the bailey was outside. It is true that the city had far outgrown its Roman bounds at that time, but it does not appear that the mediæval extension of the walls was begun till after the Conquest.

10. My mistake about Wareham Castle was pointed out to me by Mr. Round, and Mr. Eyton's statement that Corfe was really the castle misnamed Wareham

in Domesday Book is confirmed by the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 488.

I must join issue with Mr. Pryce Davies in his contention that each instance of a moated mound should be put to the test of its own merits. It is largely by the use of the comparative method that so much progress has been made in every branch of knowledge in recent years. There is a law to be recognised in things of the same type: people in the tribal stage of development construct fortifications of a tribal type; people in the feudal stage construct them of the feudal type. Another correspondent thinks the moot-hill theory has attractions. I should recommend him to read Dr. Christison's remarks on moot-hills in *Early Fortifications in Scotland*, and Mr. Neilson's in the *Scottish Review* for 1898. If ever any of our *mottes* came to be moot-hills, it was because they had previously been *mottes*, and as such the seat of manorial or baronial courts. I hope before long to be able to bring forward strong evidence that the Dane John at Canterbury was the *motte* of the first Norman castle. I know of no evidence for its being Saxon. Swejn of Rayleigh was the son of a Norman, and his castle was not built till after the Conquest, as he did not own the manor in King Edward's time (see Freeman, iii. 9, 413).

ELLA S. ARMITAGE.

#### MAIDEN CASTLES, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the question between Mr. Goddard in the August number and Mr. MacRitchie in the September, one of Mr. Goddard's examples needs to be examined carefully: the name Maiden Bradley, in Wilts. Mr. Goddard's view is attractive. It is that the place took its first name from the hospital for leprous women founded there in the reign of Henry II. and attached to the monastery, and his main argument is that in Domesday we find Bradlei alone, but about the beginning of the thirteenth century Maiden Bradley.

Now, too much stress must not be laid upon the occurrence of the single name in Domesday. In five adjacent parishes, the Deverills, where there are double—that is, Celtic and English—names, and where the double name would have prevented confusion, only the Celtic name is given, although in at least three of them (Kingston, Monkton, and Brixton) there were English names before Domesday. This points to a certain freedom of usage in designation. Again, in none of the Latin documents relating to Bradley which have been published does the name ever appear otherwise than Mayden and other variant spellings; it is never Latinized. Some instinct seems to have kept the writers straight, yet we find Deverill Monachorum (Monkton), and once Deverill Puellarum, because of some land held by the nunnery of Fontevrault, in Normandy. Further, had the hospital for leprous women given it the name, we should have expected to find Bradley de Lepreis or Leprosarum. Nor can it be argued that, because a nunnery might cause the name Deverill Puellarum, a society of seculars, called Procuratores Mulierum,

who afterwards were changed into an Augustinian Priory ("sororibus leprosis et fratribus ibidem Deservientibus," says a document of about 1200), could originate a similar name for Bradley.

To turn to the place itself. Above it is Long Knoll, 800 feet, and, rising out of the plain to 945 feet, "a conspicuous round hill, resembling in some points of view an immense tumulus" (Hoare, *Hundred of Mere*, p. 93). We should expect, no doubt, to find in a double name that one explains the other—that is, assuming that Maiden means "high hill"—and on the analogy of Der-went-water and Stert Point and many other instances to find something like Maiden Highcliff; but that is not necessary. And here we have an additional description in the name Brad-lei, not an explanation. (Here those who see in Maiden a word meaning "broad plain" will seize their chance, but more evidence is required for this meaning.)

But to refer the name to the women seems just to be popular etymology. You may take it as a law that a strange name invariably breeds a folk-myth sooner or later. To take instances from the neighbourhood, there is the Meresfield myth at Salisbury to explain the name; the "old chapel" myth at Corton to explain "Chettle hole"; and modern mythologists have seen at Kingston Deverill, which joins Bradley, certain large stones, which they called "King's stones," to account for Kingston, which is really King's-tun, because it belonged to the Crown; and they have invented a "minster" to account for Warminster. No doubt some day we shall be told that, because the Bristol Channel pilots live at Pill, the place is named from them.

I suspect that the name of a farm at Bradley, often written Katesbench, but anciently Gatesbench, has got that form from some latent influence of the "leprose mulieres" theory.

There is at Chapmanslade, Wilts, a farm called Dead Maid or Maiden, but I know of no mound or stone from which it can take its name. The neighbourhood is open and rather broken, and a high isolated hill is about a mile off. It stands at four cross-roads, and here the popular account is that a woman who committed suicide was buried there and staked down. But both this place and Maiden Bradley I should prefer to class with Mr. MacRitchie's list, not with Mr. Goddard's.

J. U. POWELL.

#### ERRATA.

In *Antiquary* for October—

Page 310, column 2, line 10, read "MCXV."

Page 310, column 2, line 12, read "MCXI."

Page 311, column 1, line 6 from bottom, read "Bienfaite."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

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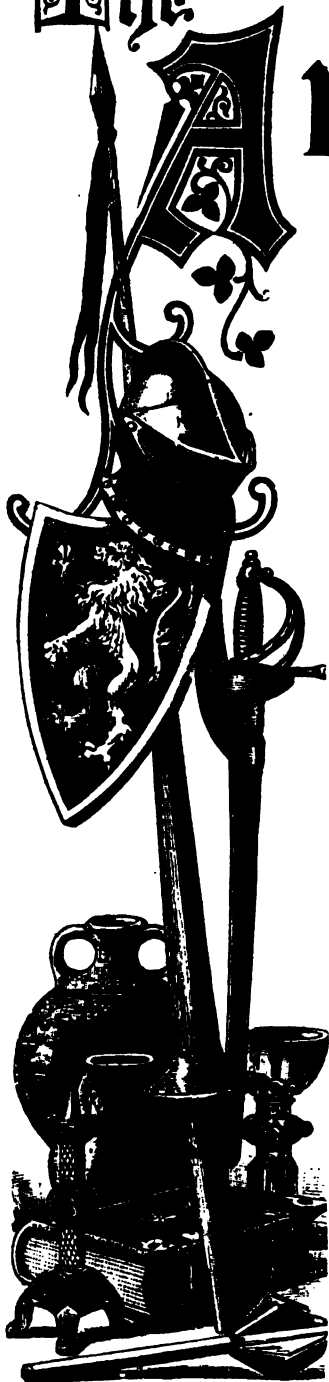
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DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF  
THE PAST.

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He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

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# The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1902

## Notes of the Month.

THERE is trouble again in the ancient city of York. The city engineer, who seems to regard the memorials of the York of long ago with alien eyes, has recommended that the soil taken out in making a proposed new street through Minster Yard be deposited in the moat adjoining Lord Mayor's Walk for the purpose of levelling it, the existing sods being relaid on the top. The proposal has naturally called forth very many protests. The engineer seems to think that to fill up to the depth of 12 or 18 inches—his own estimate, which might quite likely be exceeded—the moat, which is part of one of the very few examples of mediæval fortifications still extant in England, will not affect its antique character in the least, and that all may be put right by replacing the original sods on the top—a truly childish idea. A correspondent of one of the York papers well remarks that to put  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch of paint on some of the "Old Masters" in the Exhibition Art Gallery would be just as reasonable a proposal as that made by the engineer. We do most sincerely trust that, in view of the protests from many different quarters, the suggestion will be allowed to fall to the ground. The city fathers should remember that they are in the position of trustees—they hold the priceless inheritance of such remains of the city's past as still exist in trust, to be handed down unimpaired to successive generations.

The late Mayor of Newbury, Mr. Rankine, who initiated the movement for the restoration of the Jacobean "Cloth Hall" at

Newbury for the purpose of re-opening it as a local museum in memory of the late Queen Victoria, has lately received from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Bart., of Buckland House, Faringdon, the loan of a unique relic of the days when the cloth manufacture was an important industry in Newbury and the neighbourhood. This is a coat which was the result of a wager of £1,000 laid by Sir Nicholas's ancestor, Sir John Throckmorton, in 1811, that at eight o'clock in the evening of June 25 in that year he would sit down to dinner in a coat the wool of which formed the fleeces of two living sheep at five o'clock the same morning. This achievement was accomplished by a Mr. Coxeter. On the day mentioned two sheep were shorn, and all the processes of converting the wool into cloth were completed in eleven hours. The coat was made in two hours and twenty minutes, and was worn by Sir John Throckmorton in the presence of five thousand people, who had assembled to witness the performance. The coat, which was exhibited in the 1851 Exhibition, was shown at the re-opening of the Cloth Hall on November 7.

An interesting inscription, says the *Athenæum*, has come to light in the British Museum in the course of cleaning a set of silver-plated *phalera*, or trappings from a Roman cuirass, which were found in 1854 on the site of the great Roman camp at Xanten on the Lower Rhine, with which the name of Drusus is associated. On one of the medallions is a bust of Drusus; on another, under a hard incrustation, was the following inscription: *PLINIO PRÆFEC(to)*. It is known that the elder Pliny had been a military prefect, and had served much in Germany in the Roman cavalry; but as he was only fifty-six years of age at his death, during the eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D., he could not have been connected with Drusus, who fell in Germany 12 B.C. It appears, however, from a letter of the younger Pliny (iii. 5) that among his uncle's literary works was a history of the German wars, "for which he collected the materials while serving in Germany, admonished thereto by a dream in which the ghost (*effigies*) of Drusus, who had perished victoriously in Germany, appeared to him

and implored him to preserve his memory from oblivion." It seems reasonable to suppose that the elder Pliny had not only written his history of the German wars, now lost, in obedience to the dream, but had also set up or taken part in erecting some monument to Drusus in the camp at Xanten.

At a meeting of the Scottish History Society held in Edinburgh on October 28, the Council announced their intention of publishing (1) *The Records of the Proceedings of the Justiciary Court*, from January 29, 1661, to the end of 1678, of which two manuscript collections are known to exist, the volume thus serving as a supplement to Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, which comes to an end with 1624; (2) *The Household Book of Cardinal Beaton*, from 1539-45, from a manuscript in the Advocates' Library.

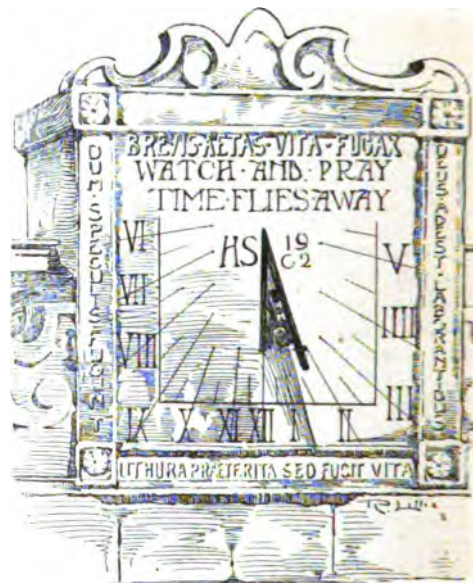
Mr. Elliot Stock has lately published, at the reduced price of 3s. 6d., a cheap edition of Mr. R. Richardson's *Coutts and Co., Bankers, Edinburgh and London*, which has gone through two editions of the original issue. A volume which throws so many interesting sidelights on social history should gain a very wide circle of readers in its new and cheaper form.

During the demolition of the ancient Deanery of Bristol, upon the site of which the proposed Central Library is to be erected, a large number of lovely frescoes, with which some of the apartments had been decorated, were carefully preserved in a place of safety pending a final decision as to their future disposal. The question what should be done with these art treasures came up for discussion and settlement by the Dean and Chapter, and it was resolved that they should be given a place within the walls of the Cathedral. As at present arranged, they will be preserved in the Minor Canons' vestry, where they may be inspected by the public. These beautiful mural decorations represent Scriptural subjects, and are considered to date from the fifteenth century.

The Christmas annual of the *Art Journal* will be the *Life and Work of Sir W. B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.*, by Miss Helen

Lascelles, who has had the advantage of the active co-operation of the artist. This monograph, like its twenty-five predecessors, will be published at the price of 2s. 6d., or, in cloth, at 5s. It will contain nearly fifty illustrations, including three plate reproductions.

Sun-dials are usually associated with old-world gardens, quiet rural churchyards, and other haunts of ancient peace; but the latest of these markers of the flight of time has been placed in Fleet Street, on the frontage of a handsome building erected by Messrs. Sell, the advertising agents. We are glad to be able, through the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Daily Chronicle*, to give a view of this



interesting addition to the attractions of the famous highway of letters. The dial is 2 feet 9 inches square, and has a slate vertical bed. The figures are cut in gilt, and the gnomon, or pointer, is of an extra large size, so as to be easily seen from the pavement below. Around the dial are Latin mottoes which point a series of morals suggested by the passage of time. Two of these insist upon the fleeting nature of life; another gives the assurance that "God is near the



distressed"; while the fourth, although somewhat vague in its suggestiveness, reminds the passer-by that "visions flee," presumably like life itself.



Messrs. Jarrold, of Norwich, and Messrs. Lamley and Co., of South Kensington, will shortly publish a monograph on *The Rood-Screen of Ranworth Church*, by Mr. Edward F. Strange, Assistant-Keeper of the National Art Library, South Kensington. It will have five illustrations, and be printed on hand-made paper, the price being 2s. 6d. net. Any profits made on the publication will go to the fund for the repair of the church, which is now being carried on under the care of Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. The committee (under whose auspices the book is issued) do not propose, we gladly note, to attempt any restoration of the screen.



In consequence of the discovery some time ago, in the Dordogne, of two caverns with walls covered with drawings of the Stone Age, two French men of science, M.M. Cartailhac and Breuil, have been commissioned by the Minister of Public Instruction to explore the famous Spanish cavern of Altamira, near Santillana del Mar, in the Santander province. The *Liberal* of Madrid states that, as the result of three days' exhaustive search, the two explorers pronounce the cavern to be of extraordinary importance to archæology, containing numerous drawings cut in the rock, besides others worked on bone by a silex at white heat. The subjects represented are "antediluvian" animals, such as stags, reindeer, and fishes. The explorers took many copies. We hope that these may be published before long, so that archæologists may judge for themselves the value of the results obtained.



Referring to Mr. G. A. Fothergill's notes in last month's *Antiquary* on "Some Darlington Grave-Stones," the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A., writes: "I notice that Dr. Fothergill has some ingenious interpretations of some emblematical designs on the above grave-stones. He says that the chess-board is 'the game of life,' the compasses

represent Eternity, the closed book uselessness. Evidently Dr. Fothergill is not a Freemason, or he would understand that these are all masonic emblems, the meanings of which are well known to the craft, and are quite different from the interpretations which he gives."



Two early Roman coins of exceptional interest have been unearthed in connection with the making of a new sewer under business premises on Dowgate Hill in the City. "They were found embedded," says the *City Press*, "in the soil 25 feet below the surface. One of them is a silver token of Domitian, 81-96 A.D., the head of Cæsar in bas-relief, and the figure of a Roman warrior appearing thereon. It is in a splendid state of preservation. The other is a brass coin of Trajan, 98 A.D., and is also well preserved. It bears the head of the Emperor, who, it is said, built the first wall round London. On the other side of the coin is the figure of a Roman soldier, mounted, and carrying a spear." Another numismatic find is reported from Bristol, where a silver penny of Edward I., in fine condition, was found in October in Cotham Road during the excavations being made for a new water main. On the obverse is a full-face bust of the King, with the inscription: EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HVB., and on the reverse the legend VILLA BRISTOLLIE. Though not a very rare piece, the find is interesting, as specimens of the coinage of the early English Kings, especially that minted in the city of Bristol, seldom turn up in this manner. The mint in the thirteenth century was stationed at the Castle, where this penny was undoubtedly coined.



Various other discoveries have to be chronicled. A Roman leaden coffin has been unearthed at Enfield, and near it was found a sepulchral chest, composed of tiles 12 inches square, two on each side and one at each end. Within were two urns considerably decayed, partly filled with cremated bones. The whole was covered with a layer of large flints. Good views of both coffin and chest were given in the *Illustrated London News* of November 8, which also contained pictures of the remains

of a Roman villa which have been excavated during the last three months by the Wiltshire Archæological Society, on a site in a garden near Box Church, about five miles from Bath. At Leicester, in the course of excavations, a Roman vase, entire save for a pick mark made by the workmen, and other earthenware have been brought to light. Close by a large quantity of human skeletons were also unearthened. In the Abbey grounds at Bury St. Edmunds excavations have been begun which it is hoped will reveal some interesting ecclesiastical relics. "Almost the entire area of a square enclosure, which seems to have opened into the chapter-house," says the *East Anglian Daily Times* of November 4, "has been cleared to the original level—about four feet below the present surface. A doorway out of this enclosure apparently leads into a long, narrow apartment, paved with stone at the east end. A stone seat can be traced running round the four sides, and the plaster facing of the wall bears a geometrical pattern in red stencilling. Many small pieces of stained glass have been discovered, most of them being of a conventional scroll-work design. Several fragments of tiles, glazed with yellow and mottled green, have also been dug up. Numerous pieces of carved stone—some richly gilded and coloured in red and blue—have likewise been discovered, as well as finials and fragments of small columns, apparently in Purbeck marble. One carving represents a grotesque head. Some graceful floriate designs have also been discovered, and also what resembled a square cesspool, placed just without a wall, in which was an oblique shoot—possibly a piscina drain." From Scotland comes news of the discovery of eight portions and fragments of Celtic crosses, found in the cathedral burying-ground at St. Andrews. They were discovered in that part of the ground which lies to the eastward of the last gable of the cathedral, and to the northward of St. Rule's Tower. Finally, we note that the Historical Records Committee of the London County Council report the discovery, on the Council's land in Bermondsey, of some interesting remains of the old Abbey of Bermondsey, which indicate the existence of a large Perpendicular window and doorway, and pieces of a hood-

mould and arch of the Early English period. One or two of the remains show traces of polychromatic decoration. Photographs of the remains have been taken.



An interesting link with the past has been severed by the death, at King's Nympton, Devon, at the age of seventy-two, of Miss Furze, whose ancestors are reputed to have been in the possession of Broomham Farm, in the parish, since 1499. Unfortunately, there is no Furze in the male line to carry on this historic association.



Two desirable books are announced for early publication under the auspices of the East Herts Archæological Society. One is a new edition of Norden's *Description of Hertfordshire*, to be reprinted from the edition of 1598, with the map, title-page, and royal arms reproduced in facsimile. The only addition will be a biography of John Norden, accompanied by a portrait. The large-paper edition, small folio size, limited to fifty numbered copies, will be issued at 10s. net; the small paper, small quarto size, at 5s. net. The other book is a new edition of Mr. Frampton Andrews' valuable *Handbook to the Memorial Brasses of Hertfordshire*, first published in 1886, but now for a long time out of print. The large and small paper issues will be priced 5s. net and 2s. 6d. net respectively. Intending subscribers to either or both of these books should communicate with the hon. secretary of the Society, Mr. W. B. Gerish, Bishop's Stortford. Mr. Gerish also offers a few copies of his booklet entitled *A Hertfordshire St. George, or the Story of Piers Shonks and the Pelham Dragon* (price 1s. net.), and a few interleaved copies of the Rev. H. Hall's *Names of Places in Hertfordshire* (price 3s.).



"One of the rarest books with the imprint of the Clarendon Press," says a writer in the *Daily News*, "is of no more remote date than last autumn. At 1 a.m. on November 9, 1901, a Prayer-Book, altered throughout in conformity with the creation as Prince of Wales of the Duke of York, was ready for printing, and half a dozen copies had been struck off. At 11 a.m. that day a new Accession Service was authorized. Hence

this Prayer-Book had a life of exactly ten hours. An even rarer curiosity exists in one copy only. An old lady at Sandgate, unable to read ordinary print, had executed for her, in gold type, on dark olive-green paper, a favourite work. The copy sent to her has disappeared, but one other remains to testify to this unique effort of the Clarendon Press."



A picturesque ceremony was witnessed at Dover on October 30, when for the third time in a period extending over 327 years, "Courts of Brotherhood and Guestling of the Cinque Ports" assembled in the premier Cinque Port. The speaker this year was Mr. Stafford Charles, Mayor of New Romney. The Court was formed in the ancient Maison Dieu Hall. The deputies took the oath to be "true and faithful" to the Sovereign, and, according to the best of their power and skill, to "maintain the charters, franchises, liberties, and customs of the Cinque Ports." Then Sir Wollaston Knocker, solicitor to the Ports, read the decrees from the *Black Book*. According to the *Black Book* these decrees (dated the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign) are a copy of those made in the third year of the reign of King Richard III. They state: "No one is to interrupt a speaker in his reasoning or speaking on pain of a penalty of twenty pence. No deputy shall depart until the business of the Court is finished under a penalty of 3s. 4d. No one shall speak more than once, under a penalty of 3s. 4d." The reading of these old decrees caused much amusement.



Mr. George Bailey, referring to his paper in last month's *Antiquary*, on "Swarkeston Manor-House," writes pointing out that the heraldic blocks were made from copies of rubbings from the brasses, and so do not correctly give the colours, which are as given under the illustrations. In the text of the article, "taken from the tombs" should have been "taken from rubbings of the brasses on the tombs."



## The Limes Britannicus.

BY THE REV. THOMAS BARNES, M.A.

(Concluded from p. 343.)



### 3. THE STATION AT TEMPLEBOROUGH: MORBIO (?).



THE castrum at Templeborough is suggested as the site of Morbium in the map of the *Monumenta*. The rectangular form of the parish boundary of Rotherham, which at this point is independent of the river, betrays the plan of the Roman station. Camden describes the camp as 200 paces long and 120 paces broad. It was surrounded by a large trench, 37 paces deep from the middle of the rampire to the bottom. A gold coin of Vespasian was found there. Important excavations were made on the site in 1877; portions of columns and other fragments were found.\* Morbium was the headquarters of the *Præfectus equitum Catafractariorum*. The road from Little Chesters near Derby through Chesterfield points northwards to Templeborough. There are, however, no traces of it beyond Tapton, unless it be in the place-names Ridgeway and Highlane, to the west of Mosbrough.

The distance between Templeborough and Brough is about sixteen miles. Camden makes mention of an earthwork 300 yards to the westward of the camp at Templeborough, which he thought to be a fragment of some larger work. It may be a portion of the projected Limes of Frontinus. The Don continues the natural frontier for the distance of about four miles into Sheffield. There is a camp at Wincobank, on the north side of the river, perhaps an outwork like Aldwarke. In the immediate neighbourhood of Sheffield are one or two place-names which, taken with others along the course of the Limes, may indicate earlier traditions of it. They now form county boundaries—the Meersbrook to the south-east, and the Limb-brook to the south-west.† Hemsworth, near the

\* Guest's *Rotherham*, Appendix.

† "The mislayer of a mere-stone is to blame, but it is the unjust judge who is the capital mover of landmarks."—BACON. "By moving the prisms about, the

Meersbrook, is the homestead on the Border.\* Arbothorne, like the Cold Harbours and Windy Arbours, also points to an ancient Celtic site. The site of Sheffield Castle was probably in early days a guard-house or *prætentura* at the point where the Don runs down from the north-west. The map in the *Monumenta* carries the Roman road from Templeborough to Brough by the Long Causeway to Stanage Edge, dropping into the valley of the Derwent at Bamford. The road to the south of the Fulwood valley by Ringing Low and the Burbage Rocks appears more direct. Ecclesall—like Eccleshall in Staffordshire, Ecclesfield to the north of Sheffield, and Eccles near Manchester—points to a foundation of British Christianity. The Carl wark stands detached on a rocky table above the Burbage Brook, about a mile from the moor-track. On the brook-side, north and east, the natural cliff, supplemented by masonry, forms its defence. On the west and south sides it has been strengthened with a stone rampart, of which some 80 yards are in good preservation. This ancient Celtic stronghold was probably incorporated in the system of defence, and served as a watch-tower on the western edge of the moor, as the site of Ecclesall may have done on the eastern edge. The old road went down by the Callow Bank into Hathersage. The camp at Hathersage, near the church, is another large Celtic stronghold, and proves the importance of the site on the Derwent in early times. It is doubtful whether the road of the Limes crossed the Derwent at Hathersage and struck across the opposite moor to Bradwell, or followed the course of the Derwent. The place-names Broadhay and the line of the Grey Ditch at Bradwell support the former course; but the position of Brough suggests the latter. The circles and tumuli on the Offerton and Moscar Moors also bear evidence to the antiquity and importance of Hathersage and Brough.

colours again emerged, the violet at its inward limb, and at its outward limb the red and yellow."—NEWTON.

\* The place-names Hem and Great Hem occur on Offa's Dyke, north of Montgomery.

#### 4. THE STATION AT BROUGH: ARBEJA (?)

The Roman camp is at the junction of the Noe River and the Bradwell Brook. It has been identified by Mr. Watkins with the Navio of the Ravenna Chirographer, on the evidence of a milestone found at Buxton at the starting-point of the Brough road.\*

(TR)IB . POT . COS . I(I)  
IP . P . ANAVIONE  
MP . X —

It was discovered in 1862, near the Silver lands in Higher Buxton. Mr. Watkins reads it thus: "Tribunitiæ potestatis Consul ii. Pater Patriæ A Navione M.P. X\*\*." The distance to Brough from the spot where it was found is about twelve miles, and the name Navio is preserved in the river Noe. The name has also been traced in an inscription from Foligno:

. . . O . PRÆ  
. . . HORTIS . TRIB . MILI . . .  
. RAEF . EQVIT . CENSITO . . .  
BRITTONUM ANAVION . . .  
PROC . AVG . ARMENIÆ . MA.

Which Mr. Watkins reads: "Præfecto Cohortis Tribuno Militum Præfecto Equitum Censitor Brittonum, A Navione Procuratori Augusti Armeniæ Majoris."

It is clear from this inscription that the person here named as Procurator Augusti Armeniæ Majoris had been also Censitor Brittonum, Præfectus Cohortis, Tribunus Militum, and Præfectus Equitum.

The station on the Limes next to Morbium in the *Notitia* is Arbeia, and the officer in charge is termed Præfectus numeri Barbariorum Tigrisiensium. It may be that an Armenian cohort from the upper waters of the Tigris was stationed on this spot, and that the Præfect, having been censor of the Britons, was afterwards appointed Procurator of Armenia. The name Arbeia does not invalidate the identity of the station. It is probably corrupted like Arbor-low to the south, and the many Cold Harbours and Windy Arbours on the lines of Roman roads, from the Celtic term, *arrhber*, a fort.†

\* *Derbyshire Arch. Soc.*, 1886, pp. 79, 80.

† Notes on Arbor-low, by Cox, *Derbyshire Arch. Society*.

The camp at Brough measures 310 feet in length and 270 feet in breadth. Dr. Pegge, who visited it in 1761, was shown a bust of Apollo, fragments of pavements, urns, bricks, tiles, but no coins. A gold coin was found late in 1783. One of the bricks was stamped COH. There was formerly a double row of pillars traceable, but this has now disappeared. The village of Bradwell lies about a mile to the south. The name is probably a corruption of Broadwall, and refers to the Grey Ditch, which runs up on to the moor on the east side of the Bradwell Brook, from the point where Batham Gate enters into the Brough road near the Bath Inn. The Grey Ditch is a long stretch of broad vallum and fosse, and is traceable from the brook across the meadows, and then up to the crest of the moor. It is probably another important fragment of the projected Limes of Frontinus.

The distance between Brough and Buxton is about ten miles. The old track of the Batham Gate leads up to the Bradwell Moor in a south-west course. Its course has been carefully traced by Paradise Farm and Moss Rake to the Holmes. There is an entrenched camp traceable about four miles from Brough near the Holmes, on the high ground before the descent to Peak Forest. The sharp double turn in the Chapel-en-le-Friith road between the inn and Peak Forest, and the place-names Damside, Damdale, Damcliff, where the Limes crossed the valley, may indicate its presence there in ancient times. The road entered Buxton by Fairfield Common.

#### 5. THE STATION AT BUXTON: DICTI (?).

Many Roman remains have been found at Buxton.\* Whitaker (1773) says that a Roman bath was plainly visible in the earlier part of the century. It was discovered by Sir Thomas Delves in 1709. A bason five yards square was found in 1697. Another bath was found when the foundations of the Crescent were dug in 1781, measuring 30 feet by 15. The station is supposed to have been on the "Stane Cliff," a hill rising above the Hall, for occasionally Roman remains are found there. Coins of the time of

\* *Derbyshire Arch. Soc.*, 1886, pp. 85, 86.

Constantine have also been discovered. Mr. Watkins, having identified Brough with the Navio of Ravennas, identifies Buxton with the next station, Aquæ. This identification does not interfere with assigning the site of the Buxton station with the castrum of Dictum on the Limes. Indeed, the *Notitia* itself is evidence to the double name sometimes borne by a Roman station in the Veterum, alias Veneris, of the eighth Præfectus. The station was under the rule of the Præfectus numeri Nerviorum Dictensium. The Nervii were a people of Belgic Gaul.

The distance between Buxton and Leek is about eleven or twelve miles. It is doubtful whether the road went round the head of the Dane to Gradbach by Berry Bank, Windy Harbour, and Hemsley, names which might suggest the line of a road or boundary. It is more probable that it avoided the chasm of Gradbach, and followed the line of Axe Edge to Wallnook, passing then by Wicken Walls to Gradbach and Ludchurch. There are traces of a vallum with a double fosse at this point, and close examination of the Swithamley moors might lead to further discoveries. It then bent southwards through the Swithamley estate over Gun to Leek. The place-names High Ridge, Old Hay, Old Hay Top, and Oxhay probably mark its course, and from Lockgate, above Meerbrook, the vallum itself is clearly traceable for nearly two miles to the Abbey farm at Leek.

#### 6. THE STATION AT LEEK: CON-CANGIOS (?).

There are traces of an entrenched camp in the fields to the east of the Abbey. Mr. Beresford, on the occasion of a visit of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society in 1901, is reported to have said: "They noticed where they stood that a number of other ramparts made an enclosure of an oblong shape with rectangular corners. This was a Roman position." On the top of Gun, "at a point in full view of Cheshire, about a mile and a half from the Abbey, is another Roman quadrangle."\* Plot reports the discovery of the brass head of the bolt of a catapult in one of the three Lows on Mor-

\* The Rev. W. Beresford.

ridge. He says that "the Lows hereabout may for the most part be esteemed Roman," and mentions the Lows on Ribdon, Reeden, and Cauldon Hills, and "so Cocklow and the rest near the town of Leek."\* The distance from Buxton represents about the average distance between the stations of the *Notitia* from Doncaster to Buxton. The name Con-cangion has been assigned to Kendal in Westmoreland. Cocanges or Cecange of Ravensas has been placed by Gale at Cayngham.† Rhys,‡ in a note on Con-cangion, connects the name with the Gangani and Decangi, and, on the ground that *Insc. No. 1,207* from the country of the Brigantes reads BRIG and not DE BRIG, he accepts the reading "Decangi" rather than the "Cangi" of the Medicean MS.

The inscriptions on the pigs of lead point rather to the use of the preposition and the reading "Ceangi" in the inscriptions and "Cangos" in Tacitus :

*M. H. B.*, 133, from the Mendips, A.D. 49 :

TI . CLAVDIVS CÆSAR . AVG . P.M.  
TRIB . P . VIII . IMP . XVI . DE . BRITAN.

*M. H. B.*, 135, from Great Boughton, Cheshire, A.D. 74 :

IMP . VESP . V . IMP . III . COS .  
DE CEANGI.

*M. H. B.*, 136, from Hints, Staffordshire, A.D. 76 :

IMP . VESP . VII . T . IMP . V . COS.

*M. H. B.*, 137, from Hayshaw Moor, Yorkshire, A.D. 81 :

IMP . CÆS . DOMITIANO . AVG . COS . VII.

*M. H. B.*, 138, from Hayshaw Moor, Yorkshire, A.D. 81 :

IMP . CÆS . DOMITIANO . AVG . COS . VII .  
BRIG.

*M. H. B.*, 142, from Matlock :

TI . CL . TR . LVT . BR . EX . ARG.

*M. H. B.*, 143, from Pulborough, in Sussex :

T . CL . TR . LVT . BR . EX . ARG.

\* Plot's *Staffordshire*, pp. 403, 404.

† *Ant. Itin.*, Appendix, p. 146.

‡ *Celtic Britain*, p. 288.

*M. H. B.*, 144, from Tower of London, *temp.* Hon. Arc. :

L . ARVCONI . VERECVNDI . METAL . LVIVD.

The evidence on the whole suggests that where the preposition DE or EX occurs it is to be taken as such, and that where it is absent it is for purposes of abbreviation. This points to Ceangi as the name of the hill-folk of Cheshire.

The MS. evidence points the same way.\* The Medicean MS., the best for the *Annals*, reads : "Et ductus inde Cangos exercitus." Orelli, however, reads : "Ceterum clade Icenorum compositi qui bellam inter et pacem dubitabant; et ductus in decangos exercitus. Vastati agri . . ." He gives the following foot-note : In decangos (Bezenberger), inde Cangos (Med. MS.); inde in Cangos (Pichena); in Decantas (Ritter eo duce Ptolemæo, 2, 3). Non solet Tacitus in ejusmodi structuris præpositionem omittere ut omisit Curtius (6, 24, etc.). Ceterum tam Cangi quam Decangi alius de haud cognitisunt." Lipsius in the Plantin Edition of 1607 reads "ductus in Cangos," and this reading is adopted in the Edition Brotier, Paris, 1771, from which the editor of the *M. H. B.* reads "ductus in Cangos." The evidence on the whole is in favour of the reading CEANGI for the inscription and CANGOS for the *Annals*.

Rhys considers that the name Con-cangion is non-Celtic, and that those who bore it (he places them about Kendal) were a mixed race of Goidels and non-Celtic aborigines. Ptolemy speaks of the promontory of the Gangani as one of the remote headlands of Britain, and places another tribe of the same name in the west of Hibernia. These considerations support the identification of Con-cangion with Leek. The people of the Leek moorlands have very distinct characteristics. It has been said by one who is Welsh-born—himself of the older Ivernian stock of North Wales—that if he could hear the noise in the Leek market without noting the language, he could imagine himself in the marketplace of a Welsh town. Two other friends who had tramped the Tuscan Hills together were driving from Leek into the hills on a market-day, and met cart after cart of the

\* Tacitus, *Annal.*, xii. 32.

moorland folk. They were both struck by the resemblance to the ancient Tuscan types of Montefiascone. There is no place in the Midlands where there are so many traces of ancient folk-lore—note especially the number of dog-boggarts, which are absent from the superstitions of South Staffordshire—no place, therefore, where the name "Concangion" is more fittingly assigned. Leek may be regarded as a centre of the ancient Cangi or hill-tribes, the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri vigilum*.

The distance between Leek and Stone is about fifteen miles. A Manor of the Wall is mentioned in old Leek deeds, and Wall-bridge, Wall Grange, and Wall Lane, near Cheddleton, may all indicate the old line of the Limes. Seven miles from Leek, near Dilhorne, it leaves the high ground by Summerhill, and passes by Stansmare Hall, Caverswall, and Fosbrook to the Blythe. These names, like those near Leek, are all suggestive. There is in a wood below Stansmare Hall an earthen bank of about half a mile in length, which may be a fragment of the old vallum. The road then ascends by Stallington to the high ground of Meirheath, which it crosses at Spot. This is certainly an ancient site. Wulfric Spott in 1004 endowed the Abbey of Burton with his ancestral lands, and some of them were in this district. He is said to have been of royal blood, and his lands, therefore, may have been inherited from Wulfhere of Mercia, who took over the territory of the British tribal chieftains of Stone and Darlaston. The long green track from Spot to Cotwalton is known as Summerstreet Lane, and there is still traceable a low bank, which may be, like that near Caverswall, a portion of the vallum of the Limes. From Cotwalton to Walton by Stone is a distance of about a mile and a half.

#### 7. THE STATION AT STONE: LAVATRES. (?).

The present town of Stone has grown up round the Priory. The township of Walton on the south of Trent appears to have been the older site. It is in this neighbourhood, whether at Walton Grange or at Priory Farm, where there is an entrenched position of rectangular form, that the Roman station

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of Lavatres is probably to be placed. Plot gives an engraving of a Roman *venabulum*, or hunting-spear, which was found "somewhere betwixt Yarlet and the foot of Pyrehill. One may probably conclude that the Romans had at last some residence here, with leisure to follow such sports as the country would afford."\* There is a square camp about a mile out of Stone at Hollywood in a coppice known as Campfield, and on the Hilderstone Brook, below Garshall House and Walton House, in the meadows, is a very fine entrenched position, with a double fosse, the outer one representing a quadrilateral of 200 yards. A small bronze Roman coin has also been dug up at Hilderstone. The strongholds of Berry Bank, and probably the Common Plot on the south of the Trent, called for some kind of camp or *prætentura* to hold the British tribes of the district in check. The name may be connected with its position on the Trent. Lavatres was the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri exploratorum*, a corps which may have had special duties among the strong Celtic positions of Stone, Maer, and Talke.

The distance between Stone and Gnosall is about ten miles. A footpath is all that remains of the old track from Walton across Walton Heath to Shallowford on the Meece Brook, the birthplace of Isaac Walton. Crossing the Sow, near Chebsey, the track is not now traceable; it reaches Walton on the Stafford and Eccleshall road. There are traces of a moat round the old homestead at Walton, as well as at the old hall at Ellenhall. Wootton lies a mile to the west of Ellenhall. Plot writes: "Beside these Basilical or Consular ways there were others of like erection, though less extent, called *Vicinales*, *quod in vicus ducebant*; whereof I scarce met with any in this County: unless I may take leave to account the high paved way at Wootton, near Eccleshall, a part of one of them, which seems not to have been made by reason of any wet or dirty way, it being raised between two other deep ways, which lie dry enough, too."† A mile south of Ellenhall is Ranton Abbey. The name indicates the town on the Border,‡ and in

\* Plot's *Staffordshire*, p. 404.

† Plot's *Ibid.*, p. 402.

‡ Duignan's *Place-names*.

support of it is not only the ancient moat of the Abbey, but from Anne's Well Wood to Brough Hall a long stretch of vallum about 25 feet broad. This, again, is probably connected with the old line of the Limes. It is a short mile from Brough Hall over Audmore to Gnosall.

#### 8. THE STATION AT GNOSALL: VETERUM ALIAS VENERIS (?).

The ancient moated position of Brough Hall is, perhaps, the site of this station. The name, like that in Derbyshire, indicates an ancient camp. The position is a strong one, with a fosse thrown out beyond the angle of the camp. The old track between Brough Hall and Ranton Abbey is called Warwell Lane, and the broad vallum is traceable nearly the whole distance. It appears from the *Notitia* to have had two names—*Veterum alias Veneris*. It was the station under the authority of the *Præfectus numeri directorum*.

Plot makes mention of the Roman antiquities of this district: "The Romans had, indeed, some action hereabout, there being a raised wark here at Morton (3 miles S.W. of Gnosall) not far off (*i.e.*, from Wilbroughton), which seems to be of their fashion; and no question the large Meere that lyes just below it had its name of Aqualate (quasi aqua lata) from these,\* and the banks on the N.N.E. side of it the name of Anc's Hills, from some Roman captain that lay upon them, whose name, or at least prænomen, perhaps, might be Ancus."† Harwood, in his note to Flashbrook says:‡ "Near Batchacre Park have been found several Roman spears of brass, and Roman swords, made of a mixture of copper and brass." The Ordnance map marks a Roman well on the north side of Aqualate Meer.

\* "Duignan, *Staffordshire Place-names*, p. 5: 1129, Aquila; thirteenth century, Aquilade, Aquilone; fourteenth century, Aquilot; sixteenth century, Æquilat. The first form, Aquila, I have only met with as on page 2. In the Pipe Rolls for 1129 Matilda de Aquila is returned as a Staffordshire tenant *in capite*. She was a daughter of the Norman house of L'Aigle. I am not able to prove that Matilda owned Aquilate. Except as forms of Aquila, no sense can be made of Aquilade, Aquilone, or Aquilot."

† Plot's *Staffordshire*, p. 395.

‡ Harwood's *Erdeswick*, p. 105.

The distance from Gnosall to Shifnal is nine miles. Two miles to the south-west of Gnosall is Walton Grange, which is only a mile from Moreton and the "banks" of which Plot speaks. A mile further is Walton Fields. There are some traces of a raised bank across the wilder part of Walton Fields. From Great Chatwell there is a straight road, with but one short interruption, of five miles to Shifnal. At the Cross Roads this road crosses the Roman road from Weston-under-Lizard to Newport, Whitchurch, and Chester. It is known as the Long Ford, near Market Drayton; and Pave Lane, near Lilleshall, also indicates its origin. A mile further to the south-west the track of the Limes Britannicus crosses the Watling Street at Burlaughton, and, skirting the western side of the Lizard Hill, descends into Shifnal. The station of Uxacona, on the Watling Street, lies only four miles to the north-west of Shifnal.

#### 9. THE STATION AT SHIFNAL: BRABONIAM (?).

The station was of some importance as one of three which held in check the British tribes who dwelt in the fastnesses of the city of the Walls near Kynnersley. The Wrekin, the Lizard, and the ancient British road from Chatwell passes through the town of Shifnal to the vicarage moat on the south-west, but whether this is of early origin is uncertain. The termination of Braboniam is Celtic, and perhaps even in the fifth century indicates the near neighbourhood of the more definitely British districts west of Severn. It was the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri defensorum*.

The distance between Shifnal and Quatford is eleven miles. The road leaves Shifnal to the south-west, and in three miles reaches Brockton, on the high ground above the Severn. The Wyke near Shifnal may indicate, like the wicks lower down the river, the memory of a Roman vicus. The Hem, again, suggests the neighbourhood of the Limes. At Brockton the line of the ancient frontier falls into the Portway along the natural boundary of the Severn. It is the point where the river valley turns almost south after its easterly course from Shrewsbury. The wooded banks of Madeley and



Broseley close in the meadow lands of Buildwas and Cressage with a formidable gate. It must have always been a key to the western districts, a natural starting-point for a provincial boundary. The distance from the Don at Sheffield to the Severn near Shifnal along the line of the Limes Britannicus is about seventy-one miles; the rest of the distance between Doncaster and Tewkesbury is along the line of the river valley. Stockton lies on the road beyond Brockton and Sutton Maddock, and the name may indicate some stockaded work of ancient date set up as a *prætentura* or guard-house between Shifnal and Quatford. Mercot is just off the road to the east of Oldington. Leaving Bridgenorth to the west, the road enters Quatford by Stanmere Grove.

10. THE STATION AT QUATFORD :  
MAGLOVÆ (?).

Quatford has good claims to be a station on the Severn. In addition to the ford, there is a ferry and the site of a bridge. On the opposite bank a camp is marked on the Ordnance map, and Burf Castle to the east is a site whose name indicates its antiquity. The name is probably a Roman form of the ancient British site.

Maglovæ is connected with the Brythonic "maglo," a prince or hero. Maglocunos was the King of Gwynedd, the *insularis draco* of Gildas.\* He died, according to the *Annales Cambriae*, in 547. It is possible that Maglovæ was the ancient name of Burf Castle, a Brythonic stronghold guarding the passage of the Severn. Oldbury indicates an old site on the right bank a little higher up. Maglovæ was the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri Solensium*.

The distance between Quatford and Warshill is nine miles. The Portway, or Roman vicinal way from Worcester to Wroxeter, is called the Street in the Saxon grant of Over Arley by Wulfruna to Wolverhampton. There is a Roman camp in Arley Wood, an exact square, with double fosse and on one side a triple fosse. This camp, with the station at Maglovæ, held in check the British tribes, probably the Ordovices, in the fastnesses of the Brown Clee Hills, espe-

\* Gildas, *cp. M. H. B.*, p. 18.

cially the hill fortress of Nordybank Camp. From Arley the road went through the Eymere Wood to the Warshill Camp.

11. THE STATION AT WARSHILL : MAGIS (?).

The camp at Warshill not only held the mouth of the Stour, but commanded also the British strongholds of the Wyre Forest and the Clee Hills. They lay on the border between the Ordovices and Silures, the Titterstone Camp and the Caynham Camp being both on the north of the river Teme. The Dowles Brook empties itself into the Severn opposite the Warshill Camp. It has already been suggested that the station at Magis in the *Notitia* is associated with the Magesitania of Florence of Worcester. Florence, in his list of the Bishops of Hereford, makes Magesetensium equivalent to Herefordensium. Ronas is the Comes Magesetensium in 1041: he, with others, is sent by Hardicanute to attack Worcester. These latter are the Magesætas of the Chronicle, A.D. 1016. The term probably embraced the remnants of the Brythonic peoples on either side of the Severn, and more especially up the valley of the Teme. It is Florence who draws a sharp distinction between Magesitania and Magesetensium, unless he uses the term in a way which implies that in ancient Roman-British towns Worcester was the metropolis of Magesitania. Magis was the headquarters of the *Præfectis numeri Pacensium*.

The distance between Warshill and Worcester is about thirteen miles. There is little to note on the way. Hartlebury was probably, in old times, a stronghold at the mouth of the Stour. Dunhampton and Oldfield both indicate some considerable antiquity. The road enters Worcester through Claines.

12. THE STATION AT WORCESTER : LONGOVICUM (?).

The Castle mound at Worcester was the site of the Roman station. Coins from Augustus to Valens have been found, also a Roman urn. The reason for its identification with Longovicum has already been stated. Florence distinctly states that it was in Roman times the chief city of the Hwiccas, and the name was probably derived from the "wichs" of the district. It

was the headquarters of the Præfectus numeri Longovicariorum.

The distance from Worcester to Tewkesbury is about fourteen miles. A Roman inscription has been found at Kempsey :

VAL . CONST  
ANTINO  
P . FE . IN  
VICTO  
AVG.

Valerio Constantino  
Pio Felici  
Invicto Augusto.

Towbury Hill Camp, three miles north of Tewkesbury, is a square enclosure of 20 acres with a slight bank and deep ditch, and double mound at the south-east angle.\*

### 13. THE STATION AT TEWKESBURY : DERVENTIO (?).

The position at the mouth of the Avon must always have been important. It held on the Severn a similar position to Præsidium on the Idle. The station was at Oldbury Field, a piece of land which lies off the High Street to the east. Roman coins have been turned up in Oldbury gardens, and a coin of Septimius Severus on the site of the railway-station. It was the headquarters of the Præfectus numeri Derwentensis.

The name Derventio was a common one. The station of that name on the first Iter has been placed at Stamford Bridge on the Derwent, seven miles east of York. Another has been assigned as the name of Little Chester on the Derwent, near Derby. Mr. Rhys says the word is connected with the root "Derw," an oak.†

This last station on the Limes was connected by road with Glevum (Gloucester) and with Corinium (Cirencester), both important military centres, but not under the authority of the Dux Britanniarum. The local evidence seems to prove that the Limes Britannicus, like the Limes Saxonius, was a line of stations under special military organization, but that whatever was projected before the advance of Agricola, these stations were only in part connected by a vallum.

\* Wilt's Arch. Handbook of Gloucestershire, p. 47.

† Rhys, *Celtic Britain*, pp. 39, 291.

## Bromholm Priory and its Holy Rood.

BY PERCY LONGHURST.



ALTHOUGH Norfolk possesses many churches, houses, and ancient buildings rich in antiquarian interest, it is doubtful if there be any so worthy of notice and, at the same time, so thoroughly forgotten and neglected, as the ruins of the once famous Priory of Bromholm, which stand not half a mile back from the sea at Keswick Green, a hamlet of the little village of Bacton, about eight miles below Cromer.

Bacton Abbey, as the ruins are known locally, is all that remains of the holy building wherein, for over three hundred years, rested the most sacred relic in England, not forgetting the chapel of the Virgin Mary at Walsingham, and within whose walls, too, lie buried the remains of the famous, or rather well-known, Sir John Paston.

Nearly 680 years ago Bromholm Priory challenged comparison with the tomb of Thomas à Becket in the number of pilgrims who came to visit it, and to worship before the Holy Rood which therein lay enshrined, on account of the marvellous virtues with which it was credited. To this out-of-the-way Norfolk hamlet came people of every degree, gentle and simple, peer and peasant, knight and yeoman, high-born prelate and wandering beggar-man ; so far, even, had its fame spread, that pilgrims in great number came from distant countries far across the sea to the holy shrine where the most wonderful miracles were performed.

That the Holy Rood should have received so much veneration is not wonderful, considering its marvellous powers, as, according to Matthew Paris, "divers miracles began (1223) to be wrought in that monastery to the praise and glory of the life-giving Cross ; for there the dead were restored to life, the blind received their sight, and the lame their power of walking ; the skin of the lepers was made clean, and those possessed of devils were released from them ; and any sick person who approached the aforesaid Cross with faith went away safe and sound." Oh, clever

and veracious historian, do not those two words "with faith" count for much?

With such remarkable powers possessed by the relic, it is not wonderful that in a few years the Priory of Bromholm rose from an obscure monastery to be one of the most important holy buildings in England. The Benedictine monk is not, however, the only one who speaks of the marvellous properties of the blessed relic, for, says Capgrave, "It was, moreover, confirmed [its authenticity as a portion of the true cross] by remarkable miracles, no less than thirty-nine persons being raised from the dead." As the worthy chronicler naively remarks, "Who could doubt after this?"

Chaucer makes reference to the holy relic in his *Canterbury Tales*, the miller's wife in the "Reeve's Tale" crying out in her strange predicament for the assistance of the blessed rood; while in that other medieval classic, *Piers Plowman*, it is also mentioned, the "plowman" expressing the hope that the Holy Rood may somehow or other help to release him from his debts.

Alas! for the monastery to which the relic had brought such prosperity, that not long after its arrival there the gifts which had been bestowed on the priory in consequence thereof were so many that the monks were enabled to build a handsome chapter-house and dormitory. It could not escape the vigilant eyes and destructive hands of Henry VIII. and his rascally assistants when the Dissolution of the Monasteries took place. The monks were driven out and some part of the building destroyed; century by century it has gone to decay, until at the present day the once famous priory is but a mournful ruin of desecrated walls and crumbling window arches, seemingly held together by the clustering ivy.

The history of the priory is most interesting, dating as it does from the early part of the twelfth century. It was founded in 1113 by William de Glanville for seven or eight monks of the Clugniac Order, but it remained practically unknown for very many years. Indeed, when some hundred years later the blessed relic was brought to Bromholm, the Priory, according to Matthew of Paris, was nothing better than a mere chapel, very poor, and altogether destitute of buildings.

One night there came to the porter's lodge a man, accompanied by two little children, and begging for food and shelter. This, in accordance with the times, was granted readily enough, and the next morning the stranger, rested and refreshed, asked for an audience with the prior, and when he appeared, produced two small pieces of wood fastened one across the other, and almost as wide as the hand of a man.

These two pieces of wood he solemnly asserted were portions of the actual cross on which Christ suffered at Calvary, and if the monks were willing to receive him and his children into their Order he would bestow on them this blessed relic, and one or two other holy objects he had in his possession.

In confirmation of what he said of the identity of the cross, the stranger related how he had been the chaplain of Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople, and the keeper of the holy relics, including the portion of the cross of our Lord, which the Emperor invariably caused to be carried before him as he marched to battle against the infidels. On one occasion, however, he had neglected the precaution, and in consequence was overthrown, and either slain or captured by the enemy. Upon hearing this news the chaplain had gathered together the most precious of the relics, and with his two children had returned to his native land. Since his return he had travelled to many abbeys and monasteries, disposing of his sacred relics, but although he had declared on oath that the cross he bore was that which had belonged to the Emperor Baldwin, and which was acknowledged in every Christian country to be formed from the Holy Cross which Christ bore up the hill on His shoulders, his story had not been believed, and none would purchase the holy relic, in exchange for which he asked the admission of himself and his children amongst the Brethren.

Such having been his reception at the rich monasteries, the stranger said he had now come to a poor one. Would the monks receive him and take the cross?

Joyfully the Prior of Bromholm assented, the chaplain and his sons entered the monastery, and the blessed relic was carefully carried to the oratory. Soon it became known that a portion of the true cross lay in the

priory, and from far and wide came people to worship before it, until in 1223 the whole country rang with the fame of the marvellous cross and the miracles it performed, and Bromholm became one of the most revered buildings in England.

That the monks should have so unhesitatingly believed the stranger's story, and accepted the identity of the cross with that which had belonged to the Emperor Baldwin without the faintest shadow of proof or corroboratory evidence, is only one more instance of the credulity of the period, or else a proof of the acute business instinct of the prior, who recognised that in the acquisition of the relic there lay a means for the bringing of fame and riches to his monastery.

Such is the history of Bromholm Priory and its Holy Rood, and to-day, when one walks towards the ruins along the road from Happisburgh, or Hasbro', one cannot but think of the thousands who in the dead and gone centuries must have trod the same pathway with a pious expectation and sureness of belief in their hearts which, even if they had their origin in ignorance, were yet productive of more simplicity and earnestness than characterizes religious opinions of to-day.

As one walks along the road, never far from the sea, and skirts the "Gap," where the sea has eaten her way into the coast-line until a little narrow bay has been formed, and where the waves, driven by the fierce north-east winds, must, in winter, dash far across the road itself, the side of one of the fragmentary walls, with its four long windows, comes into view, only to be lost again as one passes along the little street, in which evidences of the modern builder's art (?) are gathering fast, until one comes to the short, broad thoroughfare which leads up to the ruins.

Across this road stretches one of the most interesting portions of the ancient remains, a fine Perpendicular arched gateway, supported by massive piers, and still showing on either side the ancient porter's lodge. Patched up and cemented as this arch has been in many places, it still remains a noteworthy piece of architecture, a fit entrance to the noble building the priory undoubtedly was in the days before the eighth Henry had been

moved by cupidity and arrogance to destroy the English monasteries.

A short distance beyond, the ancient boundary walls may still be traced, still in a good state of preservation, low and thick, built of rough stones, great flints, and cement. The ivy-mantled walls of the dormitory still remain, as does the north transept of the church; but although bricks and mortar have been added at intervals to keep different portions from actually falling, the end cannot be long delayed.

Much of the standing walls has been utilized in the construction of tool-sheds and cart-houses, as at Hickling, where the ruins of the ancient priory have been incorporated with the buildings of the adjoining farmhouse, and now serve as cow-houses, stables, cart-hovels, and sheds. The greater part of the ground enclosed by the still standing walls of Bromholm is occupied with the engines, threshing machines, and agricultural paraphernalia of the Messrs. Cubitt.

"Imperious Cæsar, dead and turned to clay," and used to "stop a hole to keep the wind away" would surely be no more sad a spectacle than a house dedicated to God turned into a cart-shed, but neither Bromholm nor Hickling is alone in this desecration, which may be seen in every part of the country.

Away from the main fragments stands a little tower, overgrown with ivy, roofless, paved with weeds and grass, and with an elder-bush growing luxuriantly in the corner facing the still well-preserved arched doorway. Half-way up the walls are two small bricked-up windows, while in the right-hand wall is a deep recess. On every passably flat or smooth stone in the thick rough walls are scrawled or cut names and initials belonging to the lack-brained people who have visited the ruins (which are, by the way, private property, although permission to see over them is always readily given).

Not many miles away from Bromholm lies Ingham Church, wherein stands a tomb, on which rest the sculptured effigies of Sir Roger de Boyer and his wife, both of which are literally covered with the same marks of desecration.

A noble ruin is Bromholm, standing as it does on a gentle eminence, over which rises

and falls the golden corn right up to the ruined walls. Sad thoughts there must be, though, in the contemplation of these buildings. The contrast between their pride of bygone days and their present decay is painful, and I cannot but look back with regret to the days when Bromholm was a stately, noble monastery, and people of high and low degree travelled thither to gaze with pious love and awe on the wood to which they believed their blessed Redeemer had been fastened.

With regard to the fate of the Holy Rood itself there is some mystery; there is a strong belief that a large fragment of the true cross which lately was in the possession of a convent of nuns in Yorkshire is the identical relic which in the Middle Ages drew so many pious pilgrims to the Priory of Bromholm. This belief is supported by the knowledge that a member of the Paston family—the great patrons of Bromholm—was at one time Mother Superior at this Yorkshire convent. On the other hand, Foxe mentions that one of the charges against the chaplain of Ludney, Sir Hugh Pie, was “that the said Hugh had cast the cross of Bromholm into a fire to be burnt, which he took from one John Welgate, of Ludney.”

Whatever be the fate of the precious relic, it is certain that it disappeared at the time of the Dissolution, but if the former story be true—and it is by no means improbable—the famous rood is still in existence, but, like the place of its former abode, shorn of its ancient honours and fame.



## The History of Social England.\*

**I**N any department of science it becomes necessary from time to time to take stock of new discoveries and fresh instances, so as to present one whole encyclopædic view of all that comes within the range of that

\* *Social England*. Edited by the late H. D. Traill, D.C.L., and J. S. Mann, M.A. Volume i. of new edition, containing numerous maps and illustrations. London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1901. 4to., pp. xcvi, 702. Price 12s. net.

department for the time being. This was the task accomplished nine years ago by the late Dr. Traill in respect of the history of *social England*, as contrasted with the country viewed as a Polity or as a State among States. In his introduction to the volumes, which under his editorship at once obtained the prestige of being the “classic” on the subject, Dr. Traill surveyed, with a clearness of vision and a lucidity of expression which are frequently lacking in works of the kind, a vast field of recorded facts. It was his purpose, and that of his expert staff of collaborators, “to abstract from the political and to isolate the social facts of our history wherever this can be done . . . to dwell mainly on such matters as the growth and economic movements of the population, the progressive expansion of industry and commerce, the gradual spread of education and enlightenment, the advance of arts and sciences, the steady diffusion, in short, of all the refining influences of every description which make for the ‘human life.’” Now, it has been to this aspect of our country’s existence in the past that the pages of this magazine have ever been chiefly devoted. It is more than probable that sundry facts used to support conclusions reached in *Social England* have had their earliest record in the *Antiquary*. Be this as it may, our motto has been the assertion as to any reader that

Instructed by the antiquary times,  
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise;

and we make haste to say that the study of the complete, reliable, and well-ordered narratives of *Social England* will result in a wisdom not merely scholarly, but apt to inspire a patriotic interest in the nation whose development is there portrayed.

The volume before us is the first of the six contemplated volumes of a new illustrated edition, which seems, to our thinking, to double the invaluable worth of the earlier publication. By the enterprise of the publishers, and under the obviously skilful control of Mr. Mann, the letterpress is being supplemented with a gallery of illustrations which will run to some 2,500 plates, maps, and figures in all. This first volume, which carries the record of the progress of the

English people from the earliest times to the accession of Edward I., serves well to show how even the remote past can be

tures of antiquities (from dolmen stones Plantagenet armour), these views of s (from a Celtic village in Cornwall to Moy



FIG. 1.—SAMIAN WARE, BRITISH MUSEUM.

The largest vase was found at Felixstowe, Suffolk; that on the left in White Hart Court, Bishopsgate, London. (Block lent by the Publishers.)

brought nearer to our conception by the most modern means of pictorial reproduction. Almost without exception these pic-

Hall at Bury St. Edmund's), and the curious but fascinating facsimiles of the illuminations in mediæval MSS., are photographically

reproduced and printed (which is a great point) on appropriate paper. Any student who is well trained to appreciate the niceties of comparative criticism will feel the immense superiority of such illustrations over the scanty and poorly copied figures in similar works of fifty or less years ago. The view of the

Roman bath at Bristol *before* its restoration, the admirable groups on page 289

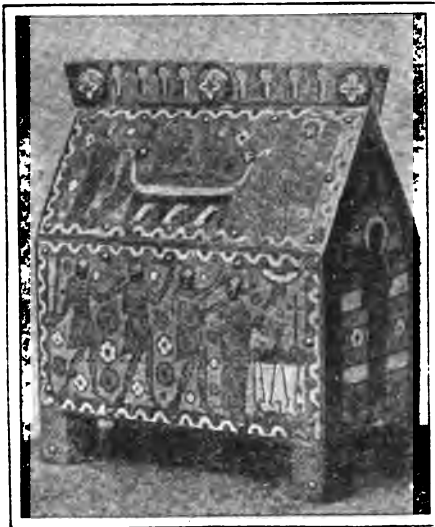


FIG. 3.—A MEMORIAL OF BECKET.

Reliquary in Hereford Cathedral Library, formerly regarded as the shrine of King Ethelbert, patron saint of the Cathedral, and representing his murder by order of Offa, King of Mercia. In 1862, however, it was exhibited at South Kensington, and its resemblance to other reliquaries of Becket corrected the mistake. It is composed of oak, covered with copper, plated, overlaid in part with coloured Limoges enamel, and partly gilded; it dates from the early part of the thirteenth century.

(Block lent by the Publishers.)

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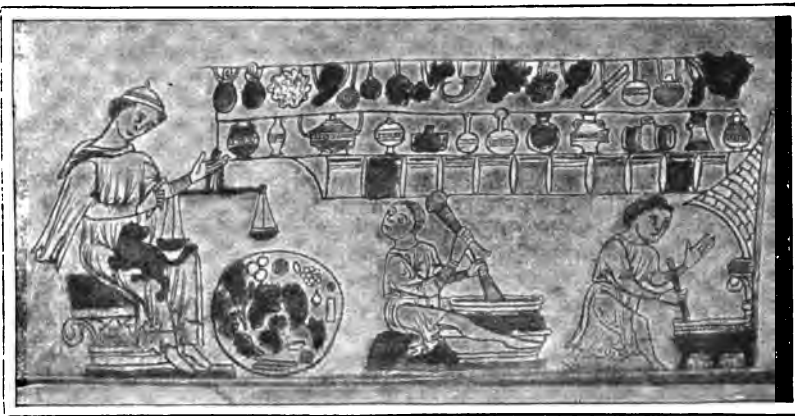


FIG. 2.—A TWELFTH-CENTURY DISPENSARY.

From MS. at Trinity College, Cambridge.

(Block lent by the Publishers.)

of early architectural pieces (Earl's-Barton, Sompting, Colchester, and Monkwearmouth), and the collection of five Norman castles on page 477, are typical instances of the care which Mr. Mann has devoted to his task. Like the pictures which fall under other headings, they are well suited to the text, and also share in the truly educational advantage of being explained by full and (so far as we have tested, except in the case of certain rings on page xxiv) accurate descriptions collected together in a catalogue which itself covers no less than forty pages. It is a pleasure to testify to these details, because such thorough and lucid arrangement of complicated material is not always found in works of antiquarian character.

We notice, further, that since the first issue of the work the sections dealing with the military history, to which Professor Oman is a principal contributor, and those dealing with the art of Roman Britain by Mr. Haverfield, whose authority is unimpeachable, have been entirely re-written. Mr. Mann himself has re-written his articles on "Social Life and Manners," and there is a new and specially interesting contribution from Mr. Joseph Jacobs on "The Jews in England." An earnest attempt has also been made to reduce to a minimum the divergences of opinion and the cases of repetition which are inevitably incidental to the nature

of the work. If we have any fault to find with the index, it is that it does not include references, which might easily be given in single words, to the illustrations which form such a feature of the edition. We feel so convinced that many a busy reader will take a delight in re-learning his English history from a study of these pictures alone as to regret that he will have to search through the long "catalogue of titles" which we have praised to find a single desired example.

In all critical sincerity we may express the

## The Later Conspiracy under Mary Tudor.

BY CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

(Concluded from p. 331.)

**H**EN followed a series of secret meetings of Rosey, Dethick, Throgmorton, Henry Peckham, Bethell, Hunnis, and White concerning the treasure, and the means to bestow it when secured. Throgmorton and



FIG. 4.—ANGLO-NORMAN LADIES' DRESS.

Primarily representing the visit of Mary to Elizabeth.

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hope that these volumes will not only find their places upon the shelves of prosperous or public libraries, but that by the current issue of serial parts in which they are also being offered to the public, such an attractive storehouse of antiquarian wealth and wisdom may become a possession of every English home of intelligent people.

Hunnis thought it should be put on a ship with trusty mariners and sent to France to their mint. Throgmorton had prevailed on the searcher at Gravesend to promise to let it pass, and had written to the French Ambassador to have an escort ready to protect it over the sea. Rosey thought it would be safer to hide the bulk of it in a secret place that he had found in Sir Edmund Peckham's own house, where it could never be suspected, and Henry Peckham and Whyte might later escape with a part of it. The conspirators had found one night means of access to the Treasury to



weigh the treasure. They discovered that it was in a large, strong box, which could not be moved without noise. So they planned to get keys to open the box and take the treasure in parcels through Rosey's garden to the boat on the river. Whether Hunnis forged these keys or was present at that inspection there is no clear statement.

It is wonderful how long the plot escaped detection. The Council was on a perennial search for conspiracies, but they had started on the wrong scent at first. They had imprisoned Mrs. Ashley—Lady Elizabeth's governess—Ryvet, and others who were not in the current. Things seemed likely to succeed with them. Then arose the inevitable traitor among the traitors. Speede states that it was Thomas White, the messenger of the Exchequer, and the form and manner of his depositions (though the earlier ones are lost) make this seem probable. The Venetian Ambassador wrote to the Senate that the informer had gone straight to Cardinal Pole, and that the Council secretly removed the treasure and watched the conspirators. He added that they had intended to have set fire to the city in several places, so as to distract attention. But this is so unlike anything the conspirators planned, and so unsuggested in any examination or trial, that it may be believed to have been only a freak of humour or imagination.

The earliest arrest and examination was that of John Peers, or Pyers, at Southampton, March 16, 1555-56. He was taken before John Flenger, Mayor of Southampton, and confessed to having transported men out of the realm to France, with the knowledge of Richard Uvedale of Chilling. He said that a man with one eye had asked him "to take sixteen good fellows over to France," and he had done so. Then must have been messengers sent off post-haste to the Council in London. "The man with one eye" was well known. He was Bethell, sometimes called "a clothier," sometimes "of the wardrobe." Either he or his brother was the captain of the ship in which Hunnis had been invited to sail. His engrossing interest in the various branches of the plot comes out clearly in the various examinations.

Just when Peers was being examined at Southampton, the active members in London

were swearing the last great oath of fidelity to one another. *The very next day*—March 17, 1555-56—they were arrested and taken to the Tower.

I know that the editor of Machyn's Diary, the editor of the Verney Papers, as well as Mr. Froude, give the date as the 18th. The manuscript of Machyn's Diary is, however, so charred round the edges that the date and some parts of the names are destroyed. Strype also, who generally follows Machyn, gives the date as the 18th. But I imagine some confusion might have arisen in men's minds through the conspirators having been secured secretly at night. The reasons that I preferred the 17th were that it had been given by the Venetian Ambassador, who is generally correct, and that it fits better with the dates gleaned from the examinations in the Tower. I have been fortunate enough to find unimpeachable evidence that my reading was the correct one. The records of the Tower for that period are supposed to be lost; but I found one stray page among the Queen's *Remembrancia Miscellanea* which gives the bill of Sir Henry Bedingfield for the board of the first batch of conspirators, and it is dated "from the 17th of March." He mentions Throgmorton, Bethell, Smith, Daniell, etc. Machyn's list gives these names, and "Master Hary Peckham, Master Torner, Master Lygins [in the printed copy misprinted Hygins], Master Smith, Marchand, Master *Heneges* of the Chapel, the searcher of Gravesend, Master Hogys, Master Spenser, and 2 Rawlings, and Rosey, Keper of the Star Chamber, and divers others." Mr. Froude takes it for granted that "Heneges" meant "Thomas Heneage of the Chapel," as these other editors do. Had they referred to any MS. list, they would have seen that there was no one of that name in the Chapel service. Thomas Heneage was then a Knight, not a Master, and was in a very different post at the time. The only Gentleman of the Chapel then arrested was William Hunnis, whose name I have found spelt in seventeen different ways, and it is not difficult to read it with a mild guttural in Machyn's remarkable spelling. It is true that he is not mentioned in Bedingfield's list; but he may have been one of the other poorer prisoners

for whose diet Nicholas Brigham handed Bedingfield the lump sum of £100; because we very soon find from the State Papers that he was in the Tower.

The Council began examinations at once, with threats of torture. The weaker became cowards; all but the bravest quailed. John Throgmorton—the one hero—who knew most of all, refused to tell what would drag down others in his fall, though he was put to the "sorrowful pain" of the rack. Some of the rest tried, in a dastardly manner, to escape themselves by casting more blame on others. After Sir Edmund Peckham had exhausted his interest in the attempt to save his son Henry, his other son, Sir Robert, suggested that his brother had only joined the conspiracy in order to be able to reveal it. Henry took up this cue, and revealed even what he had heard his fellow-prisoners say through the chinks and crannies of their prisons, which seem to have been a kind of cubicles in a larger room in the Tower. Thus Peckham heard, in the dread semi-solitude, John Throgmorton, Mr. Walpole, and William Hunnis reason of purgatory, and of authors who had written about it; heard John Throgmorton adjuring Dethick in the cell beneath him to be brave and keep silence, to save others, on the promise of which he said to Dethick: "I sup my porridge towards you." But later he complained, "The varlet hath accused me!" Peckham also heard Hunnis give advice to Bury, a servant of Chidley, one of the refugees in France (who had come with letters), as to how he ought to behave under his examinations.

The depositions of William Hunnis are the most pleasant reading of them all—that is, after one has got through the initial difficulty of deciphering them. They are all signed in his own clear, bold, angular hand. Made communicative by a wholesome fear of the rack, he confessed what he was asked honestly, without unnecessary blame of others or excuse of himself. He never told them more than they showed from their questions they knew already. Indeed, the examiners headed one of his confessions "Hunnis against Bethell and against himself." He always adhered to his facts and dates under cross-examination. The mixture of

caution and courage in his character and his humorous way of putting things are well brought out in his report of the conversations he had held with several of the prisoners. He had really wished to have gone over to Ireland with Bethell; he had been there before under some unexplained conditions, and "certain suits there placed him in many men's dangers."

If the conspirators heard anything of the outside world in their close imprisonment, they would learn that four days after their arrest Archbishop Cranmer had perished at the stake, at once a heretic in religion and a traitor attainted in the matter of Lady Jane Grey. They would fear that their action had hastened his end. Four days after, Cardinal Pole became Primate, but Mary had lost all courage at last, leaned more than ever upon him, and would not let him go away from her side even to Canterbury for his investiture, which had to be performed in London. They would hear of arrest after arrest, and would doubtless wonder how some escaped and others were secured. By March 30 the Council had arrested forty. Sir Anthony Kingston was secured, but died on the way to the Tower. The Venetian Ambassador on that day wrote that they believed they now understood the whole of the plot, that they were alarmed at its magnitude, and kept their proceedings profoundly secret. Two scrawling lists may be worth noting from the State Papers (Dom. Ser.), Mary, vii. 23.

"The Council notes of the Conspirators: Carden,\* Carter (the King's house), Kingston, Ashmole, Nico, Yorke, Smyth, Pentecost of the Harrow in Gracious Street, Bowes. The Coyners lying at one Otteyes house. Ryth, the man of laws man, Bethell's brother at Bromley, Harry Peckham, Hunnysse, Sir James Crofts, Randoll, Dethicke, Smyth of the guard, Mrs. Bonham, Rossey, Rossey's acquaintance, Bury."

"24. Names vehemently suspected. The yerle of Oxford, the Lord Grey, Sir Anthony Kingston, Sir John Sentelow, Sir Walter Denys, Sir Nicholas Arnold, Syrr William Constentyn, the Horseys, Captain Randole, Captain Staunton, John Danyell, John Throg-

\* Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels. He was not arrested at this time, but much persecuted by the Council.

morton, Henery Peckham, John Phetipas, Francis Phetipas, one Myrre in Slyfield." A second list in same page runs: "Thomas Lord Butler, Bury, Lygons, Turner, Verney, Powell, Carter, Smith, Walker, Randolph, Arnold, Courtenay, Nic. Alday, Daniell, Verney, Croftes, Staunton, Randoll." When we remember that many names suspected durst not be written down, that all the men abroad had to be added to these, we may reckon a goodly number. It would be interesting to have all the confessions printed. That cannot be done now. Thomas White, of course, told the most. He states: "Bethell said he was now Admiral of the seas about Severn, and that all his power we should have at our will." He further said that a noble lord had joined them, who was able to bring a great part of Wales at his tail. Then I asked him if this were my Lord of Pembroke, and he said, 'Tusshe for him, for he is more feared than loved in Wales, and this man I speak of is there well beloved, and able to drive my Lord of Pembroke out of Wales.'" This is strong language, for Pembroke was thought then to be the most powerful of Englishmen. But he does not name the other lord. Bethell had advised White to settle his land and goods upon Cuthbert Temple\* to keep till the worst was over. White had said he would rather have them conveyed to his wife and children. Bethell offered to board them at his house in Beaconsfield, or in Cuthbert Temple's house. White would rather they should board with Sir Anthony Kingston.

On April 1 the list was drawn up of the conspirators beyond the sea, and on the fourth they were proclaimed—Harry Dudley, Christopher Ashton the elder, Christopher Ashton the younger, Francis and Edward Horsey, Edward Cornwall, Richard Tremayne, Nicholas Tremayne, Richard Ryth,

\* This Cuthbert Temple, curiously enough, was informed against by Roger Shakespeare, formerly Yeoman of the Chamber to Edward VI. He said he had not come to church for twelve months and a quarter, and was much associated with Mr. Ashton, Mr. Dudley, and "Bethell, who is now in the Tower, and one Glover of Coventry, whose brother was lately burned." Shakespeare explained some mysterious money transactions of Temple's. ("Domestic Series State Papers, Appendix Mary VII. 47, March?, 1555-6;" see also my "Shakespeare's Family," p. 21.)

Roger Renold, John Dalle, John Caltham, Hammond, Meverell and others.

Then the Council turned to the trials of those they had. The Baga de Secretis, pouch 33, gives the particulars. There was a general charge for all, and a special application to some individuals. On Tuesday, April 21, "John Throgmorton, late of London, gentleman, and Richard Uvedale, late of Chilling, in the County of Southampton, Esquire, had to appear at *Southwark* to answer the charge that they compassed the death of the King and Queen, and that Uvedale, having charge of the Royal Castle of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, had promised to help them, and that they swore to be faithful to one another in their treasonable intentions, Throgmorton saying, 'I trust this shall never come out, for I would rather my dagger were in her heart and all her Council's.'"

They pleaded "Not guilty," but were at once condemned. On April 24 the Dean of St. Paul's came to Throgmorton to bid him prepare for death, but gave him hope if he would reveal the names of the men and the meaning of the cipher. This he steadfastly refused to do, though he knew more than any of them. He was only twenty-eight, and he would gladly live could he do it with honour. Uvedale was old and weak, but seemed very loath to die. He prevaricated and excused himself in vain.

On April 28 the two gentlemen suffered the traitor's death at Tyburn, and their heads were set on London Bridge. Machyn in his Diary says their accusers were Rosey, Dethick, and Bethell.

The general indictment of the others states that they, on January 25, 1555-56, consulted to deprive the King and Queen of their crown and dignity, and on January 28 communicated with John Fountayne of London, otherwise John Bartovyle, an alien, and the Queen's enemy, that they had agreed to coin beyond the sea, and return to wage war; that on January 30, in Sir Edmund Peckham's house in Blackfriars, Sir Christopher Ashton said to Thomas White that Henry Peckham would "help us with a great number, both of noblemen and gentlemen, when they know that we shall be in a readiness, for the Queen usurpeth the crown, and hath broken her

father's will, and he hath promised me a copy of it," and that some had taken their departure over the seas on February 3 to carry it into effect.

On May 5 the special Commission of Oyer and Terminer was addressed to Sir William Garrard, Lord Mayor, and various members of the Privy Council, to try at Guildhall Henry Peckham, John Daniell, William Stanton, *Thomas Hinnewes*, and Edward Turner. The curious error in this list lies in the clerk's naming the fourth *Thomas Hinnewes*, instead of *William Hinnewes or Hunnis*. It is possible the mistake arose from the clerk's knowledge that there was a Thomas Eynis, Secretary to the Council of the North, whom he supposed to be the person charged (the name being sometimes spelt that way), just as Froude and other moderns supposed him to be Sir Thomas Heneage, because of Machyn's rendering. Henry Peckham and John Daniell were tried alone on May 7, and were found guilty. On May 12 William Stanton, who had been pardoned for being concerned in Wyatt's rising, was tried and condemned, and executed on May 19.

On June 2 the Westminster batch, John Dethick, John Bethell and William Rosey, at Westminster Hall were arraigned, chiefly on the count of the treasure. With these Master William Hunnis of the Chapel should certainly have been classed. He might have objected to being tried at Guildhall on account of the locality; he may now have objected that his Christian name was not Thomas. Very probably his old master, the Earl of Pembroke, ruled the errors in favour of delay. He drops out of the trials altogether. His three compeers were executed on June 9. Machyn tells us that "on June 15 Master Lewknor was rayned, and cast to suffer death." On June 18 came the trial of Captain Turner. With him was associated Master Francis Verney, who had not been entered in the original indictment, nor had been associated with the earlier stages of the conspiracy. He had joined it at the suggestion of his cousin, Harry Peckham, and they had plighted their troth over a demi-sovereign. Both these were condemned. His elder brother, Edmund, though arrested, was not tried, and received a free pardon

on July 12. He had married a daughter of Sir Edmund Peckham. The hearts of Sir Edmund and Sir Robert Peckham must have been sorely tried, so many of their friends and relatives implicated, and they, though on the Council, powerless to save. It is touching to note the regularity of their attendance at the Privy Council meetings. Whoever might be absent, they were present, doubtless hoping to snatch pardons, or at least reprieves. The high services of Sir Edmund could not save his son any more than Henry's own abject confessions. But for the father's sake there was a little mitigation of the disgrace.

The execution took place on Tower Hill, instead of Tyburn, on July 7. The heads of Peckham and Daniell were set up on London Bridge, and their bodies were buried at All Hallows, Barking. The Venetian Ambassador said that their end was so edifying, and their words so touching, they moved the people to tears.

The group in France had seemed to prosper mightily, but troubles arose to them on the signing of the League. Dissensions rose high among the leaders as to their plan of action. They tried to get Edward Courtenay, the Earl of Devonshire, to join, but he was timid, and too glad to be free in Venice. It seems to have been Sir Christopher Ashton's plan to send over Cleber to personate him, and proclaim Courtenay and Elizabeth King and Queen of England in eastern Essex in June. Cleber and his companions were arrested in the act, and promptly executed.

The French party had not been able to proceed far without their traitor. Wotton was early able to send home to the Queen a cipher, informing her of the chief details. An undated letter of an informer (queried "March, 1556?" in the calendar), states that "Eleven weeks past Dudley had practised with the French King, and both the King and the Constable would have him proceed. . . . The 11th of this month my M<sup>r</sup> received letters from Ashton . . . Chidley conferred with my master. . . . I being at Roan, conferred with N—, who declared that Dudley had intelligence with many in Guisnes and Hanmes. N— will confer with my master. . . . Dudley hath authority to put whom he will into the pensions allowed

to Englishmen. They are here in great numbers."

The group in France were never inveigled into England. After the truce was signed and ratified France could not with decency aid or subsidise the rebels. At the earnest remonstrances of Mary and her Ambassador the King even promised to give them up to her if he could find them. It is somewhat to the credit of France that he took care not to find them. On Mary's next interview with the French Ambassador in London, she forcibly reminded him of the promise. He replied that it was only a conditional promise: if they could be found.

Some of the Killigrews and other pirates were, however, caught, tortured and, hung in batches at Southampton.

During the weary months when discontented England fretted dumbly, watching execution after execution, there was an appalling anxiety gnawing at all hearts that, through the rashness or cowardice of some of her friends, the popular heir-apparent, Elizabeth, might be implicated and impeached. Her governess, Mrs. Ashley, had been imprisoned before the plot took shape, and denied all knowledge of it, save by common report.

The rash adventure of Cleber seemed most perilous to her. But Philip's influence was used to protect Elizabeth, knowing that, failing her, the next heir was Mary Stuart of Scotland and France. The Council trusted Sir Thomas Pope, Elizabeth's guardian, and on July 30, 1556, from Eltham wrote to him concerning "the divelish practises of Dudley, Ashton, and other traitors in France." "They have now lastely sent over one Cleberye into the extreame parts of Essex and Suffolk, where, naming himself to be the Earle of Devonshire, he hath, by spreading abroad of slanderous letters and proclamacions, abused the ladye Elizabeth's grace's name . . . to be by you opened unto the Lady Elizabeth's grace, at such time as ye shall think it convenient to thende it may appere unto her how little these men stick by falsehood and untrouthe to compass their purpose, not letting for that intent to abuse the name of her grace."

This induced Elizabeth to write direct to Mary a letter of vehement denial of all know-

ledge of, or association with, the rebels. Mary believed her, or affected to believe her, and to the disgust of Elizabeth's enemies, and the comfort of her friends, she was not even tried, though many of her friends were suspected and watched.

In September, Courtenay died at Venice, it was commonly reported of poison. However it was, his death certainly relieved the persecution. Severity began to relax. The Venetian Ambassador, writing on October 19, 1556, says: "The governess of Lady Elizabeth, Mrs. Ashley, is released, but forbidden ever to go near her ladyship again."

Thomas Heywood doubtless gives a fair picture of an informal examination of Elizabeth in his play, *If you know not Me, you know Nobody*.

TAME. What answer you to Wyat's late rebellion,

Madam, 'tis thought that you did set them on?

ELIZ. Who is't will say so? Men may much suspect,

But yet (my lord) none can my life detect.

I a confederate with these Kentish rebels?

If I e'er saw or sent to them, let the Queen take my head.

Hath not proud Wyat suffred for his office,

And in the purging both of soul and body for heaven,

Did Wiat then accuse Elizabeth?

SUF. Madam, he did not!

ELIZ. My reverend lord, I know it.

HOW. Madam, he would not.

ELIZ. Ah, my good Lord, he could not.

SUF. The same day Throgmorton was arraigned in the Guildhall,

It was imposed on him whether the Princess had a hand

With him, or no; he did deny it.

Cleared her fore his death, yet accused others.

ELIZ. My God be praised, this is newes but of a minute olde.

STRAN. What answer you to Sir Peter Carew in the West,

The Western Rebels?

ELIZ. Aske the unborn infant . . .

. . . If it be treason to be daughter of the Eighth Henry; etc.

Perhaps the most rash and remarkable offshoot of this plot was the attempt made by Sir Thomas Stafford and thirty other men from France to raise a rebellion in the North, by taking Scarborough Castle in May, 1557, proclaiming himself the righter of wrongs and the protector of the kingdom. Discontent had become patient and learned to wait, for it could clearly be seen that some

natural change was near. The end of Mary's life was not far off. The people did not rise at Stafford's call, but the Earl of Westmoreland marched against him, and took thirty-two prisoners, of whom thirty-one were executed.

And all this time, and on to the end, William Hunnis languished in the Tower. His experiences "in terror's trap, by thraldome thrust," are given in two of his poems in the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*. Then came a happy, and to him unexpected, deliverance and restoration.

Crushed and circumvented in all their plans as the conspirators were, it is not duly realized that, in spite of failure, they succeeded in the main ends of their association. The Spaniard was not crowned King of England, and his people never landed on the English shores.



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A., HON. F.S.A. SCOT.

No. XXXVII.



CONSIDERABLE discoveries of Romano-British remains have been made since my last article went to press in May.

The "villa" detected in Greenwich Park in February has been further explored by Mr. Herbert Jones. The ground-plan appears to have not yet been recovered, and there may be some little doubt as to the exact use of the building, but it was plainly well constructed, floored with tesserae, and an edifice of some importance. The smaller finds include two fragmentary inscriptions, a bit of good sculpture in oolite, representing a right arm from a statue, some pieces of columns, marble wall-lining, painted stucco, tiles, numerous potsherds, about 300 coins of all periods of the Empire to A.D. 400, and the other objects which occur on such sites.

In London itself, the demolition of the old Bluecoat School (Christ's Hospital) occasioned early in September the discovery of what was taken to be a part of

the Roman Wall of London. But it appears that the masonry in question was not Roman.

At Silchester the excavations have yielded somewhat scanty, but not at all uninteresting, results. The portion excavated, which lies towards the south-east of the city, seems not to have been thickly built over, but the buildings discovered are of unusual type. They suggest something like a public garden, such as would not be unnatural near the two temples which occupy a prominent site in this quarter. A fragment of inscribed stone, found built up into a hypocaust, is noteworthy for the size and neatness of its lettering. It is too small for restoration, but it indicates an ambitious, if not an important, monument.

Further west, at Box in Wiltshire, Mr. Falconer has commenced, and the Wiltshire Archæological Society has continued, the exploration of a long-known "villa" close to the church. It appears to be a "courtyard" house, with several mosaic floors of good geometrical pattern; traces of other houses or of outbuildings are said to exist near it. Mr. Falconer's results were published, with a plan and illustrations, in the *Bath and County Graphic* for July and August.

The excavations of Mr. Martin, Mr. Ashby, and their colleagues at Caerwent (Venta Silurum), have gone steadily forward, and some more houses of apparently normal types discovered. Some of the discoveries are of individual interest. One such is a much-worn sandstone head of coarse rude style, 9 inches high, seemingly a male head, and intended to be viewed only from the front. It was found close to a small platform of hard clay, approached by three gravel steps, and the excavators took the whole to be a shrine. Another interesting find is a hoard of 7,500 small bronze coins, dating from A.D. 250-400, but belonging mostly to the reigns of Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius. A pit 18 feet deep, and at bottom 5 feet by 10 feet in width and breadth, yielded some interesting pottery and an earthenware money-box (?). Under one of its walls was found a human skeleton, which has suggested speculations on human sacrifices among the Celts.

A little further west, remains of permanent occupation have been noted, and in part

excavated, at Penydarren House, close to the railway-station of Merthyr Tydfil. The remains include a hypocaust, many tiles, pipes, and—among small objects—some Samian and many black potsherds, a bronze ornament, some oxidized sheet-lead, and other indications of Roman life. The whole has been generally explained in the newspapers as a "villa," but it is possible that the finds belong to a fort which would certainly have a hypocaust in its bath-house. Merthyr lies outside the area occupied by Roman civilian life, and it is not itself a very likely spot for a "villa"; on the other hand, the Roman road from Cardiff and Gelligaer to Brecon (Y Gaer) must have passed near it. Excavation, however, can alone decide this point.

From the Midlands of England several small finds are recorded: (1) At Cirencester a well-preserved bath  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet, with stone steps descending into it, and a tessellated pavement, were found in the early summer by men digging the foundations of new houses in Ashcroft. In Northamptonshire a pottery kiln,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter, and a few fragments of Romano-British pottery were found in some ironstone diggings between Corby and Weldon, not very far from a large villa; the kiln, Mr. T. J. George tells me, is now set up at Abington Abbey. (2) At Lincoln a fragmentary inscription has been detected, walled up in a back garden. Mr. J. Phelps, of Manchester, has favoured me with a photograph, from which the stone seems to be part of the tombstone of one *Q. Aelius Victorinus*, but this reading is not certain. Discoveries have also been made on some land north-east of the Newport Arch, which is being developed for building. These are principally sepulchral, but no record seems to have been kept, and no local interest shown in the matter. Lincoln is, of course, so far as Roman archæology is concerned, one of the most backward towns in England. (3) At Stamford some so-called iron-smelting works were found in September during the construction of a deep-level drain; and (4) at Tadcaster a piece of the (supposed) Roman road was found in June in Westgate, also during drainage works. Tadcaster was apparently the Romano-British *Calcaria*, but Roman remains are not abundant there.

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On the Roman wall the Cumberland Excavation Committee has practically completed its exploration of the vallum near Castlesteads, and has shown that this earth-work did not (as usually stated) pass north of the fort, but deviated to pass south of it. A brief excavation of the rectangular earth-work near Caermot and Torpenhow has shown that this was occupied by the Romans, and presumably constructed by them. It may have served a temporary purpose in some campaign, as it does not appear to have been constructed for permanent use or to have been long occupied.

In Scotland the Society of Antiquaries has had a successful season at Castlecary, one of the forts on the Wall of Pius. The site of the fort has been dreadfully damaged by road and railway, and robbed by post-Roman builders, but the ditches, ramparts and gates can be traced, and several internal buildings—bath-house, latrine, "prætorium" (probably), and buttressed storehouse. The ramparts were constructed, at least in part, of masonry, and the north rampart, which is on a steep slope, has stone foundations; in both the stonework is strong and finely dressed, and distinctly superior to the average masonry in the forts on Hadrian's Wall. All the remains found, so far as they indicate any date, indicate the second century; there are no traces of rebuilding or reconstruction, nor any suggestions of the activity of Agricola. The total result will, I hope, encourage the Scottish antiquaries to attack some other fort on the Wall of Pius, such as Rough Castle. It is urgently needed for the better understanding of Roman Britain.

The present article concludes the series of "Quarterly Notes," which I have contributed to these columns since 1891. During these eleven years I have frequently been laid under considerable obligations by the kindness of correspondents who have sent me news of discoveries. I may take this opportunity of finally thanking them for their aid.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### SALE.

Messrs. HODGSON included the following in their sale last week: A copy of the Second Folio Shakespeare (a few leaves defective), £65; Saxton's Maps of England and Wales, 1575, £34; Berners's Gentleman's Academie, 1595, £13 15s.; Livii Decades, 1495, £13 15s.; Philippi de Barberii Opuscula, 1481, £13 10s.; Chalton's Views in Dublin, coloured, £16 10s.; Frankau's Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints, £17 5s.; Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., 1851-60, £15 15s.; The Work of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, 91 photogravures, £30; Kelmscott Press issues: Chaucer's Works, £88; Psalmi Penitentiales, printed on vellum, £26; Keats's Poems, £15 10s.; Shelley's Poems, £23; Morris's Life and Death of Jason, £14 15s.; Edgerton's Melange of Humour, £10 10s.; Index to the Third Series of Notes and Queries, £7; Curzon's Persia, 2 vols, £7 5s.; Burns's Poems, first Edinburgh edition, £16. The single leaf of Lamb MS. referred to in our issue of the 18th ult. realized £74.—*Athenæum*, November 1.

### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

In the new issue of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (Vol. xv., Part 1) Messrs. J. D. Enys, T. C. Peter, and H. M. Whitley print a "List of Mural Paintings and other Remains of Colour Decoration now or formerly existing in Cornish Churches." The list includes about eighty churches, but in many of these the traces of colour are very slight, or are said to have been destroyed in the course of "restoration." Thirteen plates, two of them in colour, of much interest are given by way of illustration. The compilers of the list deserve hearty thanks for the trouble they have taken in producing so valuable a record. Other county societies might well do similar work, taking as a basis, of course, the valuable list compiled a good many years ago by Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., for the South Kensington authorities. Among the other contributions of antiquarian interest may be named the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's continuation of his "Cornish Dedications of Saints" (Ki to Ma); a transcript of "Past Register of St. Burian College, temp. Dean Robert Knollys, 1473-1485"; a paper on the "Harlyn Burials," by the Rev. D. Gath Whitley, assigning them to the Neolithic Age, with some intrusive burials of a later era; and a very careful and thorough account by Mr. O. B. Peter, F.R.I.B.A., of the "Ancient Earth-fenced Town and Village Sites" of the north-eastern or Launceston division of Cornwall, where—as, indeed, throughout the county—such earth-works abound.

We have received the *Journal of the Limerick Field Club* for June, 1902 (Vol. ii., No. 6). The Club is evidently doing good work, and we regret to notice that the membership has declined considerably during

the last two years. Among the antiquarian contents of the *Journal*, which is well illustrated and most creditably produced, we note "Early Christian Architecture of Ireland," by Mr. P. J. Lynch; "Sir Francis Berkeley, of Askeaton," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "Townland Names of the County of Clare," by Mr. J. Frost; "The Macnamara Tombs in the Friary of Quin," by Dr. Macnamara; and "A Further List of Limerick-printed Books," by the indefatigable Mr. Dix and others. The revival of interest in Celtic history and art should gain the Club new members, both in its own locality and elsewhere.

### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC. — *October 16.* — Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—The President proposed, and Mr. Augustus Prevost seconded, a vote of condolence to the family of the late Mr. Alfred E. Copp, who for over twenty years had filled the office of hon. treasurer to the Society.—Mr. A. H. Baldwin and Mr. C. E. Davey were elected members.—Mr. S. B. Boulton exhibited a gold triens of the British chief Cunobelinus, struck at Camulodunum, and having on the obverse an ear of corn and the legend CAM. CVN., and on the reverse a horse and the legend CVN. The occurrence of this chief's name on both sides is most unusual on his coins.—Mr. H. W. Taffs showed two pennies of Alfred and a groat and two half-groats of Edward III., found at Southend.—Mr. W. Webster exhibited a quarter-noble of Edward III., with the letter  $\epsilon$  in the centre of the cross on the reverse, which he attributed to the fourth coinage of that monarch; and Mr. L. Forrer some medals and plaques published by the Société des Amis de la Médaille Française, and executed by the artists Gardet, De Vernon, Legastelois, Niclausse, and Daniel Dupuis. — The President read a paper on some rare or unpublished Roman coins in his collection, among which are two denarii of Galba, struck in Spain, and some aurei of Julia Domna and Caracalla, with their portraits; of Diadumenian as Cæsar, showing two varieties of portrait; of Elagabalus, with a representation of the sacred stone "Elagabal" in a chariot; of Balbinus, with reverse type of Victory, probably the only gold coin of that Emperor; and two others of Carausius, with figures of Pax, varying in treatment, and also a very rare denarius of that Emperor, with the head of Sol on the reverse. Some of the gold coins came from the recent finds in Egypt at Minieh and Alexandria.—*Athenæum*, October 25.

HELLENIC SOCIETY.—*November 4.*—Mr. Prestwich presided, and a paper was read by Mr. Jay Hambridge on "The Natural Basis of Form in Greek Art, with Especial Reference to the Parthenon." Mr. Hambridge contended that the disposition of the elements of form in symmetrical natural objects justified the presumption that there were definite principles governing those forms. The mathematical knowledge possessed by the Greeks was not sufficient to enable them to work out the complex details of their architecture, and he suggested that their conceptions were derived from the observation of the contour of a



butterfly's wing, the scales of a fish, the harmonious subdivisions of a crystal, and of other natural objects. For the development and application of the proportions thus derived from natural objects nothing more elaborate was required than a stick, a piece of string, and a smooth surface. By these empirical methods it would be found that osculating circles, squares, regular pentagons, and other polyhedra might be evolved. The employment of these simple proportions explained how the Greek decorative artist could refine the curvature and symmetry of such ornamental motives as the spiral of the Ionic volute, the familiar spiral and rosette of the stels, the honeysuckle ornament, the egg and dart, the tongue and groove mouldings, the bead moulding, and the different types of the meander. Wherever precision and subtlety of curvature were to be found there was a most complete agreement with the proportions to be found in the regular forms of nature. The existence in natural objects of these forms and proportions was shown by pictures on the screen of a butterfly, radiolaria, and other natural objects, some of which the lecturer described as "animated polyhedra," exhibiting exact mathematical proportions in a marvellous degree. Applying these empirical rules to the Parthenon, Mr. Hambridge claimed to have established measurements in almost complete accord with those of Mr. Penrose in his work on the Parthenon. Mr. Penrose, in commenting on the paper, said that some of the proportions worked out by Mr. Hambridge were new to him, though he did not doubt their accuracy; but he was inclined to think Mr. Watkiss Lloyd's scheme of numerical proportions between low numbers would more commend itself to architects.—*Times*, November 6.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.—October 20.—Dr. Jenkinson, President, in the chair.—Mr. Falconer Madan gave a brief history of the Oxford University Press from 1585 down to recent times, with special reference to fluctuations in its annual output, which he epitomized in a diagram. On this diagram the years during which Oxford was Charles I.'s headquarters stood out like a tall peak, minor elevations being due to the activity of such friends of the Press as Archbishop Laud and Bishop Fell, while one small rise could be traced to a pamphlet war between an Oxford clergyman and his parishioners. The actual level of production in the eighteenth century was stated to have been less than that of the seventeenth, but after improved buildings had been provided in 1830 an enormous increase began, which has steadily continued. The total number of books printed from 1585 to 1887 was estimated at 13,000.—In the discussion which followed Mr. Madan's paper, Dr. Garnett, Mr. Almack, Mr. Wheatley, and Dr. Jenkinson took part.—*Athenæum*, November 1.

At the annual meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held in October, a satisfactory report was presented, showing continued growth and much local activity. An attractive programme of winter meetings and summer excursions for 1902-03 has been issued. At the first meeting of the session, held on November 21, the Rev. James

Gregory read a paper on "Annals of an old Yorkshire Village."

The monthly meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on November 4, when Mr. J. Patterson read a number of interesting and curious extracts from the Whitburn parish registers, which included records for Cleadon as well as Whitburn. The value of the Whitburn parish registers has been enhanced by the irreparable loss by fire of the Monkwearmouth registers, whereby the original evidence of families on the north side of the Wear was destroyed, and the Whitburn registers are the only records we have of place-names and family unions. In addition to this special interest, the parish itself is of historic importance, for we find it mentioned in the *Boldon Book* as a place of note. Its roll of rectors dates from the days of William de Burgo, in 1333, and includes many names famous in history.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on November 12, the following papers were read: "The Congress of Orientalists, 1902," by Mr. F. Legge; "A Few Remarks upon Hammarabi's Code of Laws," by Dr. Pinches; and "Some Remarks on the Nineteenth Egyptian Dynasty," by Professor Petrie.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE RED PAPER BOOK OF COLCHESTER. Transcribed and translated by W. Gurney Benham. Colchester: *Essex County Standard Office*, 1902. 4to., pp. 166, xxiii. Only 75 copies. Price 25s. net.

The *Red Paper Book* is one of the oldest of the extant archives of the Borough of Colchester. It was by no means uncommon for volumes of corporation accounts or memoranda to be known by the colour of the original binding. Colchester possessed both a Red Paper and a Red Parchment book. The papermark of this book shows that it was put together about 1310; but it was not at once used, for the oldest entries were not made until 1350, although various records of an earlier date were therein transcribed. Many of the entries are of far more than mere local interest, whilst to the intelligent townsmen of Colchester they possess a peculiar interest, and cannot fail to be suggestive and helpful to many a student of the past. Mr. Benham is to be much congratulated on his enterprise in having undertaken this work at his own risk and responsibility. Doubtless the work ought to have been undertaken by the municipality, but, as the Corporation of Colchester apparently showed no

intention of following the excellent example set them by such public-spirited boroughs as Nottingham, Leicester, Northampton, or Cardiff, individual enterprise is heartily welcomed. Had the publication been undertaken by the town, this volume would probably have presented a somewhat more attractive appearance, and its value might have been increased by the inclusion of some facsimile plates; but even if that had been the case, it is doubtful whether it would have been put forth in any more practically useful way, satisfactory alike to the student and the general reader.

For the most part this volume consists of translations of the original entries, but sufficient is given here and again both of Norman-French and Latin to prove the competence of the writer to present the substance in the vulgar tongue, whilst in some cases of doubt or difficulty the original wording is preserved.

It is only possible within the limits of a brief notice to draw attention to some of the more interesting matters within these covers. On July 25, 1375, there was a trial by combat in the Castle bailey by Royal Commission. John Huberd of Halstede accused John Bokenham of Stanstede of complicity in various robberies and homicides in which they had both been engaged. Bokenham denied the charge, and challenged Huberd to legal battle. The Sheriff of Essex was ordered to prepare the clothing and arms usual on such occasions, and to keep them both in custody. On the appointed day they were both produced before the Colchester justices, clothed in leather with horn-pointed staves and targets in their hands. After the terrible duel had proceeded for a long time, the approver overcame the accused, so that he acknowledged himself the culprit, saying, "Criaunt, criaunt!" which was the exclamation of a person admitting himself vanquished and crying for mercy. The chronicle of this event thus succinctly ends: "And the selfsame day the said Accused was hanged, and the said Approver was led again into the aforesaid castle."

This book affords evidence of the not infrequent disputes between the town and the powerful Benedictine abbey of St. John, on such ordinary matters, for instance, as the nuisance arising from a foul gutter running from the monks' infirmary, or the enclosure of a portion of the King's highway; but on one occasion an extraordinary allegation was made against the men of the abbey. The Abbot had a gallows of his own outside the town; thereon, on Sunday, June 19, 1272, a certain thief was hung. On the following Wednesday, before daybreak, "they of the abbey feloniously and of malice aforethought" removed the thief from the gallows and placed it in St. John's field, and told the county coroner, Sir Henry de Codenham, that a murdered man lay there. Sir Henry rode to the spot, and they showed him "a certain dead and stinking man." The coroner, without holding an inquest, ordered immediate burial, and the poor hung thief was carried off to the church of St. Giles and there buried. This action of the county official was in contravention of the liberty of Colchester, and the men of the abbey thereupon caused the hue to be raised throughout the whole township. On the Thursday the bailiffs and coroner of the town appeared on the scene, and an inquest was held as to

the supposed murdered man, when the true facts were disclosed. This huge and unsavoury practical joke, "to confound the men of the town," seems to have been played off by the men of the abbey in revenge for some disturbance about fair rights.

Full details are given of the execution, in 1428, of William Chivelyng, tailor, of Colchester, for Lollardy. He was condemned for heresy on October 28, before "Master David Price, vicar in spirituals of the venerable Lord William, Bishop of London, in the Church of St. Nicholas, Colchester," and for that cause committed to the custody of the bailiffs, and detained in prison at the Moot Hall. Thereupon the bailiffs at once sent to the chancery of the King for a writ for burning. On November 2 the writ was issued in London, declaring, in the King's name, that Chivelyng had been duly condemned for heresy by the Bishop, that the Bishop's vicar "has certified us in our chancery that holy mother Church has nothing further to do in the premises," and that in accordance with "law divine and human" the heretic was to be burnt in flame of fire in some public place within the liberty of the town. The writ must have been acted on immediately upon its receipt, for Chivelyng was "burned at Colkynescastell in front of the tower there" on Thursday, November 4. In the following year there was much excitement in the town, as the Abbot of St. John's accused certain members of the commonality of Lollardy.

The numerous entries of the fifteenth century relative to the payments made to the Members of Parliament by the borough, are peculiarly interesting. Richard Heynes, who served as burgess in the Parliaments of 1487 and 1491, was paid at the rate of 2s. a day; on the first of these occasions the session lasted for forty-five days, and on the second for sixty-seven days. Thomas Jopson, who was the other Parliamentary burgess in 1491, had portions of certain town rents assigned to him for his services. Thomas Christemasse received an annuity from the town of £1 6s. 8d. for serving as burgess in the Parliaments of 1488 and 1499.

Students of English municipal life—it was most varied, no two boroughs being ruled on precisely similar lines—will be interested to find the names of the town officials and their respective duties, as set forth in the oaths which they had to take on entering upon office. The town had two "receivers," a title only found in a few boroughs, such as Bury St. Edmunds, Bridgewater, Exeter, Warwick, and Plymouth. Their duty was more often discharged by "chamberlains." An actual official, termed "The Farmer," who took and collected all customs, tolls, dues, and rights, is quite the exception.

A few slips can be found in these pages; but has a book of this character ever been issued that is wholly free from lapses? For instance, *post nomam* should not be rendered "after vespers"; *cuphos de maseris* should be rendered "mazers"; "cups of wood" would not have been worth stealing, whereas mazers of spotted or bird's-eye maple were valuable; and why should *domum hanc* have a "(sic)" after it? Nor is there any difficulty in the Latin as to the King's clerk of the market (p. 2), though the explanation is too long for entry here.

The last words, however, of this notice, which is

quite inadequate as evidencing the real and special value of this publication, must not be those of fault-finding, even on a trivial scale. The index is thorough and admirably done, and not broken up into the tiresome, needless, and irritating disorder of "places," "persons," and "subjects."

Only seventy-five copies of this book have been printed; speedy application should therefore be made to secure one of them. It is pleasant to learn that Mr. Benham is intending to issue further volumes of the Colchester town archives.—J. CHARLES COX.

\* \* \*

THE STRAND DISTRICT ("Fascination of London" Series). By Sir Walter Besant and G. E. Mitton. Frontispiece and map. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1902. 8vo., pp. xii, 118. Price, cloth, 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. net.

The idea of this series is undoubtedly happy. Such volumes necessarily owe much to previous histories of London, and the size of the Metropolis is such that its records have been proportionately bulky; a welcome, therefore, awaited small books devoted to distinct districts, which should maintain the accuracy of larger works, together with the advantages of sharing in a single system or plan. In any such series the Strand District—"the shore by the river"—was bound to supply a fascinating narrative, and on the whole this duty is here well discharged. Some of the most brilliant chapters of London life have been passed in the neighbourhood of what, in Edward VI.'s reign, could be called "the little village of Charing," and is now, in Edward VII.'s reign, the centre of the London cab radius! A street, if it could have feeling, should be proud of the boast of Jermyn Street that Sir Isaac Newton, the poet Gray, and Sir Walter Scott have lodged within its walls. In truth, the hundred and odd pages of this well-printed little volume are packed with a wonderful tale of humanity, its homes, and its haunts. We do not doubt that many reviewers are right in prophesying the gratitude of "the intelligent foreigner" for such a guide; but we go a step farther, and sincerely hope that Londoners themselves may be induced, before it is too late, to feel an interest in the highways and byways of the vast city of which they often seem little conscious that they are citizens. For a healthier appetite for municipal life, these volumes should be the capital stimulant which an unhappy apathy seems to require. Just because it is to be hoped that new editions will be called for, we feel entitled to demand a little more care in preparation. In this *Strand* volume the English is too often slovenly (*e.g.*, on pp. 16, 33, and 78). On p. 49 we have the same fact predicated of Sir John Lubbock and Lord Avebury, of whose identity we may remind the editor, even if he has never been grateful for a Bank-holiday! There are needless repetitions (regrettable where space was so valuable) at pp. 14, 15, 16, 24, and 101-108. The double authorship of this volume may have been responsible for such an apparent contradiction as Turner's birth-place being in two streets—we believe that Maiden Lane (p. 108) is correct; also that the Mercury of Piccadilly Circus (p. 41) is not of bronze but of aluminium, which Mr. Gilbert in vain hoped that London fog would avoid. In the indispensable index wrong references should be checked and fresh entries made

(*e.g.*, pp. 20 and 53 for Nell Gwynne; 26 for Flaxman); nor are the old clubs, as recorded on pp. 52 and 53, sufficiently catalogued. A better way could, we think, have been devised; but it was a happy thought to give as frontispiece the sketch of Booksellers' Row, so lately demolished. We have mentioned little blemishes, easily remedied; that done, we wish the series all success.

\* \* \*

FREDERICK WALKER. By Clementina Black. "Popular Library of Art." 36 illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.* [1902.] 16mo., pp. viii, 198. Price, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

The qualities which constitute the charm of Walker's work are not easy to define. The charm—it is difficult to find a better word—is haunting, elusive. The artist takes simple every-day people and scenes, and invests them with that inexplicable something which arrests and attracts by both its revelation and its suggestion. Miss Black, in this latest addition to a delightful series of books, gives a clear and sympathetic account of Walker's life and work, which should do much to extend a deeper appreciation of one whom the late Sir John Millais did not hesitate to call "the greatest artist of the century." The illustrations are admirable. Besides reproductions of many of Walker's better-known pictures, such as the "Harbour of Refuge," the "Well-sinkers," "Bathers," "Philip in Church," the "Street at Cookham," and the "Ferry," they include many drawings, especially some of those done for the *Cornhill Magazine*, and some of his caricatures and humorous sketches.

\* \* \*

CHRIST-LORE: The Legends, Traditions, Myths, Symbols, Customs, and Superstitions of the Christian Church. By F. W. Hackwood, F.R.S.L. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. Large 8vo., pp. xvi, 290. Price 8s. 6d. net.

The title of this work has been happily found in the portrait of Chaucer's parson of the *Canterbury Tales*, who taught—

"Christe's lore and his Apostles twelve  
... but first he followed it himself;"

but by an unfortunate oversight the author in the revision of his proofs has allowed the term "superstitions" to pass unnoticed. It is unfortunate, because the every-day acceptance of the word will have to many an offensive meaning, more particularly as it stands here in conjunction with the words "the Christian Church." Otherwise the author's object in publishing his book is a praiseworthy one, for it is an endeavour to bring within a small compass and a moderate price a subject which has heretofore been treated only in large and expensive volumes. Here within the limits of a single volume of 300 pages has been gathered together a large number of miscellaneous items, neither Scriptural nor historical, in connection with the personality of Christ or with the most prominent personages and events of Christian history. Following in the wake of the talented authoress of *Legends of the Saints and Martyrs*, and similar works, he has freely wandered through the whole realm of legendary Christian art. Signs and symbols and representations, whether in stone, glass,

wood, or metal, had only to be quaint and interesting in order to gain a place in his book. In addition to the large amount of miscellaneous information, of necessity a little scrappy at times, numerous illustrations are distributed through the text. The varied knowledge thus gleaned by the author is put forth in a reverential spirit, and will be read with interest by all unacquainted with the labours of the archæologist and ecclesiologist. Several of the pictures are evidently from Jameson, but a notification of their source would have been of advantage.

\* \* \*

AN EXACT LIST OF THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, 1734. A facsimile reprint. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. 32mo. Price 5s. net.

This pretty little book contains a facsimile, by photographic process, of the first periodical Peerage published in England, made from the only known

A N

# Exact List

OF THE

# LORDS

*Spiritual and Temporal.*

WITH AN

## ALPHABETICAL LIST

I. Of the COUNTIES, CITIES,  
and BOROUGHS, with their Re-  
presentatives, P. 29.

II. Of the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS  
and BURGESSES of the present  
PARLIAMENT, with their  
Places of Abode, &c. P. 37.

And other PROPER DISTINCTIONS.

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LONDON:

Printed and Sold by J. WATSON, in  
*Wardrobe-Court, Great Carter Lane,*  
*Fran. Jefferies in Ludgate-Street, and*  
*J. Brutberton and H. Whitteridge, in*  
*Cornhill; and by the other Bookfel-*  
*lows of London and Westminster, 1734.*

extant copy, which is in the British Museum. There had been, of course, sundry books issued at earlier dates dealing with various aspects of the Peerage; but this *List* was the first attempt at a Parliamentary directory, not only of the Upper House, but also of the House of Commons. We reproduce the title-page above. The addresses of the members of both Houses are given, and the student of London topography will find them of curious interest. In 1734 a Duke (Cleve-

land) could live in Soho Square, and another (Ancaster) in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Earl of Warwick lived in Gerard Street, and Lord Conway in Golden Square. Another point to be noticed in a scrutiny of the Lords' list is the smallness of the House as compared with that of the present day. In 1734 there were, for instance, only two Marquesses, as against the present number of twenty-two, and but sixty-five Barons against 319 now. In the list of the House of Commons the members are carefully marked to show which of them voted for and which against the Excise and Septennial Bills. Among the names are not a few which are still familiar at St. Stephen's. The book, which has an introduction by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, is a very interesting curiosity, and is charmingly produced.

\* \* \*

THE LAY OF HAVELOK THE DANER, *circa* A.D. 1310. Re-edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1902. Fcap. 8vo., pp. lx, 171. Price 4s. 6d.

In 1868 Professor Skeat edited, for the Early English Text Society, the old romance of *Havelok*, discovered by accident in the Bodleian nearly eighty years ago, and first printed and edited for the Roxburghe Club by Sir F. Madden in 1828. The 1868 edition was reissued in 1889 with a few corrections and additions, and now Professor Skeat issues what may be regarded as the final and definitive edition of this early fourteenth-century text, which presents so many points of interest, both philological and literary. To praise Dr. Skeat's work is superfluous. The book before us is an excellent example of its care and thoroughness. The Introduction is specially full in its treatment of grammatical details; it also deals at length with the metre and various versions of the poem, with its story, and the literature of the subject. The text, on which the editor has lavished labour, is followed by notes, a very full glossarial index, and an index of names. To the student of Middle English, as to the student of our early metrical romances, the book will be invaluable.

\* \* \*

BOOK-PRICES CURRENT. Vol. xvi. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. Demy 8vo., pp. xli, 762. Price 27s. 6d. net.

The position of *Book-Prices Current* is now so assured that it is hardly necessary to do more than chronicle the appearance of the new volume, which is as indispensable to bibliophiles and bibliopoles alike as its predecessors. It may be noted that in the volume before us about half the entries indexed are not to be found in last year's issue. The new items are particularly interesting to collectors, for they may be classed for the most part under such heads as books with coloured plates, old English classical works, and plays of the Elizabethan, Jacobean, and later dramatists. A small but most useful improvement in the equipment of the volume is the addition throughout of headlines giving the dates of the sales recorded. Mr. Slater remarks that during the past season some 51,000 lots of books were sold, nearly all in London, the total sum realized being £163,207, and the average price per lot £3 3s. 4d., which is slightly less than the average of the previous seasons, although the total realized is considerably greater than it has ever been

before. The indexes to the volume are most thorough and accurate as usual, although we notice one misprint, a *rara avis*, indeed—under *The World* (p. 761), 1573-76 should be 1753-56—and Mr. Slater is heartily to be congratulated on his admirable and painstaking work.

\* \* \*

Vol. xxx. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (vol. vi. of the supplementary set) is before us. It extends from Kabadian to Morvi. There are no purely archaeological articles, but there is much incidental anthropology and folk-lore. Under "Kafiristan," for example, by Sir G. S. Robertson, those subjects supply most interesting sections; and the same may be said of the article "Malays." In the early part of the volume the initial K introduces a very large number of biographical and topographical articles dealing with persons and places of Asian or Russian fame. Conspicuous among the place-articles under K are "Korea," which has recently come so much into public notice, from the very competent pen of Mrs. Bishop, and "Kuen-Lun," by Prince Kropotkin. Many other geographical articles supplement those in the previous issue of the *Encyclopædia*, and bring the statistical and other information up to date. Among the most noteworthy of these may be named Mongolia, Morocco, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Martinique (including an account of the recent destruction of St. Pierre). Biography is very strongly represented. The late Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse writes well on Lord Leighton at almost disproportionate length; Principal Fairbairn gives a very discriminating account of Dr. Martineau; Mr. Austin Dobson has a subject to his hand in Frederick Locker-Lampson; and Mr. H. E. Scudder contributes a really excellent account of Russell Lowell. We note, by the way, that the biographical articles on and by Americans are conspicuously good. Mr. Arthur Waugh's William Morris deserves special mention, and among the other biographical articles the following are worth noting: C. S. Keene (with reproductions of three of his *Punch* pictures), Kossuth, Sidney Lanier, Lesseps, Bishop Lightfoot, Liszt, Kyd, Labiche, McKinley, Sir Henry Maine, Cardinal Manning, Marx, and Maupassant. There are an unusual number of biographical notices of men still living. These include Lord Kelvin, Mr. Kruger, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, M. Laffitte, the high priest of Comtism, Mr. Lecky, Leo XIII., Lord Lister, and George Meredith. An unsigned article on Dr. George Macdonald hardly does justice to his merits as a poet. A small group of studies on social politics is a conspicuous feature of the volume—we mean the very full articles on Labour Legislation, Liquor Laws, Landlord and Tenant, Land Registration and Local Government (England and Wales). The scientific articles which most mark the advance made during the last twenty years are Magnetism and Magneto-Optics; Measuring Instruments, Electric; Mammalia, with a full-page plate of the recently-discovered okapi; Liquid Gases, Machine Guns, and Medicine. The articles on Metaphysics and Meteorology are of portentous length. The brief bibliographies after many of the articles continue to be a valuable feature—we may instance those under Korea, Lace, Land Registration, Logic, Madagascar, and Mexico.

The article on Libraries is cramped with statistical information. There are many other items of note, but space fails. As a whole, the volume is among the best yet issued. The prefatory essay is by Mr. Birrell, K.C., and treats of the "Modern Conditions of Literary Production." The writer takes a more hopeful view of the said conditions than some of his readers will be able to do.

\* \* \*

Mr. Elliot Stock has begun a re-issue in cheap form of the volumes in his well-known "Book-Lover's Library." The first, now before us, is Mr. H. B. Wheatley's *How to Form a Library*, which is bound with square art-canvas back, lettered, and is published at 1s. 6d. net. Mr. Wheatley's book, which includes chapters on such subjects as How to Buy, Public Libraries, Private Libraries, General and Special Bibliographies, Publishing Societies, and kindred themes, is too well known to need a detailed review. In its new form, and at so low a price, it should appeal to a very large circle of readers.

\* \* \*

From Mr. Nutt come new issues in two of his valuable series of booklets. No. 5 of "The Ancient East" is *Popular Literature in Ancient Egypt*, by Dr. A. Wiedemann (price 1s. sewed, 1s. 6d. cloth), which treats the Egyptian records from a somewhat new standpoint. The author shows briefly by selections from the love-songs, fables, tales of ghosts and magic, tales of travel, romance, and the like of ancient Egypt, that life in those far-away ages was no monotonous, joyless existence, but essentially the same as in other times and countries. No. 13 of "Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folklore" is *The Edda. II., The Heroic Mythology of the North*, by Winifred Faraday, M.A. (price 6d. net), which is a sequel to No. 12, the last of the first series. These cheap and excellent little books should command a large sale.

\* \* \*

The Homeland Association send us the latest of their capital little handbooks, *The Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames*, by Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny (price 1s. net, paper, and 2s. 6d. cloth). Dr. Finny, who has been twice Mayor of Kingston, is well known as an enthusiastic antiquary who has always shown a deep affection for everything relating to the history of the famous old riverside borough. In preparing this handbook, which includes notes on the modern district of Surbiton and its surroundings, Dr. Finny has had a congenial task, and has performed it with marked ability. The heraldic notes and those on traders' tokens are particularly full and good. The book has much antiquarian interest, and we regret that we have not space to give it a more detailed notice. Like its predecessors, it is well and fully illustrated.

\* \* \*

Among the pamphlets before us is *The Date of the Crucifixion*, by Dom W. A. Bulbeck, O.S.B. London: *Art and Book Co.*, price 6d. This is a small contribution of thirty pages to a very much discussed question. It is a clever and industrious attempt to solve the problem. By means of the *Kalendar* of the ancient Egyptians, and a careful weighing of his collected evidence the author draws

his conclusion that the true date must have been April 7, A.D. 30. The booklet is well printed, and excellently "got up."

\* \* \*

In the *Essex Review* for October, Mr. W. Gurney Benham describes, with illustrations, the rich hoard of early English silver coins discovered at Colchester last July. Among the articles we note the second part of the Rev. T. G. Gibbons's paper on "John Morley of Halstead," and "Cromwell's Lane," by E. Vaughan. The whole number is good, as usual. In the *Genealogical Magazine*, November, there is an illustrated article on "The Bewleys of Cumberland." The coloured frontispiece shows the armorial bearings of Trafford. The most attractive items in the *Architectural Review*, November, are beautifully illustrated articles on "The Cathedral of Siena" and "The Campanile of San Marco and the Loggetta of Sansovino." Mr. F. J. Bigger, in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, October, calls attention to some interesting features in the Abbey Church of Bangor, Co. Down, revealed during the progress of recent repairs. Among the other contents are views of both the exterior and interior (before restoration) of the church of Jeremy Taylor at Ballinderry, Co. Antrim. The *Journal*, which is excellently produced, contains much other matter of interest to Ulsterians. We have also on our table *Fenland Notes and Queries*, October, with its usual attractive variety of notes; the *East Anglian*, October; the *County Monthly*, November; *Sale Prices*, October 30; and the *Imperial Heraldic Calendar* for 1903 (Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham and Co., Ltd., price 1s. net), in which some curiously assorted coats of arms are printed in colours on large alternate pages opposite a calendar giving two months to a page.



## Correspondence.

### MAIDEN CASTLES, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR.

The 1150 charter of Robert Peytefin, granting property, etc., to the hospital of St. Peter's, York, alludes to land in the parish of Saxton, wapentake of Barkston-Ash, about fourteen miles from York. The charter reads: "Besides this (a parcel of land in the village) the back of a certain hill, which is called *Maydencastell*, as the old ditch descendeth in the water toward Lede, and then by the top of the hill toward the east by the old ditch unto the way coming from Saxton, and thence by a certain thicket that there descends into the water." This *Maydencastell* is on the battle-field of Towton, near the spot where the most decisive incidents in the sanguinary struggle took place. It is situated about half-way between the villages of Saxton and Towton, on "the back of a certain hill," near Cock Beck, "the water" referred to in the charter. The area of the summit of the hill, which forms part of a ridge of high ground, would be too large to fortify, and the *Maydencastell* was on "the back," on the slope towards Saxton. Although

the ground has been much levelled by agricultural operations, there are yet indications of part of the bank and ditch, probably the "old ditch," in a field immediately above Castle Farmstead. This embankment is perhaps the only remains of any earthen castle works observable.

The earthwork is known as Castle Hill, and there are doubtless other "castle hills" up and down the country which were formerly designated "maiden castles." "Lede" is the hamlet of Lead, on the south side of Cock Beck.

T. P. COOPER.

16, Wentworth Road,  
York.

### FINDERN FLOWERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

It may interest the writer of "Ramblings of an Antiquary" in your current issue to know that in the garden of the Manor House (or it may be the Rectory garden, for my remembrance is that of my youth, twenty-five years or more ago) of the village of Childrey, near Wantage, Berks, there are flowers which, for want of a name, are also called Findern flowers. The tradition, if I recall it rightly to mind, is that a lord of the manor of that name, returning from the Crusades, brought these flowers with him (or more probably the seeds from which they grew) from the Holy Land.

H. P. F.

October 30, 1902.

### THE LIMES BRITANNICUS.

TO THE EDITOR.

A few months back we were favoured with an interesting notice of the "Mercian Mark" which is now extended to a supposed Roman itinerary; but where is the roadway? One objection is the displacement of three stations, with known distances quite inconsistent with the new theory; they are: (1) Lavatris; (2) Verteræ; (3) Derventio, all of which appear in the two first Antonine itineraries, and certainly comprised within the area of Yorkshire, thus: No. 1 is placed 13 or 18 miles from Cataractonium; No. 2 is placed 13 miles from No. 1; No. 3 is placed 7 miles from York.

Now, Cataractonium is certainly Caterick, near Northallerton: while Derventio must be on a river Derwent, far from Tewkesbury, on the Sabrina or Severn.

It may be supposed that slight variations in the orthography necessitates separate locations; but this is too speculative to pass without separate confirmation; as, for instance, in the Ravenna list we find Lavaris placed next to Cataractonium, as above; but Lavaris, Lavatris, and Lavatris are mere clerical variations of one site.

A. H.

November 5, 1902.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

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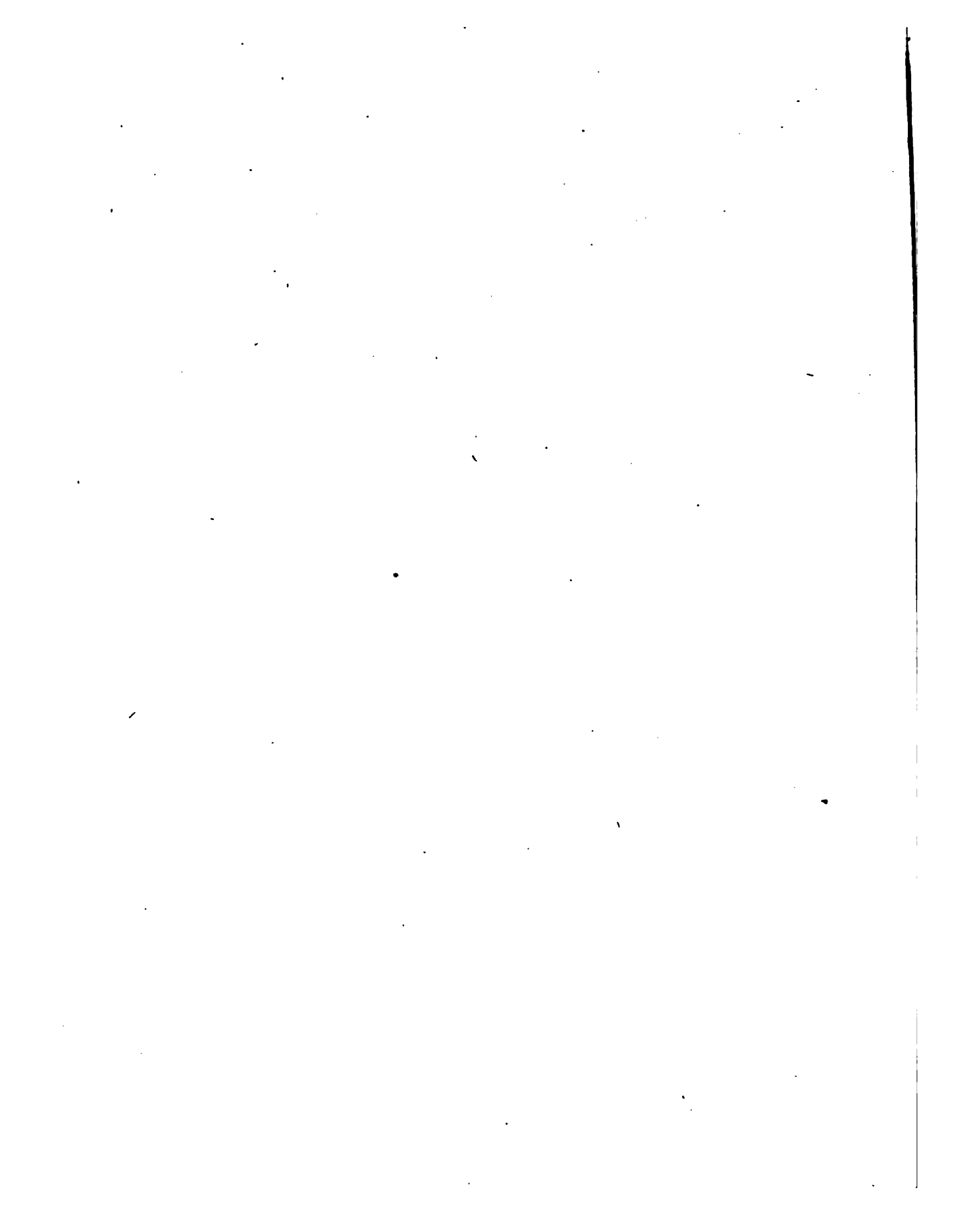
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